

THE PRESENT-DAY KU KLUX KLAN MOVEMENT

REPORT

BY THE

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
NINETIETH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION



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COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

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H. Con. Res. 781

Passed August 1, 1968

Ninetieth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Began and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the fifteenth day of
January, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight*

Concurrent Resolution

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),
That there be printed as a House document with three thousand additional
copies for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities
the publication entitled "The Present-Day Ku Klux Klan Movement,"
Ninetieth Congress, first session.*

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,
Secretary of the Senate.

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The House Committee on Un-American Activities is a standing committee of the House of Representatives, constituted as such by the rules of the House, adopted pursuant to Article I, section 5, of the Constitution of the United States which authorizes the House to determine the rules of its proceedings.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 90TH CONGRESS

HOUSE RESOLUTION 7, JANUARY 10, 1967

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That the Rules of the House of Representatives of the Eighty-ninth Congress, together with all applicable provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, be, and they are hereby, adopted as the Rules of the House of Representatives of the Ninetieth Congress * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress,

(r) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

18. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American activities.

(b) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (1) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

27. To assist the House in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the House shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the House by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

FOREWORD

This report presents some of the evidence regarding modern ku klux klan operations which the committee obtained as a result of a full-scale investigation during the 89th Congress.

In order to compile this evidence, the committee had to penetrate a curtain of secrecy which surrounds the innermost workings of a klan organization.

Relatively few klansmen interrogated by the committee showed any willingness to violate their klan oath to "die rather than divulge" information about the organization. The committee nevertheless gained considerable insight into the functioning of a klan through the cooperation of those klansmen, past and present, who were willing to testify in executive and public sessions or furnish information to committee investigators. Case studies of individuals and organizations selected as targets by klan activists were also illuminating.

Members of the investigative staff conducted field investigations in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas, as well as in such Northern States as New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Ohio. I will not attempt to describe all of the facets pursued and difficulties encountered in the course of the intensive staff work from the time the committee approved a formal inquiry in March 1965 until the start of public hearings in October of that year. The results which are summarized in this report should demonstrate that the investigation was painstaking, thorough, and extremely productive. I would like to express at this time, however, the committee's appreciation of the wholehearted cooperation it received from many law enforcement agencies.

The purpose of the investigation was to give Congress facts which would aid it in the enactment of any remedial legislation which might be considered necessary to deal with problems created by klan activity in the United States. This report has the same purpose.

What kind of facts must Congress have to determine whether or not legislative action may be called for in this area? As I repeatedly stressed in the course of the committee's lengthy investigation, Congress should be informed with respect to the purposes of klans, the manner in which they are organized, how they are controlled, their strength and their scope, and the methods by which they seek to carry out their objectives. This report includes the committee's findings on all of these subjects.

The committee also offers some general conclusions regarding the problems raised by klan activity, which I believe are inescapable when the evidence is reviewed.

The facts set forth in this report are based on information acquired by the committee through early 1967. The bulk of the evidence, however, is contained in the record of public investigative hearings con-

ducted by a subcommittee of this committee in the period between October 19, 1965, and February 24, 1966. The subcommittee sat for 36 days to interrogate a total of 187 witnesses regarding the evidence which had been amassed by committee investigators. Thousands of substantiating documents obtained by the committee staff were made part of this hearing record.

Officers of the seven most active klan organizations, as well as rank-and-file klansmen alleged to have engaged in organized terrorism, were given an opportunity during the hearings to deny, qualify, confirm, or explain klan activity about which they possessed personal knowledge. A majority chose to invoke constitutional privileges against self-incrimination. Much productive testimony was nevertheless received from a number of present or former klan officers and members, law enforcement officials, and private citizens who have been victims of klan activity.

When the committee voted on March 30, 1965, to undertake a formal investigation into ku klux klan organizations, it was concerned about a substantial upsurge in klan membership and activity during the preceding year. The klan movement had actually been on the upswing since 1961, but its growth prior to 1964 was slow and uneven, and its activity pretty much localized.

The movement was still expanding when the committee began its public hearings on the klans in the fall of 1965. Shortly thereafter, however, an abatement of klan activity was observed, due not only to a customary seasonal decline, but also to a decision by many klans to "lie low" while congressional hearings were in progress. Klan membership also dropped during the winter months of 1965-1966, a fact which I believe may be attributed at least in part to the facts about the movement then being aired through the medium of the committee's hearings. Unfortunately, by the summer of 1966, klan activity and membership were once more on the rise. Whereas the upsurge in the early 1960's was viewed as a response to civil rights demonstrations in the South, the latest gains appear to have been stimulated to a great extent by riotous situations in northern cities.

The committee held legislative hearings on bills to curb klan-type excesses in July of 1966 and subsequently reported H.R. 16606 with amendments. I had introduced that bill, the "Organizational Conspiracies Act," in the hope that, if enacted, it would contribute significantly toward eliminating, or at least curbing, terrorist activities of the type engaged in by klans. Inasmuch as there was no action on the bill, I have reintroduced it in the Ninetieth Congress in slightly amended form. This bill, H.R. 7025, the "Organizational Conspiracies Act of 1967," was reported by the committee on September 19.

Whether or not my bill is enacted into law, it is my hope that the evidence amassed by the committee will aid the Congress and also the American people, who—in the final analysis—will determine if secret, terroristic organizations can thrive in a democratic society.

EDWIN E. WILLIS, *Chairman.*

THE PRESENT-DAY KU KLUX KLAN MOVEMENT

CHAPTER I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Present-day klan organizations customarily dedicate themselves to commemorating the achievements of the Ku Klux Klan of the Reconstruction era and to perpetuating the principles of the first phalanx of nightriders to appear on the American scene.

Modern klans furthermore promise to save the Nation just as their forerunners allegedly saved the Nation following the Civil War.

Some reference to historical antecedents is therefore essential to understand the activities of klansmen in the 20th century.

THE RECONSTRUCTION KLAN

The six Confederate Army veterans credited with originating the Ku Klux Klan on Christmas Eve of 1865 in Pulaski, Tenn., are not memorialized in current klan literature. These young men had adapted the Greek word for circle (*kuklos*) in christening their new organization. They had devised mystical titles and a ritual for a membership sworn to secrecy. And they were responsible for converting bed linen into a means of disguise. Their purpose, however, was reputedly pure amusement.

The organization to which modern klansmen pay homage was the Ku Klux Klan headed by Nathan Bedford Forrest, which officially operated in at least nine Southern States from 1867 to 1869 and unofficially for some years thereafter.

The conversion of klan purposes from amusement to terrorism had already been demonstrated by the time representatives of various local klan "dens" held a unifying convention in Nashville, Tenn., in 1867 and elected former Confederate Army General Forrest as their grand wizard. Stimulative of the klan's new purposes were a series of laws enacted by the U.S. Congress beginning in 1866 which sought to bestow civil rights on the recently freed slaves, and the Reconstruction Act of March 1867 which substituted military governments for the locally created governments in most of the former secessionist States.

"Maintenance of the supremacy of the white race" was selected as the "main and fundamental objective" of the Ku Klux Klan led by General Forrest. Membership was restricted to those who would oppose not only Negro "social and political equality" but also the Radicals then dominant in the U.S. Congress who were to be defeated in order to "restore State sovereignty." A set of outwardly laudable aims adopted by the organization called for support of the U.S. Constitution, assistance in execution of all constitutional laws, protection of the weak and innocent, relief of the injured and oppressed, and succoring of the unfortunate, especially widows and orphans. (The same objectives have been repeated almost word for word by succeed-

ing klan organizations up to the present time; the exception being that Radical is spelled with a small "r" in the contemporary situation.)

By the autumn of 1868, General Forrest estimated klan membership at 550,000. Although he claimed to have disbanded the organization early the following year on the grounds that it was no longer needed for "self-protection," ku klux klan terrorism continued to mount over the next few years to such a degree that the President and Members of Congress demanded action to remedy the "insecurity of life and property" in some of the Southern States.

The Congress acted against racial violence in three civil rights laws, loosely known as the Ku Klux Klan Acts. Section 6 of an act of May 31, 1870, provided criminal penalties for persons who conspire or who go in disguise on the public highways or on the premises of another with intent to deprive him of rights and privileges granted by the Constitution or laws of the United States. The voting safeguards set forth in other sections of this act were amended and supplemented by an act of February 28, 1871. Finally, on April 20, 1871, Congress approved an act enforcing the provisions of the 14th amendment which included, among other things, Presidential authority to use military force to prevent interference with court civil rights orders.¹

As the President signed the third act directed against the Ku Klux Klan, a joint congressional committee of 7 Senators and 14 Representatives was organized to investigate the secret order. Formally known as the Joint Select Committee on the Condition of Affairs in the Late Insurrectionary States, this investigating committee held 57 days of hearings in Washington, D.C., in addition to sending subcommittees to take testimony in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. Although Grand Wizard Forrest refused to cooperate with the committee—even refusing to admit membership in or firsthand knowledge of a ku klux klan—testimony taken by the committee provided a grisly record of violence engaged in by the masked bands.

A RECORD OF VIOLENCE

Killings and floggings of Negroes and whites, the burning of schools and churches, and the hounding of individuals from their communities are among the outrages recorded in 12 printed volumes of the committee's hearings. A majority report issued by the committee on February 19, 1872, described the Ku Klux Klan as "a fearful conspiracy against society, committing atrocities and crimes that richly deserve punishment." The report also accused the klan of demoralizing society and holding men silent by the terror of its acts and its powers for evil. Continuance of the special powers granted to the President by the Ku Klux Klan Act of April 30, 1871, was recommended. A minority report, which took issue with the majority as to the causes, purpose, and scope of klan activity, nevertheless declared—

* * * we do not intend to deny that bodies of disguised men have, in several of the States of the South, been guilty of the most flagrant crimes, crimes which we neither seek to palliate nor excuse * * *.

¹ These are the only laws specifically directed against the ku klux klan ever enacted by Congress. Little remains of this Reconstruction era legislation. Among the few survivors is the section dealing with private racial violence which is now contained in title 18, United States Code, at section 241. Recent Federal prosecution of a number of klansmen under this section of the code is discussed in Chapter VIII.

Historians have suggested a combination of reasons for the eventual decline of the Ku Klux Klan of the Reconstruction period: (1) growth of public sentiment in the South against activities of masked terrorists; (2) State, and even more particularly Federal legislation, under which martial law was declared and hundreds of alleged klansmen arrested in one State; and (3) so-called changed historical conditions which included the gradual restoration of segregation-oriented State governments. The last factor was one of the bases for klan claims in later years that the post-Civil War klan had achieved its objectives and "saved the South" (or the entire "Nation" as modern klan leaders prefer to put it.)

KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, 1915-44

In 1915 the klan was exhumed by "Colonel" William Joseph Simmons, a native of Alabama who had previously been engaged in soliciting members for fraternal organizations for a fee.

The spirit of fraternalism was so shrewdly exploited by the new klan organization that millions of members were enrolled in almost every State of the Union before it declined and eventually dissolved in 1944.

As Simmons explained to the House Committee on Rules inquiring into the revived klan, his decision to launch an organization known as the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was put into effect in October 1915 at a meeting (in Atlanta, Ga.) attended by 34 residents of the State of Georgia. A charter signed by the secretary of state of Georgia was issued in December, and another charter was granted by the Superior Court of Fulton County, Ga., on July 1, 1916, for what purported to be a purely benevolent and charitable operation.

After "resurrecting" the klan, Simmons admittedly proceeded to "reconstruct" and "remodel" the organization.²

The organizational structure of the new Knights—involving an autocratic hierarchy of officials on national, State, "province" and local levels—was borrowed from the Reconstruction klan. "The government of this order shall ever be military in character, especially in its executive management and control," asserted the constitution of Simmons' klan. Simmons' authority as the imperial wizard, he told congressional investigators, could be compared with that of a general in an army.

Simmons did, however, select new titles for most of the klan officialdom. He also prescribed rules for the functioning of the organization on its various levels and an elaborate ritual to be followed at local klan meetings and initiations. These were published and protected by copyright. These rules and ritual, together with a lengthy new oath swearing klansmen to obedience and secrecy, are being used today with only minor modifications by such organizations as the United Klans of America, Inc., and the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.³

The first klan organization of the 20th century vowed that it would commemorate the "service" and "achievement" of the Ku Klux Klan of

² The changes were reflected in "Constitution and Laws of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (Incorporated)," copyright 1921 by the Knights of the KKK, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.

³ One of the exceptions is the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi, whose operations will be discussed in subsequent sections of this report.

the Reconstruction period and perpetuate its ideals. A booklet, "Ideals of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," spelled out the racial ideals which were inherited:

This is a White Man's organization, exalting the Caucasian Race and teaching the doctrine of White Supremacy. * * * All of Christian Civilization depends upon the preservation and upbuilding of the White Race * * *.

Any effort to permit "blacks or any other color" to share in the control of this "White Man's Republic" would constitute "an invasion of our sacred constitutional prerogatives and a violation of divinely established laws," the booklet further declared.

PATRIOTISM AND PROFIT

A number of additional objectives were introduced by the Simmons' klan in an effort to broaden the klan's appeal. Thus, the klan's constitution and laws listed as its No. 1 purpose the cultivation and promotion of patriotism. Recruiting literature issued by the organization in 1917 described the klan's "paramount feature" as "active, pure patriotism," and declared it was proud to carry on the traditions of its 19th century forebears because the latter were "paragons of patriotism." Simmons gave secondary emphasis to the charity allegedly dispensed by the klan; in third spot was its provision for "real fraternity" in which "mystery and action" would be combined with "wholesome mirth."⁴

The so-called patriotism of the klan was allegedly expressed by its uncompromising defense of "a pure Americanism, untrammelled by alien influences." Alien influences from which the Republic was to be protected were expanded by the revived klan to include not only the "inferior colored races" but also the Roman Catholic, Jewish, and foreign-born minorities within the United States.

Another new feature of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was its commercialism. Simmons advertised his Knights as an organization "founded and operated by consecrated business brains." His office of imperial wizard was guaranteed revenue from a percentage of initiation fees (klectokons); a monthly per capita tax on the membership (imperial tax); and profits from the sale of robes and other regalia, jewelry, stationery, etc. Initiation fees were described as "donations" and not reportable as taxable income in the event anyone questioned the right of the klan to tax exemption as a fraternal and charitable organization.

The services of professional publicists, Edward Young Clarke and Elizabeth Tyler, in the period 1920-23 reputedly helped propel the Knights into a nationwide role. High-powered publicity represented the klan as having an answer to both real and imaginary problems of society, as teams of professional organizers fanned out into Northern and Western States as well as the South. (Clarke's organizing department was rewarded with 80 percent of each \$10 initiation fee.) Simmons told the House Committee on Rules that within 16 months after

⁴ "The ABC of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," leaflet copyrighted 1917 by W. J. Simmons, Atlanta, Ga. The same three purposes—patriotism, benevolence and fraternity—are listed in the same order of priority in recruiting literature currently being circulated by the largest of the existing klan organizations, the United Klans of America, Inc. See "An Introduction to the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," a leaflet with the imprint of the United Klans of America, Inc., Suite 401, Alston Bldg., Tuscaloosa, Ala.

he enlisted the services of Clarke and Tyler, klan membership increased from 5,000 to almost 100,000.

The House committee questioned the imperial wizard during 3 days of public hearings on the ku klux klan in October 1921. The committee lacked authority to administer oaths and its hearings predated by several years the peak of klan strength in the United States. In addition to hearing Members of Congress who had introduced resolutions against the KKK, the committee received an account of investigations conducted by staff members of the *N.Y. World*, and by a U.S. postal inspector, and heard contradictory accounts of the klan purposes from Imperial Wizard Simmons and one of his kleagles (organizers) who had defected. Charges by the other witnesses that the klan was making "millions" out of spreading racial and religious hatred and being credited with acts of violence in many States were blandly denied by the imperial wizard.

THE KLAN AS A NATIONAL OPERATION

By 1924, the Knights activity had extended to the four corners of the Nation. States such as Maine, Oregon, and California housed units of the hooded order, which attained an overall membership of between 3 million and 5 million. While historians differ on total membership, they agree that the klan rolls were larger in certain Northern States (Indiana and Ohio for example) than in any State south of the Mason-Dixon line.

Activities of the Knights varied from State to State, and within various counties of the same State. Murders committed by hooded bands were reported in some areas in the early 1920's, while in other areas the klan's public image was confined to ceremonial parades and rallies with the distinctive burning of a wooden cross, and intense "politicking." Dynamitings and bombings were also reported, but the most common form of violence attributed to the modern klan was kidnaping of persons who were then flogged and/or tarred and feathered.

Although victims did include Negroes attempting to register other Negroes to vote, historians have observed that many of the persons singled out for punishment by the hooded order were men and women of white Protestant stock allegedly guilt of violating some "moral" law. Repeated incidents are cited of the flogging of persons because they allegedly gambled, dealt in liquor, peddled dope, or deserted a spouse.

Among the more "refined" forms of intimidation practiced by the modern klan were boycotts of businesses owned by Catholics or Jews, and campaigns to oust Roman Catholic public school teachers and persons of Catholic or Jewish faiths holding elected positions. Meanwhile, klansmen entered politics and used the labels of both major political parties to put klansmen in local sheriff and police departments, courts, and State legislatures. Klansmen allegedly served as Governors in three States, as attorney general for another State, in addition to obtaining seats in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives before the klan's fortunes declined in the last half of the 1920's.

In the mid-1920's, a number of States had adopted antimask laws in an effort to curb klan violence; one State also introduced laws mak-

ing even threats by a masked person a felony, and requiring a registration of klan membership. Convictions for vigilante activity became more frequent than acquittals in some areas. Meanwhile, klan leadership was engaged in internal struggles over power and division of rich financial rewards (Colonel Simmons himself had been ousted from the wizardship by a Texan, Hiram Wesley Evans, in a power play in November 1922). The publicity given to the venality and immorality of certain klan leaders was costly in terms of membership. By 1928, the invisible empire was estimated to have shrunk to 200,000 or 300,000 members.

THE INTRODUCTION OF ANTICOMMUNISM

During the 1930's the greatly reduced empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan picked up an additional alleged purpose—opposition to communism. By June 1939, when James A. Colescott of Indiana succeeded Evans in the office of imperial wizard, a "primary" aim of the Knights was "mopping up the cesspools of communism in the United States."

In actuality, the Knights introduced a practice—continued by klansmen to the present day—of exploiting American antipathy to a totalitarian system of government in order to advance the klan's basic objectives directed against certain American minority groups. This conclusion is inescapable in view of the misdirection of much of the klan's fight against communism. Klan propagandists, for example, issued warnings to the effect that Communists advocated racial equality. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, then conducting voter registration drives, was unjustly accused by the klan of being a Communist organization, and the public was told to beware of the Congress of Industrial Organizations on the grounds that the CIO was "teaching and practicing communism" by trying to place white workers on a level with the Negroes. Klan distortions and falsifications of Communist problems can be understood only in the context of the klan's avowed program of opposition to registration of Negro voters, appointment of Negroes to "any official capacity in connection with government affairs," and other threats to "white supremacy."

Jews and aliens were also attacked on new grounds of alleged ties with the Communist Party. Only Catholics were credited by the klan with having their own conspiracy, independent of Moscow, to "capture the Government of the United States," and "destroy America."

The Knights' position was spelled out in its official publication, *The Fiery Cross*, and other klan documents supplied to the Special Committee on Un-American Activities by Imperial Wizard Colescott during a third congressional inquiry into the klan.

Colescott appeared before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on January 26, 1942. The special committee had been receiving sporadic testimony regarding ku klux klan activities since 1938 when it included the klan in a broad investigation into "Nazi, Fascist, and antiracial" organizations.⁵ The testimony had been

⁵ The special committee had reported that, although only some of the antiracial organizations were tinged with Nazi or fascistic activity, they fell within the committee's purview because advocacy of racial and religious hatred was as "un-American" as advocacy of class hatred. (H. Rept. 2, Jan. 3, 1939, p. 10.)

largely confined to alleged cooperation between klansmen and Nazi elements in such areas as Los Angeles, Michigan, New York, and New Jersey. A rally of the Knights held at the German-American Bund's Camp Nordland in New Jersey in August 1940—which put klansmen and pro-Nazis on the same speaker's platform—drew principal attention in the committee's hearings. Colescott subsequently disavowed the rally which he had initially authorized. In defending his organization before the special House committee, Colescott produced klan literature demonstrating that Nazism and fascism were among the foreign "isms" officially opposed by the klan.

During the 1930's and early 1940's the press had continued to report cases of kidnappings and floggings by klansmen—although much more sporadically than in the preceding decade. For example, a series of approximately 30 floggings in the suburbs of Atlanta, Ga., culminated in March 1940 in a fatal whipping and a grand jury investigation. Nine klansmen were subsequently convicted on charges involving kidnapping and flogging. Following a line taken by earlier Wizards Forrest and Simmons, Colescott told the House investigating committee in 1942 that terrorism was contrary to klan principles. Klansmen found guilty in the aforementioned Atlanta flogging case were banished from the klan, Colescott maintained.

In view of the continuous terrorism practiced by members of klan organizations, such disavowals of violent intentions on the part of klan leaders are no more credible than Imperial Wizard Colescott's testimony that the Knights had "no fight with any minority group."

Unwilling to divulge the exact strength of the klan, Colescott nevertheless admitted that by 1942 the Knights had "very few paid-up members"; that the strongest realm had shifted from the North to the State of Florida; and that the national treasury had received less than \$10,000 in dues and initiation fees during the previous year. From his testimony, it was apparent that the invisible empire had dwindled to less than 10,000 members by World War II.

The organization known as the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., "officially" dissolved itself at an imperial klonvokation (national convention) held in Atlanta, Ga., on April 23, 1944, after the U.S. Bureau of Internal Revenue filed a lien for \$685,305 in back taxes which the Knights presumably should have paid during its days of greatest financial success.

LOCALIZED KLAN OPERATIONS, 1944-60

Klansmen were relatively quiescent throughout World War II. Dr. Samuel Green, an obstetrician who was head of the Atlanta klavern of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan until its formal dissolution in the spring of 1944, had attempted to keep the klan alive as a "local" project. He assumed the title of grand dragon of an Association of Georgia Klans organized on May 21, 1944. It was not until October 1945, however, that his organization emerged into public view with what was heralded as the first public cross-burning since Pearl Harbor.

Klan activity had been continued in Florida by a Miami unit. In September 1944, a Ku Klux Klan of Florida, Inc., was chartered.

In September 1946, incorporation papers were filed by a new Alabama organization known as the Federated Ku Klux Klans, Inc.

When Dr. Green sought in the spring of 1946 to make use of the Georgia charter of the old Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, the klan leader was blocked by a charter revocation suit instituted by the State of Georgia and by a lien for back taxes filed by the Internal Revenue Bureau. Dr. Green thereupon proceeded to extend the operations of his unchartered Association of Georgia Klans into the additional States of Tennessee, the Carolinas, Alabama, and Florida.

The U.S. Department of Justice was already investigating the revival of klan operations in seven States by the spring of 1946. Included were the States of California and New York, which shortly thereafter revoked the klan charters in order to block further activity in those areas.

Among complaints admittedly under investigation by the Justice Department were attempts by masked bands in Georgia to prevent Negroes from voting. From California in 1946 had come reports of the burning of a fiery cross in front of the store of a Catholic merchant. In Tennessee, a Jewish proprietor closed up shop after an intimidating klan cross-burning. In Georgia and Florida, complaints were received that Negroes were beaten or threatened with violence for engaging in union activity. Floggings of whites and Negroes by hooded night riders, who frequently charged their victims with some alleged "moral" offense, were reported periodically in the States of Georgia, Tennessee, and Florida throughout the years 1946-49.⁶

The decade ended with almost simultaneous outbursts of klan violence in four States. Violence in Florida during the spring and summer of 1949 included arson against both Negro and white homes, in addition to the usual flogging. Klansmen in Tennessee at the same time were reportedly responsible for a series of lashings, invasions of churches, and armed intimidations. In northwest Georgia, in April, a sheriff turned seven Negroes over to klansmen for flogging. Most publicized of the klan outrages were a series of terroristic acts, including kidnappings and floggings, which occurred in the counties around Birmingham, Ala., beginning in the spring of 1949. A subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, conducting hearings on civil rights proposals, interrogated several Birmingham area newsmen who had interviewed men and women threatened with violence or beaten by men in klan regalia. Most of these victims were white persons charged by the klan with offenses such as nonsupport of family, whiskey selling, etc.⁷

By mid-August 1949, a fatal heart attack had deprived the Association of Georgia Klans of its grand dragon. The organization declined rapidly thereafter, as new klans and leaders began emerging in various States. A splinter Original Southern Klans, Inc., had been created in southern Georgia in 1948. In 1949, Florida klan leader Bill Hendrix introduced his Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. A Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was formed in Alabama that same year to compete with the Federated KKK. It was the creation of an Association

⁶ A Federal grand jury report of Mar. 25, 1953, to the judges of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, Miami Division, described floggings which had been administered in central Florida by members of a "sadistic and brutal ku klux klan," virtually every year since 1943. The jury said it was reporting only those incidents which were admitted to by one or more klansmen.

⁷ Public hearings, Subcommittee No. 3 of House Judiciary Committee, 81st Cong., 1st sess., June 29, 1949.

of Carolina Klans in 1949, however, that set the stage for the most notable instance of klan terrorism in the early 1950's.

The Association of Carolina Klans under Grand Dragon Thomas Hamilton was credited with a 2-year wave of violence in North Carolina and South Carolina beginning in 1950. The violence and the klan itself were finally extinguished in 1952 when a number of klansmen were convicted in Federal court on charges of crossing State lines for kidnaping and flogging purposes and when the State of North Carolina undertook mass prosecution of floggers. The grand dragon was also jailed after pleading guilty to a State charge involving the beating of a Negro farm woman.

Reports from Florida and Georgia indicated that klansmen there were also continuing to assault and flog during the early 1950's. By the time Hamilton was convicted in North Carolina, however, most of the klan organizations which had sprung up in the 1940's were either extinct, or dormant,⁸ and relatively little activity was reported for the next few years. The next resurgence of the night-riding fraternity—generally attributed to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954, on public school segregation—was destined to be directed by a new array of wizards and dragons and a new set of klan organizations.

THE KLAN UPSURGE AFTER 1954

The most successful klan operation of the late 1950's was masterminded by a paint sprayer employed in an Atlanta auto factory, Eldon Lee Edwards.

Edwards actually quietly organized his klan in 1953. In September of that year, he published and copyrighted a slightly revised version of klan ritual which had been written by Simmons for the old Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Edwards then used the organizational title, U.S. Klans of Georgia, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. It was not until the autumn of 1954, however, that Edwards began openly recruiting through the usual public rallies and cross burnings. His organizers were soon spreading out into such States as Alabama, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Texas.

Exploiting the Supreme Court decision of May 1954, Edwards proclaimed that the "white supremacy" objectives of his klan included "maintaining segregated schools at any and all cost." His printing presses ground out the traditional "hate" literature not only against Negroes but also against Jews, Catholics, and "foreigners."

On October 24, 1955, Edwards obtained a charter from the State of Georgia to do business as an alleged "social and charitable" enterprise. Reflecting his proclaimed conviction that times were ripe for a national klan, the title of the incorporated organization was altered to U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.

This committee found no evidence that the U.S. Klans actually managed to organize branches in more than nine States. Early organizational efforts in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas were later supplemented by forays into Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana and Arkansas. Evidence that these efforts were at

⁸ An exception was the Association of Florida Ku Klux Klan, which was organized by William J. Grimm, of Tampa, in July 1953 and was disbanded by him in August 1955.

least financially rewarding was provided by Imperial Wizard Edwards' announcement in November 1958 that land had been purchased in Atlanta for the erection of an "imperial palace" for the U.S. Klans.

More than a score of smaller klans emerged in the late fifties to compete with the U.S. Klans in exploiting issues and fears raised by the decision of the Supreme Court. Many of the groups had splintered off from the larger organization led by Edwards. William Hendrix, Florida wizard, who had revived his Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan at this time, described klan operations in the 1950's as "a conglomeration of different organizations breaking up, going together, and not getting along."⁹

Among the independent klans competing with the Florida branch of the U.S. Klans—in addition to Hendrix's Knights—was the Florida Ku Klux Klan, which had been organized in 1955. In Louisiana, a Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was incorporated in 1956. Several years later an Original Ku Klux Klan under Imperial Wizard Roy E. Davis of Dallas, Texas, was recruiting in Texas and neighboring Arkansas. Texas was also the headquarters for an Aryan Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, while Arkansas produced such additional local orders as the Association of Arkansas Klans.

In Alabama, segments of the U.S. Klans withdrew in the fall of 1956 to form a Gulf Ku Klux Klan and a Ku Klux Klan of the Confederacy. They were displaced the following year by the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of the Confederacy, the Association of Alabama Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and the Alabama Ku Klux Klan, Inc. In 1959, William Hugh Morris revived his Federated Ku Klux Klans, which had units in Georgia as well as in Alabama. The Association of Alabama Knights established klaverns in the State of Mississippi, which in 1957 broke away to form an Independent Mississippi Klan.

The Association of South Carolina Klans was organized in the autumn of 1955. During the next few years additional organizations emerged in South Carolina under such titles as South Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc; National Ku Klux Klan; Independent Knights of the Ku Klux Klan; and Palmetto Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. To the north, Edwards' organization faced the rival North Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, created in 1956, and the National Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, formed in North Carolina the following year. Chattanooga, Tenn., was the home of the Dixie Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, which had been organized by former members of a Chattanooga klavern of the U.S. Klans and received incorporation papers in October 1957. The Dixie Klans organized in Georgia and Alabama, as well as in Tennessee.

J. B. STONER, THE KLANS AND THE NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY -

A Georgian reared in Tennessee was responsible for the most publicized, albeit least successful, challenge to Edwards' dominating role in klan affairs of the late fifties. Jesse Benjamin (J. B.) Stoner had been a klan organizer (kleagle) in Tennessee during the 1940's. He was also the founder in 1945 of the Stoner Anti-Jewish Party, later

⁹ William Hendrix testified July 26, 1965, in an executive hearing of this committee.

known as the Christian Anti-Jewish Party. Stoner's extreme anti-Semitism—typified by his public advocacy of physical annihilation of “non-Christian Jews”—had led to his expulsion from the Associated Klans of America in January 1950.

In the summer of 1959, Stoner assumed the role of imperial wizard of a new Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, with headquarters in Louisville, Ky. Within a few months, Stoner was publicly accusing the U.S. Klans of being a “Jew-dominated organization.” Imperial Wizard Edwards retaliated by claiming to possess evidence that the Christian Knights advocated violence. During the following year, Stoner moved his headquarters to Atlanta, but his efforts from Edwards' stronghold fared so poorly that the Christian Knights was reduced to a paper organization in 1961.

Since 1959, Imperial Wizard Stoner had been contributing his talents to another extremist organization where his efforts were to prove more rewarding. This was the National States Rights Party, in which Stoner was officially installed as national vice chairman in 1964, in addition to being selected as the party's vice-presidential candidate in the national elections of that year.

The National States Rights Party was organized in 1958 as an avowed “white racist political party.” Unlike most klans, it admitted Catholic and foreign-born members provided they accepted the National States Rights Party program which called for shipping all Negroes to Africa and deporting all Jews to an “isolated island.” The National States Rights Party has gained considerable notoriety in recent years as a forum for inflammatory speeches against Negroes.¹⁰ A former klansman who was also active in the National States Rights Party shortly after its formation reported that the party attracted members apparently obsessed with hatred for Jews and that synagogues were among the targets of possible acts of violence discussed at secret National States Rights Party conclaves.

A dominant figure in the National States Rights Party is a chiropractor, Dr. Edward R. Fields, who presently holds the title of director. Originally headquartered in Jeffersonville, Ind., the organization moved its national office to Birmingham, Ala., in 1960. A third move, to Augusta, Ga., in the summer of 1965, found the National States Rights Party operating out of “joint offices” with J. B. Stoner, then billed as the National States Rights Party general counsel. The National States Rights Party's organizing drives have extended as far as California and Oregon in the West and New York State in the Northeast.

This committee's investigations into ku klux klan organizations revealed that the National States Rights Party has had both a cooperative and competitive relationship with the klans. The committee has received testimony regarding surreptitious efforts by the National States Rights Party soon after its formation to infiltrate and take over klan units. Nevertheless, officers and members of klan organizations often simultaneously hold office or membership in the National States

¹⁰ At an NSRP rally in Anniston, Ala., Oct. 20, 1964, J. B. Stoner's appeal to white persons to go into the streets and counter civil rights demonstrations was spiced with such remarks against the Negro as “the only good ones are dead ones.” The “kill the Negro” refrain of another speaker on the NSRP circuit, Connie Lynch, is described in another section of this report.

Rights Party without apparent conflict.¹¹ Joint klan-National States Rights Party rallies and an exchange of speakers have long been commonplace. The National States Rights Party's public position with respect to klans was presented by Director Fields at a United Klans rally in Anniston, Ala., May 9, 1965. "We look forward to even greater rallies and future cooperation with our fellow white fighters in the ku klux klan," Fields declared from the speaker's podium. Fields then marched in a klan parade which followed the rally and for which the Fields' organization had supplied parade signs and Confederate flags.

TERRORISM WITH INCREASING RELIANCE ON DYNAMITE

Numerous acts of violence involving racial issues occurred in various States of the South in the late 1950's. Klansmen participated in the terrorism, but it would be unreasonable to blame all or even most of the reprehensible deeds on members of the hooded fraternities. Difficulties in detecting, much less prosecuting, those responsible have forestalled any accurate assessment of the klan role in this violence.

Problems of detection have been aggravated by the increasing use of dynamite as an instrument of terror during this decade. A Federal grand jury which investigated bombings of a Negro housing project and the bomb deaths of NAACP leader Harry T. Moore and his wife in Florida in 1951 failed to identify the culprits, but had much to say against the growing use of explosives, which were easily acquired, and "destroy clues along with life and property."

This committee has received information indicating klan involvement in the violence that erupted in Montgomery, Ala., after a year-long Negro bus boycott and a round of court decisions culminated in the desegregation of the city's buses in December 1956. Violence had taken the form of beatings and sniper fire into buses in December. During the following month, four Negro Baptist churches and the homes of three bus boycott leaders were bombed. Members of the U.S. Klans were among those subsequently charged with complicity in the bombings. After two defendants were acquitted by a jury, however, the State dismissed charges against the remaining defendants.

The U.S. Klans imperial wizard had consistently proclaimed his klan to be a law-abiding organization. There is evidence that his position served as a restraint within certain realms under his command. There is also substantiation for Edwards' charge that certain acts of violence were the work of some of the many splinter klans operating

¹¹ "King Kleagles" William Hoff and Frank Rotella, Jr., headed United Klans operations in New York and New Jersey respectively late in 1965. Each concurrently served as director of the NSRP in his State. Eloise Witte, "empress" of the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Ohio in 1965, at the same time presided over the Cincinnati chapter of the NSRP. In Jacksonville, Fla., during the same year, Willie Eugene Wilson had the dual role of exalted cyclops of a klavern of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan and director of the Duval County organization of NSRP.

Other individuals active in both the klan and NSRP settled for leadership functions in one of the organizations. In contrast to J. B. Stoner who abandoned a klan wizardship for national NSRP office, Roy E. Frankhouser graduated from an organizer in the NSRP to the grand dragon of the Pennsylvania Realm of the United Klans. Prior to his elevation to kleagle and then national "cladd" (conductor) of the United Klans during 1964, Robert E. Hudgins had been attending national meetings of the NSRP. Hudgins back in 1958 had been associated with both the NSRP and a klan known as the North Carolina Knights of the KKK.

The committee interrogated in public hearings the aforementioned Eloise Witte, Willie Eugene Wilson, J. B. Stoner, Roy Frankhouser, and Robert Hudgins. With the exception of Mrs. Witte, these witnesses uniformly responded to questions by invoking the fifth and other constitutional amendments.

in the same period. The dynamiting of a home in North Carolina in 1959, for example, was the work of a splinter from the U.S. Klans, according to evidence obtained by the committee. The perpetrators of this crime—who in this instance received prison sentences—were members of the Chessmen, an organization active in the Carolinas in the late fifties. The black shirts and masks sported by these klansmen earned them the nickname, Black Shirts. The attempted dynamiting of a Negro school near Charlotte, N.C., in February 1958 resulted in prison sentences for the grand wizard of the National Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and two of his henchmen.¹²

One of the most brutal displays of violence of the decade was carried out by members of a splinter from the Alabama section of the U.S. Klans, operating as the Ku Klux Klan of the Confederacy. A Birmingham Negro was abducted in September 1957 and sexually mutilated in a klan headquarters ceremony aimed at testing the mettle of one of the klansmen. Six Confederate Knights were subsequently tried and convicted in this case.

Among floggings reported in this period was one administered in October 1956 by a mob led by members of the Florida Ku Klux Klan. The mob had raided a Wildwood, Fla., jail in order to "punish" a Negro who had requested confinement for his own protection. In December of the same year, members of a Camden, S.C., klan group which had split off from the Association of South Carolina Klans were involved in the flogging of a local high school teacher for alleged pro-integrationist remarks. Seven months later, the exalted cyclops of a Greenville, S.C., klavern of the Association of South Carolina Klans was part of a contingent of klansmen which flogged a local Negro who had been caring for several white youngsters while the father visited the mother in a city hospital. Prison sentences were meted out to the exalted cyclops and several of his colleagues in the last-named incident.

Klansmen continued to burn crosses before homes, schools, and churches from North Carolina to Alabama to register the klan's disapproval on issues involving race and personal morality. An apparent innovation in klan terror tactics was observed in Richfield, N.C., in the spring of 1959. Members of the Chessmen registered their objection to the hiring of Negroes at a sawmill by putting sand and sugar in the gas tank of an expensive engine at the mill.

KLANSMEN REGROUP FOR A NEW OFFENSIVE IN THE 1960's

There had been a marked decrease in klan activity—overt and covert—as the decade of the fifties drew to a close. However, the spread of civil rights demonstrations, such as the lunch counter "sit-ins" of 1960 and the "freedom" bus rides of 1961 throughout the South, provided a stimulus for another klan resurgence.

This latest klan offensive is being conducted for the most part by a new array of klan organizations. Of the more than a score of klans organized during the late fifties, approximately eight continued active as late as 1961 and only half of the eight functioned at the time of this committee's investigations and hearings into klan activity in 1965. They are the U.S. Klans, the Association of South Carolina

¹² The bombing of an Atlanta synagogue in October 1958 brought members of the newly formed National States Rights Party before the courts, but the defendants were acquitted on grounds of insufficient evidence.

Klans, the Dixie Knights, and the Association of Arkansas Klans, whose current, severely circumscribed operations will be discussed in the following chapter.

A reorganization within the invisible empire had been precipitated by the death in August 1960 of the imperial wizard of the U.S. Klans. A special convention of what was then the largest and oldest klan selected Georgia Grand Dragon Robert L. "Wild Bill" Davidson to succeed the late Imperial Wizard Eldon Edwards. Edwards' widow had backed the runner-up in the election and would not accept defeat. During the internal wrangling which followed, Mrs. Edwards' defeated candidate, Rev. E. E. George, circulated complaints that Davidson was not providing sufficient financial compensation to Mrs. Edwards. The Davidson camp, which included the new Georgia Grand Dragon Calvin Craig, responded that the klan treasury was empty when Davidson took over and that Edwards and his widow had used the U.S. Klans for personal gain. The Davidson group cited as evidence Mrs. Edwards' resort to legal action which resulted in a court declaration that approximately \$40,000 in klan real estate, as well as the copyrighted Kloran (book of klan ritual) and klan constitution, belonged to Edwards' personal estate.

At a klan rally in an Atlanta hotel in November 1960, Imperial Wizard Davidson boldly declared that klansmen would use buckshot if necessary to fight integration. Davidson was unable to endure the battle then raging within his own klan organization, however. His resignation was announced in February 1961, and the Reverend George promptly assumed the title of imperial wizard.

George's victory was a hollow one. The death of Edwards and the ensuing dissension had prepared most of the membership of the U.S. Klans to follow other leaders in newer and more dynamic klan organizations.

CHAPTER II. ORGANIZATIONS COMPRISING THE MODERN KLAN MOVEMENT

The fluidity which has characterized the klan movement since the breakup of Simmons' monolithic invisible empire in 1944 has continued to the present day.

During the reign of Simmons and his successors, to be a klansman meant membership in the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Today a klansman may be enrolled in any one of more than 15 different klan organizations in the United States.

The constant organization and disbandment of klans could still be observed during 1966. Although all such groups cling to similar white supremacist objectives, no one klan leader has emerged since 1944 with the ability to bring all klansmen together in a single organization. A number of reasons may be advanced for this multiplicity of klans.

Klan leaders seem to be in perpetual disagreement over the disposition of funds which begin flowing into klan coffers with the collection of the klansman's initiation fee. The rivalry among present-day klan leaders for their "fair share" of the financial rewards accruing from klan operations was demonstrated in the testimony and documentation introduced during the committee's public hearings on ku klux klan organizations in the winter of 1965-66.

An equally important factor in the splintering of klans has been the aspirations for power and authority on the part of erstwhile klan leaders. Disputes over the privilege of commanding a hierarchy of lower officers and an army of rank-and-file klansmen have proved irreconcilable.

When klan leaders publicly insist that their own organization is the only true descendant of the Simmons' klan and argue with other klan officers over "territorial" jurisdiction, it is apparent that they are attempting to disguise more basic differences involving money, power, or a third common cause of dissension—the tactical line to be taken by a klan in exploiting current issues.

The history of the movement since 1944 shows that klan groups have little disagreement over the issues they exploit for their own growth and enrichment. Judicial edicts and legislative enactments promoting constitutional rights, as well as the activities of private groups and individuals with similar objectives, have been seized upon by klan leaders as "issues" on which to campaign and grow. Klan resurgence as a reaction to the Supreme Court decision in 1954 on the subject of public school segregation has already been noted. Ten years later, klan leaders were similarly exploiting and thriving on issues arising from the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Contributing to continued divisions within the klan movement, however, was the failure of klan leaders to agree on a common course of action in response to klan-selected issues. The determination of courses of action inevitably involved decisions with respect to the de-

gree of militancy a klan group should display in its public or covert activity.

At the conclusion of the committee's public hearings on klan organizations in February 1966, 15 independent klans were in existence. They possessed in common certain ritualistic ceremonies, robes, and variations on the oath and constitution of the Simmons' Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. But they operated under separate sets of leaders and exhibited different degrees of militancy in their *modus operandi*. They also varied greatly in size and influence.

All but two of the 15 organizations have been active less than 10 years. The two exceptions—the U.S. Klans and Association of South Carolina Klans—have dwindled to relatively minor positions in the klan movement.

The 15 klans active in the United States early in 1966 were—

- Association of Arkansas Klans;
- Association of Georgia Klans;
- Association of South Carolina Klans;
- Dixie Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.;
- Improved Order of the U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.;
- Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (Florida);
- Militant Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (Florida);
- Mississippi Knights of the Ku Klux Klan;
- National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.;
- Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (Louisiana);
- U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.;
- United Florida Ku Klux Klan;
- United Klans of America, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.;
- United Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (Florida); and the
- White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (Mississippi).

It should be noted that, after the close of the committee's public hearings in February 1966, three separate groups splintered away from the United Klans of America and began operating as independent klans, while the aforementioned Mississippi Knights of the Ku Klux Klan for all practical purposes ceased to exist upon the death of its founder and leader.

The newest klans are—

(1) The Knights of the Green Forest, a small, militant group of ex-members of the United Klans of America's Realm of Mississippi who left that organization allegedly because of financial irregularities on the part of United Klans leaders in that State.

(2) The Maryland Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, also known as the Interstate Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, organized mainly through the efforts of Xavier Edwards, a former kleague (organizer) for the United Klans of America in Maryland. Edwards' group left the parent organization when certain leaders of the Maryland Realm of the United Klans criticized Edwards for open association with and recruitment of members of the American Nazi Party into the Maryland klan.

(3) The Universal Klans of America, also referred to as The South, led by the United Klans former grand dragon for Louisiana, Jack Helm, and principally composed of former southern provinces of the Louisiana Realm of the United Klans.

This chapter will briefly examine each of the 15 klans in existence in February 1966 with respect to their formation, location, leadership, and the geographical distribution of the klaverns in which rank-and-file members meet. The committee also offers membership figures which it emphasizes are only estimates. They represent the committee's best judgment of active and continuing klan membership, without reference to the klans' own inflated membership claims.

In arriving at membership estimates, the committee relied chiefly on field investigators' reports and analyses of bank records. With respect to the latter source of information, the committee would like to observe that, from the very beginning of its investigation, it had subpoenaed records of bank accounts maintained by klan organizations on National, State, and klavern levels. From these sources, the committee continued to obtain information even after the close of its public investigative hearings in February 1966. These records, which included microfilmed copies of debit and credit items, enabled the investigative staff to identify many of the klan leaders as well as sources of income and recipients of funds.

For example, the committee determined that the main bank account of the United Klans of America was maintained in Tuscaloosa, Ala., under the cover name, "Alabama Rescue Service." The records of this account reflected, among other things, per capita dues of 50 cents a month from local klaverns to national klan headquarters.¹

Checks and money orders passing through such accounts in many instances identified not only officers of a klavern but also the official name and number of the klavern and the cover name behind which it sought to conceal its activity. In this sense, the bank records were an invaluable supplement to reports from investigators conducting on-the-spot investigations. Payments of per capita taxes by local klaverns were useful in supplementing investigative information regarding klavern membership. It was also possible to observe fluctuations in rank-and-file membership within a given State by the study of these records.

A total of 714 klaverns (local units of a klan) were found to be operative within the period 1964-1966. The figure includes 56 ladies auxiliaries, which were affiliated with the United Klans of America and located for the most part in the State of North Carolina. The committee estimates that a total of 16,810 individuals belonged to various klan organizations early in 1967, excluding ladies auxiliaries. Tabulations indicating the klan affiliation and geographical distribution of these klaverns and klansmen appear on pages 145-163 of this chapter.

Klan membership fluctuates according to the issues of the day as well as the seasons of the year. Membership swings up in the summer and down in the winter. The figure of 16,810 is nevertheless believed to be accurate as of January 1967, based on the klaverns which the committee has been able to identify. The committee does not assume that it has succeeded in identifying all local units of every existing klan organization, but its errors of omission are estimated to be less than 10 percent. In issuing such figures, the committee has attempted to provide an approximate idea of the strength and scope of organized klan activity in the United States in recent years.

¹ The tax was increased from 25 cents to 50 cents in September 1964, although it was not effective nationally until May 1965.

U.S. KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC.

The U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., continued to operate in 1966, even though this once powerful organization was reduced to a single klavern with a steadily dwindling membership.

Its headquarters is located at 112½ Harvard Avenue in College Park, Ga., not far from Atlanta. It utilizes post office box 253 in College Park for mailing purposes.²

The preeminent role enjoyed by the U.S. Klans in the 1950's until the death of its imperial wizard, Eldon L. Edwards, in August 1960, has been described in the preceding chapter.³ The internal wrangling which broke out after the death of Edwards led to the splintering away of most of the U.S. Klans original membership. Actually, however, the first cracks in the U.S. Klans empire had appeared while Edwards was still in command.

When Jack and Harry Brown, leaders of the U.S. Klans in Tennessee, were expelled from the organization in 1957, they proceeded to organize the Dixie Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. They took with them several whole klaverns in the Chattanooga area, several in northwestern Georgia, and several in the area of Anniston, Ala. Also in 1957, Edwards was having trouble with his grand dragon in Alabama, Robert M. Shelton, who today is the imperial wizard of the United Klans of America. Edwards found it necessary to replace Shelton as grand dragon after a dispute over the manner in which Shelton was reporting funds from the Alabama Realm. Shelton was reinstated, only to be dismissed once again by Edwards. Shelton retaliated this time by taking out incorporation papers in May of 1960 for a new organization known as the Alabama Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Shelton took most of the Alabama membership of the U.S. Klans into this new clan.

As previously noted, Robert "Wild Bill" Davidson was elected as Eldon Edwards' successor later in 1960, in spite of efforts by Edwards' widow to install E. E. George in the imperial wizardship. The continued internal dissension led to the announcement by Davidson and his Georgia Grand Dragon, Calvin Craig, on February 18, 1961, that they were resigning from the U.S. Klans. On February 21, a new organization known as the Invisible Empire, United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., was formed by the Davidson-Craig faction. A large portion of the membership of the Georgia Realm of the U.S. Klans went over to the new organization.

E. E. George succeeded Davidson as imperial wizard of the U.S. Klans and remained in that position until October 1963, when the U.S. Klans suffered another major split in its ranks.

On October 26, 1963, Imperial Wizard George received notification that H. J. Jones, exalted cyclops of Klavern 297 in College Park, Ga., had called a klonvokation at which Jones was elected to the imperial wizardship of the U.S. Klans. Charges within the clan that George had misused klan funds and had failed to promote the interests of the organization, allegedly prompted this action.

² The U.S. Klans petition for a charter, granted by the State of Georgia on Oct. 24, 1955, is reproduced as an exhibit on p. 174 of the appendix to this report. The original incorporators were Eldon L. Edwards, the late M. Wesley Morgan, and William A. Daniel, Sr., more recently a member and official of the United Klans of America in the State of Georgia.

³ See pp. 112.

Following this notification, George and his followers in the U.S. Klans left the organization and formed a new klan known as the Improved Order of the U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.

All of the then existing klaverns of the U.S. Klans, with the exception of Klavern 297 in College Park, Ga., followed George into his new organization.

Since that time the entire U.S. Klans has consisted of that single klavern. The membership was approximately 50 as of January 1967 and still dwindling.

Finances are small and meetings are held at irregular intervals. Committee investigation established, nevertheless, that certain members of the U.S. Klans attended demolition and guerrilla warfare-type training sponsored by another klan organization on October 17, 1964, at Stockbridge, Ga.

The U.S. Klans has on several occasions sent representatives to meet with the National Association of Ku Klux Klan, headed by James R. Venable. It should be noted that no current members or officers of the U.S. Klans were subpoenaed as witnesses in the committee's recent hearings on klan organizations.

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC.

The origin of this presently most powerful of klan organizations as a splinter from the U.S. Klans has already been noted. When Imperial Wizard Robert "Wild Bill" Davidson and Georgia Grand Dragon Calvin F. Craig resigned from the U.S. Klans in February 1961, they were almost immediately heralded as holding the same exalted offices in a new klan.

The Superior Court of Fulton County, Ga., on February 21, 1961, issued a charter to the new organization in the name of the Invisible Empire, United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.⁴ Although the organization is commonly known as the United Klans of America, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. (UKA), the name as it appeared on the charter has never been officially changed. The annual registration statement filed by the klan with the State of Georgia in November 1964 uses the title in the charter.

The original incorporators of the UKA were Robert Day, George Sligh, William A. Daniel, Sr., and M. Wesley Morgan, all ex-members of the U.S. Klans in Georgia.

Membership in this new organization was immediately bolstered by a mass defection, within the State of Georgia, from the U.S. Klans. Whole klaverns, not only in the Atlanta area where the klan had the strongest concentration of membership at that time but also in outlying areas in Georgia, simply changed their designation from U.S. Klans to UKA.

Davidson remained as imperial wizard until approximately April 1, 1961. He allegedly left the organization because of some disagreement over UKA participation in klan demonstrations against integration of the State university at Athens, Ga.

UKA membership was confined to Georgia in the spring of 1961 and its headquarters was located in Atlanta. There were indications that negotiations were then being conducted between the Georgia

- ⁴ Reproduced on p. 177 of the appendix.

organization and the Alabama Knights of the Ku Klux Klan headed by Robert Shelton to merge the two organizations. It should be recalled that Shelton, prior to incorporating the Alabama Knights, had served as grand dragon for the Alabama Realm of U.S. Klans. His dismissal by Eldon Edwards not only involved Shelton's failure to report klan funds but also his failure to control the increased violence of the Alabama contingent of the U.S. Klans.

A meeting in Indian Springs, Ga., on July 8, 1961, brought together Shelton and other representatives of the Alabama Knights, Craig and other officials of the Georgia-based UKA, and a smattering of officials from various splinter klan groups in other sections of the South. It was agreed at this conference to merge the Alabama Knights with the UKA. A small number of klansmen from South Carolina, North Carolina, and other Southern States also entered the UKA as a result of this meeting. Robert Shelton emerged as the new imperial wizard of the United Klans of America and Calvin Craig remained grand dragon for Georgia.

From that day, this organization gradually expanded into the largest and most powerful klan in existence in the United States.

Using a white supremacy slogan and exploiting sentiment against integration, civil rights measures, and increasing drives for Negro equality, the United Klans of America established State organizations in the following 19 States:

| | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| Georgia | Mississippi | Pennsylvania |
| Alabama | Louisiana | New York |
| South Carolina | Texas | New Jersey |
| North Carolina | Arkansas | Indiana |
| Virginia | Maryland | Wisconsin |
| Florida | Ohio | |
| Tennessee | Delaware | |

Committee investigation established that the bulk of UKA membership and activity is confined to the States which comprised the old Confederacy. Those realms outside this region have remained small in size and relatively ineffective. There is also evidence that some members have been recruited by the UKA in other Northern and Western States not officially designated as realms. Michigan is an example.⁵

UKA membership climbed steadily after July 1961, except for a brief decline from October 1965 to March 1966, due mainly to public hearings into ku klux klan activity by this committee. Since that time, however, there has been a substantial increase in UKA membership. It may be attributed for the most part to increased organizational activity, especially in North Carolina and Virginia where the growth rate is disturbingly great, and to strong reaction to riots and racial unrest which the klan leadership has been most adept at exploiting for its own ends in various sections of the South.

INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

From July 8, 1961, until the conclusion of the committee's hearings in February 1966, the headquarters of the UKA was located at 401 Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Ala. Thereafter, the headquarters was

⁵ See p. 36 of this chapter for further reference to recruitment by the United Klans in Michigan.

transferred to Shelton's residence in Tuscaloosa. All realm (State) headquarters and other klan subdivisions are governed by the imperial wizard (national chairman or president) from this location.

The United Klans of America, like most of the other presently operating klans, has an organizational structure modeled in most respects upon the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan formed by William Simmons in 1915.

The "invisible empire" of the UKA is geographically coextensive with the United States—although the UKA by no means is in operation in every State. A realm, largest subdivision of the invisible empire, consists of a State. A "province," into which realms are subdivided, consists of a congressional district within a State. A klanton embraces the jurisdiction of a klavern, which is the local chapter and smallest unit of the invisible empire.⁶

At the top of the hierarchy of officials in the invisible empire is the imperial wizard, who is assisted by a cabinet (kloncilium) of 15 imperial officers known as genii. The UKA constitution recognizes the supremacy of the imperial wizard only in administrative matters. The genii and biennial conventions known as klonvokations are supposed to have a role in governing the order. In practice, the imperial wizard exercises absolute power. His edicts are followed without deviation in all echelons of the invisible empire. Although the constitution provides for a regular convening of klonvokations, none has been held since 1964 because the imperial wizard has not seen fit to summon such a meeting.

A kleagle or organizer is an appointed official whose duty is to recruit members on a regional basis. He is appointed by the imperial wizard who by virtue of office also holds the title of supreme kleagle.

A realm is commanded by a grand dragon and a cabinet of nine hydras. A province is headed by a great titan with the assistance of seven furies.

Each local klavern is headed by an exalted cyclops as chief officer, aided by 12 terrors. These terrors are⁷—

klaliff (vice president);
 klokard (lecturer or teacher);
 kludd (chaplain);
 kligrapp (secretary);
 klabee (treasurer);
 kladd (conductor);
 klarogo (inner guard);
 klexter (outer guard);
 klokann (investigator), who serves on the klokann committee (a three-man board of investigators and auditors);
 night hawk (custodian of the fiery cross, which he carries in all ceremonies and public exhibitions, and custodian of applicants immediately prior to their initiation).

⁶ Some of Simmons' nomenclature has become outmoded. For example, he had designated a local unit as being a klan and its meeting place as a klavern. These designations still appear in the UKA constitution, even though klansmen today generally refer to the smallest subdivision of their organization as a klavern. The constitutions of the White Knights in Mississippi and the Original Knights in Louisiana reflect the modern usage. So will this report.

⁷ The nomenclature for the officers assisting the exalted cyclops is also used for officials assisting the imperial wizard. To distinguish them from klavern officers, imperial is added to the title; e.g., imperial klaliff, imperial klokard.

The same offices, with the exception of the klokann committee, appear on the State level. They are distinguished by the addition of grand to the title (grand klaliff, grand klokard, etc.).

Klaverns vary considerably in numerical strength. Some have only a handful of members, while a few have as many as 200. The constitution of the UKA^a states that before a klavern is chartered by the imperial wizard there must be 25 or more members. Committee investigation has determined that in many cases the United Klans waived this requirement and issued charters to groups of four or five persons, in hopes that the membership would grow. In fact, most klaverns of the United Klans of America were found to have less than 25 active members even though they showed a "book membership" of many times that figure. Many of them, furthermore, had been in existence for a long period of time.

Klavern meetings are closed to all except members and visiting klansmen. There is wide variety in the meeting places. Klansmen have met in private homes, clubhouses, stores, barns, old farmsheds, and garages. Any room can be used so long as it is supplied with an altar on which lies a Bible opened at Romans 12, an American flag, an unsheathed sword, and a container of water. (Further details are available in the section dealing with klan ritual.)

The Imperial Wizard issued guidelines for the most effective operation of local klaverns in the printed manual, "The Klan In Action." The document informed klavern officers that the success of the klan's policies depended upon the performance of klavern committees. The manual listed 22 subjects with which klavern committees should concern themselves. While some committees were to deal with purely internal matters such as the budget and grievances, others had functions which experience shows tend to pit klansmen against the forces of law and order in local communities.

An intelligence committee, for example, was supposed to gather information regarding "enemies within and without" the klan. Membership of this committee was to be kept secret from others in the klavern. A propaganda committee was to maintain a watch on means of disseminating information or opinion in the community (the press, radio and public speakers, for example). The committee was to report on any form of "propaganda" adverse to the klan or the principles it espoused. The functions of a public schools committee included investigating and making reports on public school officials and teachers.

The United Klans, beginning in the summer of 1961 and continuing through 1963, conducted an intensive recruiting drive aimed ultimately at bringing the entire klan movement under the leadership of the UKA. This drive by the UKA to lure the members of other klans into its fold has met with considerable success. The United Klans has shown an organizational ability superior to that of other klan groups in the South, and for this reason has been able to attract many members from diverse klan groups and to reactivate many others formerly active in the klan movement.

Robert Shelton and organizers such as Calvin Craig, Robert Scoggin, of South Carolina, and J. Robertson Jones, of North Carolina, in their public promotional endeavors, increasingly tried to blur the traditional image of the klans as a band of violent, fanatical night riders and to emphasize the klan's role as one of political activists who alone could somehow stop Negro attempts at desegregation and equality. Actual recruiting practices, however, demonstrated that the

^a Reproduced as an exhibit in the appendix, p. 181.

UKA was accepting fanatical and violence-prone elements into its fold.

As the Negro drive for desegregation in the South manifested itself in a growing number of marches, demonstrations, and sit-ins, the klan's organizational drive picked up momentum in some areas of the South. Rallies became more frequent, new members were enrolled, as Shelton traveled extensively through the South propagandizing and recruiting for the klan. His grand dragons were doing the same in their respective States.

By late 1963, Shelton's UKA had become the dominant klan organization in North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, and was making inroads into the klan movements in Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. During the latter part of 1963, the UKA had an estimated 8,000 to 9,000 active members.

In the following year, the klans seized on a new issue, just as they had done in the period following the Supreme Court ruling in behalf of school desegregation in 1954. This issue was the Civil Rights Act of 1964, particularly that section of the bill dealing with public accommodations. Portraying the proposed passage of this bill as the beginning of the extinction of the white race and the start of Negro domination in the South, the UKA was able to attract considerable attention to itself and register substantial gains.

The committee found evidence of only two imperial klonvocations since the formation of the UKA in 1961.

One klonvocation was held on February 8 and 9, 1964, and the other on September 5 and 6, 1964. Both were held in a hotel in Birmingham, Ala., and both were represented to the hotel management as conventions of the Alabama Rescue Service.

The officers elected at these klonvocations were as follows:

Robert M. Shelton (Alabama), imperial wizard;
 Robert Thompson (Georgia), imperial klaliff;
 W. O. Perkins (Alabama), imperial kligrapp;
 Frederick Smith (Alabama), imperial klabee;
 Robert Collins (Georgia), imperial klokard;
 George Dorsett (North Carolina), imperial kludd;
 Robert Hudgins (North Carolina), imperial kladd;
 Walter Brown (South Carolina), imperial klarogo;
 Robert Korman (Florida), imperial klextex; and
 Amos Pedigo (Tennessee), imperial night hawk.

To the best of the committee's knowledge, there has been no imperial klonvocation subsequent to September 1964. There have been three known changes in the above-listed imperial officers. In the summer of 1965, Melvin Sexton, a next-door neighbor of Shelton's, was appointed by Shelton to the post of imperial kligrapp (secretary). W. O. Perkins, the former kligrapp, took over Frederick Smith's position as imperial klabee (treasurer), also without benefit of formal election.

Imperial Wizard Shelton publicly announced in the spring of 1967 that he had banished George Dorsett, the imperial kludd (chaplain), from the United Klans organization.

ALABAMA REALM OF THE UKA

Having brought the existing klaverns of the Alabama Knights into the newly formed UKA, Imperial Wizard Shelton possessed a func-

tioning organization in Alabama as early as July 1961. Committee investigation revealed that the strength of the Alabama Realm was less than one might expect in a State housing the national klan headquarters and three of the imperial officers. The realm never approached the peak memberships registered in Mississippi, North Carolina and Georgia. It ranked fifth in the number of klaverns which the committee found had been organized within the various realms in the period 1964-1966.

Since the founding of the United Klans, there have been four successive grand dragons in the Realm of Alabama. Hubert A. Page⁹ served in that capacity until March 1964. He was succeeded by Robert Creel, whose tenure as grand dragon lasted until the first of January 1966, according to his own testimony before the committee. At that time, William Brassell was elected to succeed Creel. Since the close of the committee hearings in February 1966, a fourth individual has been elevated to that office. He is James Spears, of Decatur, Ala., who was elected at a State klonvokation at Linden, Ala., on June 19, 1966.

Committee investigation into the concentration of membership and the number of klaverns in the United Klans Realm of Alabama established the existence of at least 40 different klaverns in the realm at one time or another in the period 1964-66. The klaverns are listed on page 149 of this report. From material in the committee's files, it seems evident that the number of klaverns in Alabama greatly increased between March 1965 and the end of 1966. Prior to March 1965, it is believed that the Realm of Alabama had less than a dozen active klaverns. As of January 1967, there were approximately 1,200 members of the United Klans in the State of Alabama.

GEORGIA REALM OF THE UKA

Since the inception of the United Klans of America in the State of Georgia in February 1961, leadership of its Georgia Realm has always rested in the hands of Grand Dragon Calvin Craig. As in the case of Alabama, the Realm of Georgia was at birth endowed with a framework of klaverns and klansmen taken over from the U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

At the time the UKA was formed, the membership of the U.S. Klans was probably in the neighborhood of 500 active members. Calvin Craig recruited into the UKA fold approximately 97 percent of those members and upon that foundation went on to build the Georgia organization into one of the largest UKA realms of the present day. Membership increases in the State of Georgia can be best explained by the organizational abilities of the grand dragon. Craig is particularly fond of turning up at civil rights demonstrations and sit-ins, increasing racial tensions and utilizing resultant publicity to attract new recruits into his organization.

The Realm of Georgia showed a moderate surge in activity and membership during the period prior to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, when Craig and his Georgia organizers were exploiting that issue to the maximum advantage. Like Shelton, Craig sometimes tries to give the klan an air of respectability by shunning the hood and robe

⁹ The committee was unable to locate Page for the purpose of serving a subpoena.

and appearing at klan rallies and functions in a business suit. His talks also tend to give considerable stress to political activity.

The committee found evidence of the existence of 57 klaverns in the State of Georgia at one time or another in the period 1964-66. They are listed on pages 151, 152 of this report. Not all of the klaverns continued active, of course. For example, the klavern which existed in the city of Athens, in Clarke County, which was known as Clarke County Klavern No. 244, disbanded subsequent to the arrest and trial of Joseph Howard Sims and Cecil Myers in connection with the Lemuel Penn murder case in 1964. Many former members of Clarke County Klavern No. 244 moved into the Oglethorpe County Klavern and others continued their activities as part of Vinegar Hill Klavern No. 53. Joseph Howard Sims and Cecil Meyers, following their acquittal in the Penn murder case, continued their activity within the United Klans of America as members of Vinegar Hill Klavern No. 53.

The Georgia Realm of the United Klans had approximately 1,400 members as of January 1967.

NORTH CAROLINA REALM OF THE UKA

The building of the United Klans organization in North Carolina started very slowly. During the years 1962 and 1963, UKA efforts in that State were mainly directed at attempting to combine various existing klan organizations under the leadership of the UKA. As of late 1963, the grand dragon for the State was Arthur Leonard of Salisbury, N.C. In 1964, however, a young protege of Leonard named James Robertson Jones, took over the reins as grand dragon. Jones immediately launched a statewide campaign to recruit new members in North Carolina. Jones, using astute organizational methods and exploiting to the hilt the issues presented by the passage of the Civil Rights Act, developed the North Carolina organization into the largest and most successful of all UKA realms in the United States.

The committee obtained evidence of the establishment of 192 separate klaverns in the State of North Carolina within the period 1964-66. The klaverns are listed on pages 155-159 of this report. It is estimated that there were approximately 7,500 active members in the Realm of North Carolina as of January 1967, and the organization was continuing to move ahead.

The organizational ability of North Carolina klansmen is being utilized to build up klan strength in other States. For example, a former lieutenant of North Carolina Grand Dragon Jones was dispatched to be the grand dragon and chief organizer in the State of Virginia. Ex-officers and paid organizers from the Realm of North Carolina were also dispatched to Florida to be organizers for the UKA in that State. In both cases, especially in Virginia, these organizational methods as originally employed in North Carolina seem to be meeting with success.

SOUTH CAROLINA REALM OF THE UKA

As in Alabama and Georgia, the United Klans of America has been in existence in South Carolina since July 1961, when former members of the U.S. Klans in the State went over to the newly formed UKA. Robert Scoggin, former grand dragon of the U.S. Klans in South

Carolina, emerged from the founding meeting of the UKA at Indian Springs, Ga., in July 1961 as the UKA's South Carolina grand dragon.

The history of the United Klans organization in South Carolina under the leadership of Grand Dragon Scoggin has been one of steady progress. Early in 1964, the South Carolina Realm included about 20 klaverns. Committee investigation established that at least 50 klaverns had been organized by the end of 1966. These klaverns are listed on page 160 of this report. It is estimated that, as of January 1967, approximately 800 klansmen were enrolled in the South Carolina Realm of the United Klans of America.

The UKA organization is the dominant and most militant klan within the State. It receives very little opposition from the relatively inactive and less militant Association of South Carolina Klans, described subsequently in this report. The UKA has, in fact, attempted to recruit the membership of the Association of South Carolina Klans.

FLORIDA REALM OF THE UKA

Since late 1961, the dominant ku klux klan organization in the State of Florida has been the United Florida Ku Klux Klan under the leadership of Jason E. Kersey. This klan is discussed under a separate heading later in this chapter. The United Klans of America is a relative latecomer to the Florida klan movement.

The UKA made attempts to start a State organization in Florida in the fall of 1964. At that time, Robert Shelton appointed Donald Cothran to be the grand dragon and chief organizer for the United Klans in Florida. Activity of the United Klans was initially limited to the Jacksonville area, where Cothran had his headquarters. Under Cothran's reign, attempts to organize in other parts of the State were relatively unsuccessful. As of the summer of 1965, membership in the UKA was less than 100 members. However, the UKA initiated activity that year in the Fort Lauderdale-Miami area and small klaverns were also established in the Ocala and other central Florida areas.

In the summer of 1965, a factional fight developed within the UKA's Florida Realm. A group of members, led by Charles "Rip" Riddlehoover, left the State organization of the UKA and started a new klan known as the United Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The faction led by Riddlehoover protested against the leadership of Cothran, who was accused of mismanagement of funds and dictatorial methods in running the klan organization and appointing State officers.

Late in 1965, Robert Shelton made several trips to the State of Florida in an attempt to reorganize and strengthen his organization in that State. He spoke at klan rallies in the Fort Lauderdale and central Florida area. At this time, in a further effort to promote effective leadership in the Realm of Florida, Boyd Hamby, a paid organizer and former State officer in the Realm of North Carolina, and George Dorsett, also a paid organizer for the North Carolina organization,¹⁰ were transferred to Florida by Shelton. The two set up headquarters for the Florida Realm in the Titusville area.

The committee obtained evidence of the operation of 27 separate klaverns within the period 1964-66. They are listed on page 150 of this

¹⁰ Dorsett concurrently held the national klan office of Imperial kludd (chaplain).

report. It is not known how many klaverns are active as of present date. Apparently, Hamby, who took over the position of grand dragon in Florida in late 1965, has tried to consolidate the dissident factions in the State. The UKA is still beset with internal problems, and a lack of public support for klan activity in the State makes recruiting additionally difficult. Membership of United Klans of America in the State of Florida as of January 1967 was approximately 400 members.

VIRGINIA REALM OF THE UKA

From all available evidence, UKA recruiting began in Virginia in the spring of 1965, with the formation of several klaverns in the Portsmouth-Chesapeake area, under the leadership of an interim grand dragon, Sandy Coley. UKA recruiting in Virginia under the leadership of Coley was relatively unsuccessful.

In the late summer of 1965, however, Marshall Robert Kornegay, a former paid UKA organizer in North Carolina, was dispatched to serve as grand dragon of the Virginia Realm. Kornegay established headquarters in the South Hill area of Virginia and concentrated on recruiting members in the southern part of the State near the North Carolina border. Soon after Kornegay's arrival in Virginia, a massive organizing campaign was begun. Klan applications for membership were passed out at a seemingly endless succession of public rallies and the State organization began to take shape. Since Kornegay's assignment to Virginia as grand dragon, the number of klaverns has increased to at least 32. All are believed to be currently active.¹¹ It is estimated that there were approximately 1,250 active members in the Virginia Realm as of January 1967.

MISSISSIPPI REALM OF THE UKA

The first signs of life in the modern klan movement in Mississippi appeared in the autumn of 1963, when approximately 300 Mississippians were recruited into membership in the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Louisiana. This move of the Original Knights into Mississippi was engineered mainly through the efforts of J. D. Swenson and Royal V. Young, organizers of the Original Knights in Louisiana, who were later removed from the organization for mismanagement of funds, especially moneys derived from the sale of klan robes.

The Original Knights organization in Mississippi was short lived. The appointed officers in Mississippi, Douglas Byrd and Edward L. McDaniel, were expelled from the organization in December 1963 amid charges and countercharges of thievery, conversion of klan funds for private use, and mismanagement.

Byrd took most of the Mississippi membership from the Original Knights and went on to form another klan organization in Mississippi, the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. McDaniel spent a few months as a member and officer of the White Knights. When he left that organization he was again under the cloud of having appropriated klan funds for his own use.

¹¹ See appendix p. 162 of this report for a listing of these klaverns.

Meanwhile, the first klavern of the UKA in Mississippi was established at McComb, Miss., in the spring of 1964. Another UKA klavern was formed at Natchez, Miss., on August 29, 1964. This latter unit in Adams County was known publicly as the Adams County Civic & Betterment Association. Most of its members had previously belonged to the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi. They were led into the UKA by Edward L. McDaniel.

Committee investigation established that McDaniel was secretly recruiting for the UKA while technically still a member of the White Knights. For this recruiting activity in behalf of the UKA in Mississippi, he was commended by Imperial Wizard Shelton at the imperial klonvokation of the UKA in Birmingham in September 1964.

At this same klonvokation, McDaniel was introduced to the delegates as the grand dragon of the UKA Realm of Mississippi. He soon joined Robert Shelton, the imperial wizard, in a huge campaign of rallies and speakings held all over the State beginning in the fall of 1964.

Thereafter, the UKA in Mississippi achieved tremendous success in recruiting members into its organization. Most of this success was achieved at the expense of its sister klan organization, the White Knights, whose involvement in the Philadelphia murder case, plus a multitude of bombings and burnings across the whole of Mississippi during 1964 and 1965, had branded it as the most violent and militant of the klan organizations.

UKA strategy in Mississippi, as in several other Southern States, was to build an image of nonviolence. UKA leaders such as Shelton and McDaniel would publicly proclaim nonviolent intent, in spite of the fact that concealed members of the UKA were engaged in a series of bombings in the McComb, Miss., area beginning in the summer of 1964.

UKA strategy proved so successful in Mississippi that whole klaverns formerly associated with the White Knights turned to the UKA. By the start of 1966, UKA was the dominant klan in Mississippi.

The committee had received evidence that 76 separate klaverns in Mississippi were at one time or another associated with the UKA between the spring 1964 and the end of 1966. They are listed on pages 153, 154 of this report. It should be remembered that many of these units were once part of the White Knights network and a number of these klaverns will, therefore, also appear in the listing of White Knights klaverns active over the same period.

As late as August 1966, continuing investigation of klan activities established that Imperial Wizard Shelton declared all offices of the Mississippi realm vacant, including the office of grand dragon held by McDaniel. According to information received by the committee, this move was prompted by charges leveled at McDaniel and other realm officers by a faction of the UKA's Mississippi membership. Charges again involved misappropriation of klan funds for personal benefit. Shelton appeared to be backing the faction making the allegations against McDaniel. Since that time the organization has been wracked with dissension and whole klaverns have become inactive. Whatever direction and control is exerted over the UKA membership in Mississippi is coming directly from Shelton's headquarters in Tuscaloosa, Ala.

It is difficult to assess the effect of this turbulence on the active membership in Mississippi. However, it is known that in Mississippi, unlike other Southern States, notably North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, klan membership has recently decreased. This applies to both the UKA and the White Knights.

Of the 76 UKA klaverns known to have existed, a majority has become inactive due to the action of Imperial Wizard Shelton. The active membership of the UKA in Mississippi has been reduced to approximately 750 as of January 1967.

LOUISIANA REALM OF THE UKA

Definite signs of the reactivation of klan activity in the State of Louisiana were noted late in 1960, with the formation of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. From that time to at least January 1965 the Original Knights dominated the Louisiana klan movement. Klaverns were set up in most parts of the State, with the heaviest concentration in the areas of Shreveport, Monroe, and the Sixth Congressional District, including Bogalusa.

Internal dissension in the Original Knights eventually led to a three-way split in the organization. Most of the membership of two of the factions ultimately defected to the United Klans.¹²

The United Klans of America was attempting to organize within the State of Louisiana by late 1963. Louisiana klansmen attended the UKA's first imperial klonvocation in February 1964. By April 1964, several klaverns of the Original Knights located in the area of Jonesboro and Monroe, La., had switched over to the UKA. Under the leadership of James Malcolm Edwards, who had emerged as the grand dragon of the UKA organization in Louisiana late in 1964, the klan continued to gain strength.

With the defection of Houston P. Morris from the Original Knights to the UKA in 1965, Shelton's organization obtained additional klaverns in Louisiana and also Arkansas. Later Saxon Farmer, an Original Knights official from Bogalusa, joined the UKA recruiting team and the UKA became the strongest klan in Washington Parish.

Aided by the dissension and factionalism within the Original Knights, the United Klans of America became the dominant klan in the State of Louisiana by the summer of 1965.

Grand Dragon Edwards was interrogated by the committee in public hearings on January 11, 1966. Shortly after his appearance, however, he was deposed as grand dragon by the Louisiana membership and replaced by former Grand Klaliff Jack Helm, of New Orleans.

In March 1967, dissension within the Louisiana Realm culminated in the secession of the southern provinces. Grand Dragon Helm led the secessionists into a newly created Universal Klans of America. Helm is the commander of the new group, which is also referred to as The South.

The United Klans subsequently took official action "banishing" Helm but failed to name a successor. Although Imperial Wizard Shelton has appointed Houston P. Morris and Coy Neal as kleagles at large for the Louisiana Realm, the State organization appears to be under the direct supervision of national klan headquarters. As is the

¹² See section on Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, p. 48.

case in Mississippi, Louisiana klaverns report directly to the United Klans office in Tuscaloosa, Ala., rather than to a State headquarters.

The committee found evidence that, during the years 1964-66, at least 30 klaverns were affiliated with the United Klans in Louisiana. They are listed on page 152 of this report. It is estimated that the membership of the Louisiana Realm was approximately 700 as of January 1967.

TEXAS REALM OF THE UKA

Prior to the summer of 1965, klan activity in the State of Texas was at a virtual standstill. Even the attempts of Eldon Edwards, of the U.S. Klans, to make Texas a part of his invisible empire back in the late 1950's had not proved particularly fruitful.

United Klan activity in Texas first manifested itself when two delegates from Texas attended the UKA imperial klonvokation in Birmingham, Ala., in September 1964.

The first public evidence of a formal organization of the UKA in Texas came at a meeting of UKA leaders in North Carolina in August 1965, when Robert Shelton introduced George A. Otto, of Houston, Tex., as the acting grand dragon of the State. Only a few months prior to that time, UKA attempts to organize in Texas had resulted in the recruiting of small groups of klansmen in the area of Houston under the hard-core leadership of George Otto and William Drennan, who had ambitions to establish klaverns throughout the State.

When the UKA starts a recruitment drive in a new State, a high UKA official, usually the imperial wizard, travels to the State, for a fee, to speak at several prearranged rallies. The object is to draw as much publicity as possible and get new membership applications to embellish the membership of the local klavern. The hat is passed as often as possible to insure that the trip is also financially rewarding.

Robert Shelton showed up in Texas in September 1965 to kickoff such a recruiting drive. On his arrival, however, he found the existing organization in very bad shape. In addition to the fact that the membership was very small and there was relatively little relish among Texans for the antics of the United Klans, Shelton found a bitter fight within the membership which was divided into a faction backing Otto and another backing William Drennan, and an apparent potential third faction under Royce McPhail waiting to move in on the winner.

Shelton reportedly was discouraged with the situation in Texas as of September 1965, refused to grant it realm status, and told the leadership he would return when the State was better organized. This he never did.

Both Otto and Drennan had used the title of acting grand dragon in order to give added stature to the UKA organization in Texas, although Drennan was actually an appointed "State representative" of the UKA in Texas and Otto was officially a kleagle.¹³

Texas finally obtained recognition as a realm of the United Klans of America on December 11, 1965, when delegates from the factions led by Otto and McPhail met at Midway, Tex., and elected a roster of realm officers. The Drennan faction was not represented at the

¹³ Otto resigned from the klan on Dec. 11, 1965, and testified frankly before the committee on Jan. 28, 1966, in an executive session later made public.

meeting. McPhail became the first official grand dragon. He thereafter encouraged members of the Drennan faction to return to the fold. McPhail was succeeded in 1966 by Grand Dragon Jack Cannon, of Beaumont, Tex.

The United Klans operation in Texas has been relatively ineffective and most of the activity has centered in the area around Houston.

The committee found evidence of the existence of 14 separate klaverns in Texas. They are listed on page 161 of this report. It is estimated that active membership as of January 1967 was approximately 200.

ARKANSAS REALM OF THE UKA

Committee investigation into klan activity in the State of Arkansas uncovered little in the way of organized or militant klan activity during the period 1959 to mid-1965.

During this period, the relatively inactive and ineffective Association of Arkansas Klans was the dominant organization in the State. There were attempts on the part of outside klan groups, notably the Original Knights in Louisiana and the National Knights of James Venable to spur klan activity in the State. These attempts, on the whole, were unsuccessful, although isolated klaverns sprang up and maintained a loose affiliation with the above-mentioned groups.

The first UKA incursion of any consequence into Arkansas came in the summer of 1965. During preparations for a speech to be given in El Dorado, Ark., by Robert Shelton, imperial wizard of UKA, George McNeely was publicly announced to be the elected grand dragon for the State.

Investigation revealed the establishment since that time of 10 separate klaverns in Arkansas, with concentration in the Union County area. Their locations are indicated in the klavern listings on page 150 of this report. Membership is estimated to be approximately 150 active members as of January 1967. Very little public klan activity was observed.

TENNESSEE REALM OF THE UKA

Prior to the formation of the United Klans of America in 1961, the dominant klan organization in the State of Tennessee was the Dixie Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, under the leadership of Jack Brown, whose strength in terms of membership and activity was centered around the area of Chattanooga, Tenn.

The United Klans of America made its first attempt at starting an organization in Tennessee soon after its founding meeting at Indian Springs, Ga., in 1961. Until 1965, the UKA in Tennessee was relatively unsuccessful in attracting new membership and its activity was concentrated in the area of Maryville, Tenn., where the UKA had set up headquarters under Grand Dragon Raymond Anderson. As of October 1965, there were only five active klaverns in the State of Tennessee to the best of the committee's knowledge. Since that time, it has come to the attention of the committee that five additional klaverns have been set up in the State, making a total of 10 klaverns known to have been established in Tennessee. They are listed on page 161 of this report. United Klans of America membership in the State of Tennessee is estimated to be approximately 225.

OHIO REALM OF THE UKA

Efforts to rekindle the ku klux klan in the State of Ohio started in approximately May 1964 with the efforts of James Venable, of the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Venable, apparently sensing that Ohio presented opportunities for expansion of his organization and seeing most parts of the South being effectively organized by Shelton's UKA, geared his greatest organizational effort to date on that Northern State.

As early as September 1963, several Ohio residents, including Flynn Harvey, of Columbus, were recruited into the National Knights at a rally at Stone Mountain, Ga. Their return to Ohio provided a nucleus for the expansion of Venable's organization in that State. In the fall of 1964, Harvey was named by Venable to be the grand dragon for the National Knights in Ohio. Harvey was also one of three original incorporators of the National Knights in the State. Flynn Harvey fell into disfavor with the membership of the National Knights in Ohio; formal charges against him ranged from mismanagement of funds to drunkenness and ineffective leadership.

Harvey stepped down as grand dragon for Venable in May 1965 and immediately cast his lot with Shelton's UKA. In short time he emerged as grand dragon for the Ohio Realm of the United Klans of America. From that time forward, UKA has had an organization in Ohio.

Later the same year, other klansmen previously associated with Venable began defecting to the UKA. Shelton dropped Harvey as leader of the UKA in Ohio in favor of Jim Harris, of Cincinnati, in late 1965. However, by that time the whole klan movement in Ohio amounted to little more than paper organizations. The several hundred klansmen who were initiated into membership after paying the required membership fee were never really welded into an effective unit by either Shelton or Venable.

The committee received evidence of the establishment of at least four separate klaverns of the UKA in Ohio during 1965 and 1966. They are listed on page 159 of this report. As of January 1967, the active membership of UKA in Ohio was approximately 100.

PENNSYLVANIA REALM OF THE UKA

The first evidence of UKA activity in the State of Pennsylvania came in the late summer of 1965, when it was announced at a UKA meeting at Salisbury, N.C., that Roy Frankhouser, of Reading, Pa., had been appointed grand dragon for the State. Frankhouser had previously held membership in the American Nazi Party and the National States Rights Party.

Frankhouser, although officially grand dragon for Pennsylvania, is known to have been active in UKA recruiting drives in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. Through Frankhouser's influence, ex-members of the American Nazi Party assisted in the UKA recruiting efforts in Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, and New Jersey.

The committee received no evidence that Frankhouser was successful in his organizing work in Pennsylvania. Investigations failed to

establish the existence of any klavern in the State other than the klavern in Reading, Pa., where the headquarters of the Pennsylvania Realm is also located.

Actual UKA membership in Pennsylvania as of January 1967 is estimated at approximately 50. The klan was inactive outside the Reading area.

DELAWARE REALM OF THE UKA

On August 1, 1965, Ralph Pryor, Jr., was appointed grand dragon of UKA's Delaware Realm. He was installed in office following the UKA rally on July 31 at Bear, Del., which was to inaugurate UKA recruiting in the Middle Atlantic States. This rally, at which the imperial wizard and other high officers spoke, succeeded in attracting an estimated 2,000 persons.

The following months saw the establishment of several active klaverns in Delaware, mainly in the Wilmington area. The State organization of the UKA in Delaware used the cover name, "Delaware Birdwatchers."

The Realm of Delaware experienced the same difficulties which beset many other klan realms. Grand Dragon Pryor left the organization in January 1966 after making charges of mismanagement of funds and infiltration of the Delaware Realm by Nazi elements.

During the period August 1965 through 1966, the committee received evidence of the establishment of five klaverns of the UKA in Delaware. They are listed on page 150 of this report. As of January 1967, it is estimated that active UKA membership in the State was approximately 100.

MARYLAND REALM OF THE UKA

As previously noted, UKA organizing in the State of Maryland began soon after the UKA rally in Bear, Del., on July 31, 1965. A number of residents from Maryland had attended the Delaware rally. When the Delaware Realm of the UKA was created following the rally, its geographical boundaries actually included the northeast corner of the State of Maryland, including the town of Elkton.

Organizing in the remainder of the State of Maryland has been under the direction of Vernon Naimaster, of Baltimore, publicized as acting grand dragon.

The UKA has made little progress in Maryland. In the summer of 1966, the fledgling organization was split by the banishment of a group of klansmen led by Xavier Edwards. Edwards promptly started a separate klan in Maryland.

Since the initiation of UKA activity in Maryland, the committee received evidence of the establishment of four separate units, with an estimated active membership as of January 1967 of approximately 25 persons. The klaverns are listed on page 153 of this report.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY

The history of the UKA movement in New York is much the same as that of Pennsylvania. At approximately the same time that Frank-

houser was announced to be grand dragon of Pennsylvania, Daniel Burros was named king kleagle (chief organizer) and acting grand dragon of New York. Burros, like Frankhouser, had been a member of the American Nazi Party.

The nucleus of the UKA organization in New York was composed of individuals previously associated with Burros and Frankhouser in pro-Nazi organizations.

Burros committed suicide in October 1965 at the home of Roy Frankhouser. Burros was succeeded by King Kleagle William Hoff, also a former Nazi. The UKA has appointed no grand dragon for the State, however, and Pennsylvania Grand Dragon Frankhouser has been active in supervising recruitment in New York.

Since that time, attempts to organize an effective UKA operation have been unsuccessful. The committee found evidence of only one active klavern in the State of New York, with the bulk of its membership from the Queens area of New York City. The active membership as of January 1967 is estimated to be approximately 25.

UKA organizing in neighboring New Jersey was headed by Frank W. Rotella, Jr. He was a close associate of Roy Frankhouser, the late Daniel Burros, and William Hoff. The UKA's failure in New Jersey is established by the fact that there were no klaverns active in the State as of January 1967. Aside from Rotella and a handful of associates—most of whom are from New York and Pennsylvania—there does not appear to be any active membership.

An attempt by the UKA to hold a public rally in New Jersey in May 1966 ended in failure when the scheduled featured speaker, Robert Scoggin, South Carolina grand dragon, did not appear.

In June 1966, Rotella publicly announced he had resigned from the leadership of the New Jersey klan because of time-consuming "personal commitments" which he refused to elaborate upon.

SUMMARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF UKA KLAVERNS AND MEMBERSHIP

As previously observed, the United Klans of America made some attempt to establish active organizations in States other than the 17 referred to above.

In some States such as Indiana and Wisconsin, Imperial Wizard Shelton publicly announced the appointments of grand dragons. However, the klan has only a handful of members in those States.

On the other hand, United Klans recruitment in the State of Michigan—where a single klavern existed at the time of this committee's public hearings—has registered noteworthy gains in recent months. Continuing committee investigation has disclosed the existence of three klaverns located at Detroit, Flint, and Taylor, Mich. As of March 1967, the klaverns had an overall membership of approximately 200.

The committee obtained evidence that the United Klans has received and approved individual memberships in a number of other States not named in this report. The committee had no information which would indicate the existence of organized units of the United Klans in those States, however.

Following is a summary of the identified klaverns and estimated membership of the United Klans of America in the States just discussed :

| State | Number of klaverns operating at one time or another in the period 1964-66 | Estimated active membership as of January 1967 | State | Number of klaverns operating at one time or another in the period 1964-66 | Estimated active membership as of January 1967 |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Alabama..... | 40 | 1, 200 | Ohio..... | 4 | 100 |
| Georgia..... | 57 | 1, 400 | Pennsylvania..... | 1 | 50 |
| North Carolina..... | 192 | 7, 500 | Delaware..... | 5 | 100 |
| South Carolina..... | 50 | 800 | Maryland..... | 4 | 25 |
| Florida..... | 27 | 400 | New York..... | 1 | 25 |
| Virginia..... | 32 | 1, 250 | New Jersey..... | 0 | (¹) |
| Mississippi..... | 76 | 750 | Michigan ² | 3 | 200 |
| Louisiana..... | 30 | 700 | | | |
| Texas..... | 14 | 200 | Total, active members, 17 States..... | | 15, 075 |
| Arkansas..... | 10 | 150 | | | |
| Tennessee..... | 10 | 225 | | | |

¹ Negligible.
² Klaverns in existence and estimated membership as of March 1967.

The committee wishes to emphasize that the figure of 556 klaverns shows the number of units which the committee found to be operative at some time or another during the years 1964, 1965, and 1966. The figure includes 56 ladies auxiliaries, the majority of which were located in the State of North Carolina. The committee does not assert that all of the klaverns continued to be active as of the end of 1966. Investigation established that the life of klaverns was erratic. Some are short lived, others last for years. The latter type of klavern may also have periods of great activity, followed by a period of dormancy. Nor does the committee believe it has been able to identify all of the klaverns established by the United Klans. The secrecy with which the UKA operates on all levels makes the detection and identification of local units extremely difficult.

The committee estimates the total UKA membership, excluding the ladies auxiliaries, to be 15,075 as of January 1967. Its sources were previously described. It has already called attention to the fluctuating nature of klan membership. Increases in membership appeared in the summer months when public klan activity was at its height. In the winter, when the cow pastures were windy and cold, membership tended to decline along with the klan's public activity. The committee also found that, for many individuals, klan membership was a temporary aberration. Many members became inactive or dropped from the klan after attending a few klan meetings and discovering that the klan had nothing more to offer than talk and terror.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA

The main continuing sources of funds for the United Klans of America, as well as other klans, are (1) initiation fees; (2) dues; and (3) proceeds from sale of robes and other paraphernalia. An equally important source of funds for the United Klans and other klans which schedule public rallies are donations milked from that portion of the public which attends these rallies.

An initiation fee (kleetokon¹⁴) is usually paid by the prospective member when he executes his application for membership. Although the UKA constitution provides that the fee may range from \$10 to \$25, the usual initiation fee has been \$10. Recruiting is carried out by a network of organizers called kleagles. When an individual signs an application for membership and pays his kleetokon, the kleagle has authority under the klan constitution to receive a share of the kleetokon. The kleagle's "cut" is usually \$3.

The amount of dues payable by each member of the United Klans varies from klavern to klavern. The average amount is \$1.25 per month. Of this \$1.25 monthly dues payment, 50 cents is designated as the imperial tax,¹⁵ and is payable to the national headquarters of the United Klans, located in Imperial Wizard Shelton's home in Tuscaloosa, Ala. Twenty-five cents of each klansman's monthly dues payment, known as the realm tax, is paid to the State (realm) headquarters. The remaining 50 cents stays in the local klavern.

Each member of the United Klans is required by the constitution to obtain a robe and a hood through the klavern kligrapp. Committee investigation showed that there is no one way that a klansman obtains his robe.

Committee investigation into United Klans activity in North Carolina, for example, disclosed that most klan robes were purchased from the office of Grand Dragon James Robertson Jones. The cost of a rank-and-file klansman's robe ranges from \$10 to \$15, depending upon the type of cloth used in the manufacture. The robes were actually manufactured by klansmen's wives, and a sizable profit was realized by the grand dragon, regardless of the material used in the robes. Robe income was handled as a separate financial transaction, and proceeds were deposited into the personal bank account of the grand dragon.

The committee found that the source of robes in the other realms of the United Klans of America was the Heritage Garment Works of Columbia, S.C., from which klansmen ordered robes directly. Direct ordering appears to be customary in most States. Evidence obtained by the committee indicates that Heritage Garment Works kicks back to the imperial office of the United Klans a share of its profits from the sale of robes. It is also known that certain pieces of jewelry, such as lapel buttons, have been approved for sale by the imperial office and profits from these sales have found their way into the imperial bank account. The sale of phonograph records and literature has provided additional income for the imperial office as well as Imperial Wizard Shelton personally.

Contributions are customarily solicited from the audiences at public rallies sponsored by the United Klans of America. Although the committee believes that substantial sums have been netted by this procedure, the distribution of such funds is difficult to establish. The committee's hearings contain documentation of a sizable income to the UKA Realm of North Carolina as a result of public rallies, but

¹⁴ This klan term has been spelled in a variety of ways. Although originally spelled "kleektokon" in the copyrighted laws of Simmons' klan, the constitutions of the present-day United Klans and National Knights refer to initiation fees as "kleetokons." The White Knights refer to "kleetokons," while the Original Knights have come up with "kelektokons."

¹⁵ Increased from 25 cents to 50 cents at the klonvokation held in Birmingham, Ala., in September 1964.

other beneficiaries are well concealed. There is every reason to believe that the imperial wizard shares in this lucrative source of revenue. His personal appearance is the drawing card at most klan rallies, and the committee has evidence that Shelton has requested and received "speaker's" fees. Nevertheless, the committee was unable to locate cash deposits to either the imperial bank account of the United Klans or Shelton's personal account which could be identified as proceeds from klan rallies. Neither the United Klans as an organization, nor its officers as individuals, have ever declared sums received from rallies as income when filing Federal tax returns.

Funds solicited and received for the defense of klansmen arrested as a result of murder, bombings, and other violent acts, likewise have not been deposited into the imperial bank account. Funds for the defendants in the Viola Liuzzo murder case were found to be concealed in at least two separate accounts: the Whiteman's Defense Fund, opened with a \$1,000 check drawn against the imperial account of the UKA, and the UKA Defense Fund. Money from various States for defendants in the Lemuel Penn murder case was sent to the exalted cyclops of a UKA klavern in Athens, Ga., Tom Whitehead. Although the UKA contributed to the defense of the McComb, Miss., bombers in 1964, the committee was unable to locate a bank account reflecting disbursements for this purpose.

THE ALABAMA RESCUE SERVICE

The United Klans of America maintained its imperial account in a Tuscaloosa, Ala., bank under the cover name, "Alabama Rescue Service." Funds deposited in this account almost exclusively represented the imperial tax (i.e., 50 cents of each klansman's monthly dues).

Beginning in May 1964, funds were disbursed from this account by checks cosigned by Imperial Wizard Robert M. Shelton and Mrs. Shelton, who used the alias "James J. Hendrix." Prior to the time that Mrs. Shelton cosigned checks, Mrs. Carol Long, an imperial office employee, performed the same function, using the alias "T. M. Montgomery."

The UKA constitution provides that funds must be disbursed jointly by the imperial wizard and the imperial klabee (treasurer). Neither of the two women cosigning checks had ever held the office of treasurer; nor has the committee been able to locate any individuals in the United Klans who actually bore the name of Hendrix or Montgomery. In spite of the public disclosure in October 1965 of this violation of the UKA constitution, Mrs. Shelton continued as late as May 1966 to sign checks with the name "James J. Hendrix." This disbursement procedure meant that Shelton exercised sole control over funds in the imperial account. It is apparent to the committee that Shelton not only disbursed funds as he saw fit, but also disbursed most of them to his personal advantage.


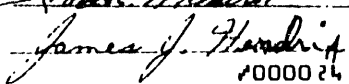
Rank-and-file members of the United Klans and realm officers who were willing to divulge information to the committee pled ignorance as to the disposition of portions of initiation fees and dues payments sent to higher klan authorities. Knowledge with respect to the disposition of funds collected at klan rallies was similarly restricted to a small clique of klan officials, who refused to divulge the secret when questioned by the committee in public hearings.

As previously stated, the committee obtained records of the bank account of the Alabama Rescue Service (ARS) as well as the personal account of Robert Shelton. Checks deposited in the Alabama Rescue Service account were mainly from local klaverns and were made payable to the ARS, UKA, or Shelton personally. A few checks deposited in the ARS account were payable to *The Fiery Cross*, official UKA publication, or to the UKA for a paperback publication dealing with the Selma-Montgomery, Ala., civil rights march. However, most checks for the paperback publication were deposited in Shelton's personal account.

Between February and May 1966, a total of \$1,509 was deposited in Shelton's personal bank account, which represented mostly \$2 checks payable to Shelton, the UKA, or *The Fiery Cross* for paperback publications on civil rights demonstrations. However, there were no withdrawals from Shelton's personal account which would indicate payments to the publishing firms for the publications. The inference is strong that UKA funds were used to purchase the booklets, which were then resold to klansmen for Shelton's personal profit. On February 23 and April 12, 1966, Shelton drew checks against the Alabama Rescue Service account in the amounts of \$2,415 and \$1,890, respectively. The two checks¹⁰ were payable to the American Southern Publishing Co. of Montgomery, Ala., which prints official UKA literature such as *The Fiery Cross*. On April 12, 1966, the publishing company in turn paid \$1,077 to Shelton, who deposited the sum in his personal bank account. The committee has no knowledge of the type of services, if any, rendered by Shelton to the American Southern Publishing Co.

Recent withdrawals from the Alabama Rescue Service account for the purpose of compensating present national klan officers are extremely revealing.

On April 12, 1966, the imperial wizard wrote a check to cash in the amount of \$6,000 with the notation that it was "Accumulated Salary—1965." On May 7, 1966, Shelton wrote checks to himself and the imperial kligrapp (secretary), Melvin Sexton; each check was in the amount of \$196.81. On May 13, 1966, Shelton again wrote checks in the same amount payable to himself and Sexton. It appears that, as of May 7, 1966, the imperial wizard and imperial kligrapp began drawing weekly salaries of \$196.81. This rate of compensation from klan dues would provide them with annual salaries in excess of \$10,000.

| | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| ALABAMA RESCUE SERVICE SUITE 401, THE ALSTON BUILDING TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA | | 911 |
| DATE February 23 1966 | | 61-70 821 |
| PAY TO THE ORDER OF American Southern Publishing Company | \$2,415.00 | |
| Two-Thousand & Four-hundred & Fifteen and 00/100----- | | DOLLARS |
| THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TUSCALOOSA TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA | ALABAMA RESCUE SERVICE   | |
| -10621-00701 | 0000241500 | |

¹⁰ See bottom of this page and pp. 41, 42 for the reproduction of these and other checks subsequently referred to in this section.

ALABAMA RESCUE SERVICE
SUITE 401, THE ALSTON BUILDING
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

948

DATE April 12 1966

PAY TO THE ORDER OF American Southern Publishing Company \$ 1,890.00

One-thousand-Eight-hundred & Ninety and 00/100-----DOLLARS

ALABAMA RESCUE SERVICE

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF TUSCALOOSA
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

F.C.

James J. Hendrix

0000189000

0621-00701

AMERICAN SOUTHERN PUBLISHING CO., INC.
P. O. Box 408
NORTHEAST, ALABAMA

No 191

DATE April 12 1966

PAY AMERICAN SOUTHERN PUBLISHING CO. 1077 DOLS 00 CTS \$ 1,077.00

TO THE ORDER OF Robert M. Shelton

AMERICAN SOUTHERN PUBLISHING CO., INC.

CITY NATIONAL BANK
OF BIRMINGHAM
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

0620-01311 203-998-00

0621-121-450

ALABAMA RESCUE SERVICE
SUITE 401, THE ALSTON BUILDING
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

947

DATE April 12 1966

PAY TO THE ORDER OF CASH \$6000.00

Six Thousand and 00/100-----DOLLARS

ALABAMA RESCUE SERVICE

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF TUSCALOOSA
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

Accumulated Salary-1965

James J. Hendrix

0621-00701

ALABAMA RESCUE SERVICE
SUITE 401, THE ALSTON BUILDING
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

978

DATE May 7 1966

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Robert M. Shelton \$ 196.81

One-hundred & Ninety-six and 81/100-----DOLLARS

ALABAMA RESCUE SERVICE

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF TUSCALOOSA
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

James J. Hendrix

0621-00701

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| ALABAMA RESCUE SERVICE SUITE 401, THE ALSTON BUILDING TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA | | 979 |
| DATE May 7 | | 66 |
| PAY TO THE ORDER OF Melvin Sexton | | \$ 196.81 |
| One-hundred & Ninety-six and 81/100 | | DOLLARS |
| THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TUSCALOOSA TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA | | ALABAMA RESCUE SERVICE |
| -10621-00701 | | <i>Robert M. Shelton</i> James J. Hendrix |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| ALABAMA RESCUE SERVICE SUITE 401, THE ALSTON BUILDING TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA | | 981 |
| DATE May 13 | | 66 |
| PAY TO THE ORDER OF Robert M. Shelton | | \$ 196.81 |
| One-hundred & Ninety-six and 81/100 | | DOLLARS |
| THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TUSCALOOSA TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA | | ALABAMA RESCUE SERVICE |
| -10621-00701 | | <i>Robert M. Shelton</i> James J. Hendrix |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| ALABAMA RESCUE SERVICE SUITE 401, THE ALSTON BUILDING TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA | | 980 |
| DATE May 13 | | 66 |
| PAY TO THE ORDER OF Melvin Sexton | | \$ 196.81 |
| One-hundred & Ninety-six and 81/100 | | DOLLARS |
| THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TUSCALOOSA TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA | | ALABAMA RESCUE SERVICE |
| -10621-00701 | | <i>Robert M. Shelton</i> James J. Hendrix |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| ALABAMA RESCUE SERVICE SUITE 401, THE ALSTON BUILDING TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA | | 968 |
| DATE 7-28 | | 66 |
| PAY TO THE ORDER OF <i>Robert M. Shelton</i> | | \$ 934.21 |
| Nine Hundred Thirty-four | | DOLLARS |
| THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TUSCALOOSA TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA | | ALABAMA RESCUE SERVICE |
| -10621-00701 | | <i>Robert M. Shelton</i> James J. Hendrix |

This compensation, of course, does not reflect distribution of funds received at hundreds of public rallies held throughout the South by the United Klans of America. Nor does it include checks which Shelton has drawn against the Alabama Rescue Service account to pay purely personal obligations.¹⁷

The committee's investigation documented the fact that the United Klans of America, Inc., was guilty of tax evasion in failing to report total income. Because of the secret nature of the klan, funds which it obtains are extremely difficult to trace. However, the committee did establish that during fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, Shelton reported on a Federal corporate income tax return that UKA income from all sources was only \$18,487.60. Yet UKA's principal bank account, concealed under the name of the Alabama Rescue Service, alone received deposits of \$18,036.95. If Shelton had reported, as he should have, the income of klaverns and realms, an accurate return would have reflected a gross income in excess of \$100,000.

Shelton in a sense acknowledged this obligation when he was interviewed by a Federal internal revenue agent after this committee sought to review the tax returns of the UKA's North Carolina Realm. Stated Shelton:

The Realm of North Carolina is simply a geographic subdivision of the national chapter and is used only to identify a given area; that is, the State of North Carolina. It is not an organization and has no funds, income, or expenses. Therefore, no returns are due.

In spite of Shelton's statement, the committee found that funds of the North Carolina Realm of the UKA were deposited into three separate bank accounts in North Carolina. An analysis of these accounts reflected that deposits during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, totaled \$14,808.25. This figure does not include income retained by the local klaverns in North Carolina. Excluding robe income, the committee conservatively estimates gross income of klaverns in North Carolina—from initiation fees, dues, and fundraising activities—to be an additional \$40,000 for the 1965 fiscal year.

UKA's gross income for the fiscal year 1965 would, therefore, exceed \$70,000 if the gross income of only one realm, North Carolina, were added to the funds deposited into the national Alabama Rescue Service account.

The income of the North Carolina Realm was derived chiefly from "passing the hat" at public klan rallies in that State. From interviews and testimony the committee is convinced that the funds reflected in the realm's accounts do not even constitute all of the income from that source. Klan leaders on both National and State levels have unquestionably taken their share off the top of the stacks of greenbacks before deposits are made. Because this income is in cash, the exact amount received is impossible to establish.

In view of an upsurge in klan activity prior to committee hearings, the committee estimates that the UKA's gross income during the first 6 months of fiscal year 1966 (i.e., July–December 1965) equaled its \$100,000-plus income for the entire preceding fiscal year.

¹⁷ On Apr. 28, 1966, Shelton wrote a check to Perkins Cabinet Shop in the amount of \$934.21. The purpose of this payment from the national klan account is not known. The cabinet shop is owned by W. O. Perkins, previously identified in this report as the Imperial Klabe (treasurer) of the United Klans of America.

WHITE KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, MISSISSIPPI

As previously noted, the Original Knights of Louisiana created an organization in Mississippi in the fall of 1963 which was soon wracked with internal dissension. When the top Mississippi officers, Douglas Byrd and Edward L. McDaniel, were expelled in December 1963, the Mississippi section of the Original Knights became practically inoperative.

Committee investigation has revealed that in February 1964 approximately 200 former members of the Mississippi section of the Original Knights met at Brookhaven, Miss., under the leadership of Byrd and formed the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi. The avowed aim of the White Knights was to promote white supremacy and to maintain segregation of the races.

By April 1964, according to the committee's investigation, direction of the White Knights was in the hands of Imperial Wizard Sam Holloway Bowers, Jr. The office at 820 South Fourth Avenue in Laurel, Miss., which Bowers used for his business ventures involving vending machines and real estate, also served as headquarters for the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Other high-ranking White Knights officers at this time were Grand Dragon Julius Harper, of Crystal Springs, Miss.; Grand Giant Billy Buckles, of Roxie; State Organizer A. C. Herrington, of Ruth; Ernest S. Gilbert, of Brookhaven, chief of the Klan Bureau of Investigation; and Paul Foster, of Natchez, grand kludd (chaplain).

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The White Knights adopted a constitution¹⁸ which provided for an organizational structure quite distinct from that of other klans, past and present. The constitution restricts White Knights operations to the State of Mississippi in contrast to other klan constitutions which allowed for development into a national organization.

The appearance of a democratically run organization was created by constitutional provisions for a White Knights legislature consisting of two parliamentary bodies—the klanburgesses and the klonvocation. The klanburgesses, consisting of all klansmen in good standing, had the exclusive authority to call the upper house—the klonvocation—into session. The lower house also had power to determine the agenda for the klonvocation, which could be convened to elect top klan officers, fix dues rates, or enact laws and constitutional amendments. Their system of government is not duplicated in any other klan organization.

The White Knights klonvocation, in session, would be somewhat similar to the klonvocations (national conventions) of other klans. Delegates to a White Knights klonvocation were called senators and only one senator could be elected from each Mississippi county no matter how many White Knights units were located therein. Other klan constitutions generally authorized every klavern to send delegates to national conventions.

Committee investigations uncovered no evidence that senators were ever actually elected and a White Knights klonvocation convened.

¹⁸ Reproduced as exhibit in the appendix to this report, p. 253.

The committee does have knowledge of many meetings attended by White Knights officers on province, congressional district, and State levels at which officers were elected; funds allocated, and the constitution revised in violation of procedures spelled out in the klan's constitution.

Imperial Wizard Sam Bowers has constantly referred to the White Knights as a kind of military operation and it is apparent to the committee that the organization functions in fact according to military rather than democratic procedures, with Bowers all powerful in the role of commander in chief.

The official hierarchy of the White Knights was smaller than other klans and a different nomenclature was employed. The imperial wizard was assisted on a State level by a grand dragon, grand giant, grand chaplain, and grand director of the Klan Bureau of Investigation. The klan organization within the State was successively divided into congressional districts, provinces (a combination of counties), and klaverns.

The grand director of the Klan Bureau of Investigation coordinates the work of province investigators and klavern investigators (known within the klavern as the klokan), in addition to a number of "executive" investigators who are appointed by and report to the imperial wizard.

These White Knights investigators are the eyes and ears of the klan. They investigate members whose actions are suspicious, particularly watching for those who might be supplying information to law enforcement agencies, Federal and State. Outside the klan, they investigate persons and organizations active in civil rights activities and recommend harassment such as cross burnings or acts of violence such as beatings, burnings and bombings. As White Knights officers, the investigators may authorize and even participate in acts of violence. However, acts of extermination (murder) require the approval of the imperial wizard, who is supposed to obtain the advice and counsel of the grand chaplain. Within the United Klans of America, the aforementioned investigative functions are assigned to klokann committees and intelligence committees.

The oath administered to White Knights recruits also differed from that of other klans. For example, a member of the White Knights flatly limited his support of the Constitution of the United States of America to the document "as originally written." He swore, in addition, to die to preserve "Christian civilization." A White Knight also bound himself "unto my grave" never to be the cause of a breach of secrecy or any other act which might be detrimental to the integrity of the White Knights.

While the usual klan oath exempts a clansman from his pledge of secrecy when murder, rape, and treason is involved (in language but not in practice), the White Knights allowed no exceptions. However, qualifications for membership in the White Knights proscribe membership by those who have ever engaged in acts of murder, rape, or treason.

Committee investigation of the various klans established that much of the language in such documents as constitutions and membership oaths is mere window dressing. Only a few provisions, such as protection of the secrecy of the klans, are actually enforced.

Ironically, the White Knights alleged dedication to the Constitution of the United States "as originally written" did not prevent them from relying on constitutional amendments to challenge various criminal indictments of White Knights members. The White Knights, in fact, had urged dismissal of indictments on the ground that Negroes were excluded from the juries handing down the indictments. Imperial Wizard Bowers and more than two dozen other individuals identified as officers or members of the White Knights also continually invoked a combination of amendments to the U.S. Constitution as justification for refusing to answer questions during this committee's public investigative hearings in January and February 1966.

GROWTH AND DECLINE OF THE WHITE KNIGHTS

After its formation, the influence of the White Knights spread rapidly through the State. Klaverns were established in approximately one-half of the State's 82 counties. At the zenith of its power in the fall of 1964, the White Knights could claim a total of approximately 6,000 active members.

Unlike other major klan organizations, the White Knights has been so extremely secret in its operations that it has never been known to sponsor public rallies or functions, and none of its leaders will admit publicly to any association with the organization. The elaborate security regulations adopted by the White Knights to protect its members and units from detection by outsiders are described in the following chapter.¹⁹ The organization has also placed great emphasis on so-called intelligence operations which involve gathering information on the klan's "enemies," as well as those within the klan who might be security risks. Every klansman was called upon to engage in such intelligence work and report his findings to a klavern "investigator" who had the responsibility of transmitting the information to higher klan authorities.

Although the White Knights dominated the Mississippi klan movement, by September 1964 they were being challenged by organizers for the United Klans of America. As previously noted,²⁰ defections from the White Knights to the United Klans steadily mounted during the summer and fall of 1964 through the leadership of Edward L. McDaniel. McDaniel, heretofore a province investigator for the White Knights, was recognized at the United Klans national klonvocation in Birmingham in September 1964 as grand dragon of the UKA's new Mississippi Realm.

Between May 1964 and the opening of this committee's hearings in October 1965, whole klaverns previously affiliated with the White Knights had transferred their allegiance to the United Klans. Continuing committee investigation revealed that, as of January 1967, membership of the White Knights had dropped to an estimated 400 members.

The White Knights membership losses appeared to be due principally to (1) the challenge of the United Klans with its superior organizational ability and systematic use of public rallies to espouse the klan cause, and (2) the publicly disclosed involvement of the White

¹⁹ See p. 69.

²⁰ See p. 80.

Knights in acts of violence such as bombings, beatings, burnings, and murder during the years 1964-1966. Although the violent image of the White Knights was a factor in many switches to the United Klans, the committee discovered that a number of violence-prone members of the White Knights had actually gone over to the United Klans on the grounds that the White Knights was not militant enough.

The White Knights utilized front organizations and other devices to conceal klan activity from public view. The White Christian Protective and Legal Defense Fund was a front organization created and completely controlled by the White Knights. It was publicly advertised as a vehicle to collect funds for the legal defense of those persons arrested in connection with the murder of three civil rights workers near Philadelphia, Miss., in July 1964. The bulk of the funds, in fact, went to finance operations of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Another front organization of the White Knights was WASP, Inc., advertised as a nonprofit organization dedicated to the Christian-American heritage. The initials stood for White Anglo-Saxon Protestant. WASP reportedly was designed to enlist persons in the State who were sympathetic to the aims of the White Knights but who could not afford to be linked with a klan organization. One of the mimeographed bulletins circulated publicly as a service of WASP, Inc., was a lengthy litany of hate against Jews.²¹

The White Knights used the cover name "Mississippi White Caps" ²² on mimeographed bulletins distributed publicly in an effort to discredit individuals and organizations considered hostile to the klan's white supremacist objectives. White Knights documents which are exhibits to this report show that all local units were expected to write, print, and distribute "propaganda" as one of their "primary" functions. The klan's "intelligence" work provided the material for its printed propaganda. Elaborate precautions were taken to forestall disclosure of the source of the publications. A White Knights directive indicated that the klan considered propaganda "a weapon of modern war" which could serve to destroy its enemies "socially" and "economically." The importance of this weapon was described thusly:

The importance of Propaganda in this struggle simply cannot be overemphasized. If we can mould and maintain favorable public opinion, we can attain our objective, God God (sic) Willing. If we permit our enemies and opponents to convince the public that **THEY** are Good, and **WE** are Bad, we will eventually lose, regardless of how many of the enemy that we kill.²³

Committee investigation uncovered the names and locations of 52 klaverns which were established by the White Knights in the State of Mississippi in the period 1964-66. They are listed on page 163 of this report. In view of the previously noted membership losses, many of the listed klaverns are no longer in existence, and a number of the klaverns are currently affiliates of the United Klans of America.

²¹ This bulletin in the name of WASP, Inc., is reproduced as an exhibit in the appendix, pp. 293, 294.

²² A two-page bulletin issued by the Mississippi White Caps appears as an exhibit in the appendix, pp. 295, 296.

²³ See Executive Lecture of Mar. 1, 1964, in appendix, pp. 164-168. Some of the effects of the White Knights propaganda campaign, which generally involved scurrilous charges impugning the honesty and morals of individuals opposed by the klan, are described in ch. VI, pp. 100, 101.

THE ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

Prior to 1960, there had been no effective klan activity in the State of Louisiana for several decades. The klan was reactivated in Louisiana late in 1960 by Roy E. Davis of Dallas, Texas. Although he held the title of imperial wizard of the Original Ku Klux Klan, Davis actually exercised little leadership over the Louisiana section of his organization during the brief period he remained in the imperial wizardship.

Direction of the new Louisiana klan rested with J. D. Swenson of Bossier City, La., who was the national kleagle (organizer) as well as grand dragon. Swenson in turn recruited another Louisianan, Royal V. Young, who was appointed to a succession of offices culminating in that of imperial dragon in early 1963.²⁴

The avowed purpose of the Louisiana klan, which is also referred to as the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, was to promote "Americanism" and white supremacy and to maintain segregation of the races.²⁵

Up to the fall of 1963, the Original Knights confined their activities and recruiting to the State of Louisiana. Thereafter, they moved into Arkansas and Mississippi.

In Mississippi, under the direction of J. D. Swenson, some 300 Mississippians joined the Original Knights and prospects for further recruiting in the State of Mississippi seemed bright. In Arkansas, the Original Knights formed some klaverns in the area of El Dorado and Crockett but never gained much of a foothold in that State.

Within Louisiana itself, the Original Knights attained considerable strength in three separate areas of the State: the area surrounding the cities of Shreveport and Bossier City, the area of Monroe, and an area roughly corresponding to the limits of the State's Sixth Congressional District, which included the city of Bogalusa.

Dissension over the personal profits being made by Swenson and Young developed within the ranks of the Original Knights starting in 1963. In December 1963, Douglas Byrd, who had been appointed temporary grand dragon of the Mississippi Realm of the Original Knights, and another Mississippi officer, Edward L. McDaniel, were expelled by Swenson. Byrd and McDaniel had charged Swenson with pocketing the profits from the sale of klan robes. Swenson's expulsion order against his two Mississippi officers accused them of slander and threatening klan leaders and encouraging a revolt against klan rules. The bulk of the Original Knights membership in Mississippi followed Byrd early in 1964 into a new organization named the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi.

²⁴ Young testified before the committee on July 28, 1965, in an executive session later made public.

²⁵ A constitution adopted by the Original Knights is reproduced as an exhibit in the appendix to this report. See pp. 207-310.

Basic klan documents such as the constitution, printed membership application blanks and recruiting literature carry the simple title, "Original Ku Klux Klan." Following the ouster of Swenson and Young from the klan leadership early in 1964, the new leaders commonly referred to the organization as the "Original Ku Klux Klan of Louisiana" and that title is found on printed hate literature issued by the klan during 1965 and early 1966.

The Louisiana klan is also frequently referred to as the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and this title is used by the committee in its public investigative hearings as well as in this report.

DISSENSION LEADS TO THREE-WAY SPLIT

The internal strife within the organization in Louisiana led to the removal, early in 1964, of Royal V. Young and J. D. Swenson on charges of misappropriating klan funds for their personal use. During the Young-Swenson administration, the Original Knights had maintained bank accounts under the cover name, "Louisiana Rifle Association."

Murry H. Martin and Billy Skipper moved into the command of the Original Knights with the understanding that elections for permanent officers of the faction-ridden organization would be held in 6 months. Houston P. Morris, one of the lesser officials, was given assurances that he would obtain top office when elections were held. Martin's faction, committee investigation revealed, used the intervening months to consolidate its control and eliminate any influence by Morris and his supporters. The result was a three-way split in the organization in the fall of 1964.

Houston P. Morris withdrew his forces, largely located in the area of Monroe, La., and started a new organization known as the Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc. Incorporation papers for the Monroe-based group, headed by "Imperial Wizard" Morris, were filed with the Louisiana secretary of state on January 26, 1965.²⁶ By late April, Morris had withdrawn from direction of the new klan. In June 1965, Morris and the bulk of the membership joined Shelton's United Klans of America. The Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., nevertheless still managed to maintain a separate existence as of the fall of 1965.

A second faction which operated independently after splitting away from Murry Martin's organization in the fall of 1964 was headed by Grand Dragon Charles Christmas, of Amite, La., and Grand Titan Saxon Farmer, of Bogalusa. It is composed of the Original Knights membership within the Sixth Congressional District of Louisiana, including Bogalusa.²⁷ This group adopted the cover name, "Anti-Communist Christian Association." Articles of incorporation for the ACCA were notarized on December 1, 1964, and filed with the secretary of state.

The United Klans organizing drive in Louisiana in 1965 succeeded in recruiting most of the membership away from the Sixth Congressional District faction of the Original Knights. Most prominent convert to the United Klans was the faction's second-ranking officer, Saxon Farmer.

The section of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan which remained loyal to Grand Dragon Murry H. Martin drew most of its membership from the Shreveport-Bossier City area of the State. When Martin took over the organization early in 1964, the klan adopted the cover name "Christian Constitutional Crusaders" to conceal its financial transactions with local banks. Following the three-way split in the Original Knights in the fall of 1964, Martin's section of the klan continued to use the same cover name. Represent-

²⁶ See exhibit in appendix, pp. 320-324.

²⁷ To distinguish this group from the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan headed by Murry Martin, it has been referred to in the committee's hearings as the Sixth Congressional District faction of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

atives of this faction of the Original Knights attend meetings of the National Association of Ku Klux Klan headed by James Venable. Leadership has remained in the hands of Grand Dragon Martin, assisted by Billy Skipper and P. L. Morgan. Membership has been declining since 1964, however, and many of the klaverns affiliated with the Martin faction have become inactive.

The committee interrogated past and present officers of all factions of the Original Knights during its public investigative hearings in 1965-66. By the time the hearings opened in October 1965, however, the United Klans of America had superseded the Original Knights as the predominant klan in the State of Louisiana.

The Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan had reached the height of its power in the summer of 1964 when it could claim approximately 1,000 members. The committee estimates that, as of January 1967, the total membership of all the factions of the Original Knights did not exceed 250.

The 46 klaverns which the committee discovered to have operated at one time or another in the period 1964-66 as affiliates of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan are listed on pages 147, 148 of this report.

NATIONAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

Records of the Superior Court of DeKalb County, Ga., show that the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., received its corporate charter on November 1, 1963, as an alleged patriotic, secret and benevolent order.

Original incorporators of this organization were William Hugh Morris, of Buchanan, Ga.; H. G. Hill, of Atlanta; Wally Butterworth, whose address at that time was Stone Mountain, Ga.; and James R. Venable, also of Stone Mountain.²⁸ Headquarters of the National Knights is located on the second floor of the Carl Garman Building in Tucker, Ga.

Committee investigation established that the prime movers in establishing the National Knights as a corporate organization were James R. Venable, the imperial wizard since its incorporation, and Wallace Butterworth.

Venable, according to his own testimony before this committee,²⁹ first became a member of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in 1924 and has been associated with one or another klan organization ever since. After the dissolution of the Knights in 1944, Venable was a member of the Association of Georgia Klans; the Federated Ku Klux Klans led by William Hugh Morris; the U.S. Klans; and the United Klans of America, Inc. With the U.S. Klans and the United Klans, Venable held the title of "imperial klonsel" (legal adviser). As imperial klonsel of the United Klans, Venable from the period 1961 to late 1962 also served on the imperial board of the organization.

Investigation of the background of Wallace Butterworth revealed he at one time held the position of public relations director of the United Klans of America. As such he was also a member of the imperial board.

²⁸ The articles of incorporation are reproduced as an exhibit in the appendix, pp. 325-328.

²⁹ Venable testified in executive session on Oct. 6, 1965, and in public session on Feb. 15, 1966. His executive testimony was subsequently made public.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF KU KLUX KLAN

At some time between 1961 and the incorporation of the National Knights in 1963, both Venable and Butterworth broke with the United Klans of America and concentrated their efforts on attempting to unite all klan groups under their leadership. As early as the year 1960, Venable had participated in meetings along with William Hugh Morris and other klan leaders to explore possibilities of forming a monolithic klan movement along the lines of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Such efforts have had no success to date because the largest of the klan groups, the United Klans of America, has never shown interest in losing its identity by a merger with other klans.

Merger efforts did result in the creation in the early 1960's of a National Association of Ku Klux Klan,³⁰ over which Venable has served as "chairman" in recent years. This is nothing more than a loosely knit federation of small autonomous klans. Members of the association at present or in the recent past include the Association of Arkansas Klans; the Association of Georgia Klans; the Association of South Carolina Klans; Dixie Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan; National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.; Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan; U.S. Klans; and the United Florida Ku Klux Klan.

Delegates from each member klan are supposed to meet three times each year. On September 6, 1964, the association elected the following slate of officers: James R. Venable, chairman; P. L. Morgan, of the Original Knights in Louisiana, klaliff; I. T. (Ted) Shearouse, Jr., of the Association of Georgia Klans, kligrapp and klabee; Charles H. Maddox, of the Association of Georgia Klans, klokard; H. G. Hill, of the National Knights, kludd; Walter Rogers, of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan, kladd; Flynn Harvey, of National Knights, klarogo; Robert E. Hodges, of the Association of South Carolina Klans, night-hawk. A short time later, Murry H. Martin, of the Original Knights of Louisiana, was appointed klokann chief for the association.

SCOPE OF NATIONAL KNIGHTS LIMITED

The National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan apparently began operating as an independent organization some time prior to its actual incorporation on November 1, 1963. Butterworth left the organization in 1964. The imperial kloncilium (council) of the National Knights was composed in 1965 of Imperial Wizard Venable, H. G. Hill, imperial kludd, and William Hugh Morris, imperial klaliff.³¹

The National Knights organized klaverns in the States of Georgia, North Carolina, Ohio, Alabama, and Louisiana. The klan is a loose-knit organization, especially outside of the State of Georgia. Little leadership appears to be exerted by Venable outside of Georgia.

The klan is relatively ineffective and membership has always been small. As of January 1967, the committee estimates that the National

³⁰ The federation has also been referred to by its leaders as the National Association of Ku Klux Klan of America and the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan Association.

³¹ When William Hugh Morris appeared as a witness in the committee's public investigative hearings on Feb. 14, 1966, he testified that he was no longer a member of the kloncilium of the National Knights.

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan had a membership of approximately 100.

Committee investigation established the existence of 11 separate klaverns of the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan located as follows: North Carolina, one klavern; Georgia, four klaverns; Alabama, one klavern; Louisiana, two klaverns; and Ohio, three klaverns.

The State of North Carolina has issued to the National Knights a certificate of authority to do business in that State. The State of Ohio, after issuing a charter to the National Knights, later revoked that charter in an effort to stop klan operations in that State.³² The National Knights during 1964 and 1965 had made a concerted effort to establish themselves as the main klan organization in Ohio. National Knights succeeded in creating at least three klaverns located at Columbus, Cincinnati, and Oregonia, Ohio. As of January 1967, however, these units were to all intents and purposes inactive. Parkie Scott, of Oregonia, is the nominal organizer for Venable in Ohio.

Despite his protestations that only men of good character are accepted as members of the National Knights, James Venable recruited into his organization two individuals with unsavory records who became his chief organizers. The individuals were Colbert Raymond McGriff, who was expelled from the United Klans of America after a shooting incident in Griffin, Ga., described in detail in another section of this report, and Earl Holcombe, whose record begins with violent demonstrations at the University of Georgia while still a member of the U.S. Klans.

Under the leadership of McGriff and Holcombe, a small violence-prone group was organized within the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Membership and activities of this group, known as the Black Shirts, were supposed to remain extremely secret. Committee investigation revealed that members of the Black Shirts of the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan included such men as Joseph Howard Sims and Cecil Myers who, while members of the United Klans, were charged with the murder of Lt. Col. Lemuel Penn in July 1964.

Venable denies any knowledge of the existence of this hard-core group within his National Knights. He nevertheless was aware of the background of Holcombe and McGriff when he entrusted them with positions of responsibility within his organization. They have served on his degree team which administers oaths to prospective klansmen, and have been given charters and membership applications to organize on behalf of the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Soon after the incident in which McGriff and other klansmen were involved in Griffin, Ga., in April 1964, a group led by McGriff and John Max Mitchell was formed in the area of Barnesville, Ga. This group was known as the Vigilantes. The Vigilantes, during their operation, espoused acts of violence against Negroes. They later formed the nucleus of a klavern of the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan located in Barnesville, Ga.

³² The application for a certificate of authority to do business in the State of North Carolina, filed July 29, 1965, and articles of incorporation filed in the State of Ohio on Oct. 5, 1964 (and revoked by the secretary of state on Oct. 21, 1964), are reproduced as exhibits in the appendix, pp. 329-331, 332-334.

KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

In the summer of 1965, what appeared to be a new klan was sponsoring rallies and recruiting members in the State of Ohio under the announced leadership of William Hugh Morris. The organization was called the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. It gave the public appearance of being an independent klan organization.

Committee investigation established, however, that the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was created at a meeting of the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., in Tucker, Ga., in April 1965. At this meeting—attended by National Knights officers James Venable, William Hugh Morris, H. G. Hill, and others—discussion indicated that the formation of an unincorporated Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was motivated by a desire to avoid possible legal problems confronting an incorporated klan organization. For example, delegates to the meeting were reportedly convinced that this committee's investigation of klan organizations would not extend to the subpoenaing of unincorporated klan groups.³³

At the meeting which established the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Morris was named "Imperial Wizard" (although he publicly used the title, "Imperial Emperor") and James Venable accepted the position of treasurer and legal counsel.

The only operations actually conducted in the name of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan were in the State of Ohio under the direction of Morris and Venable, assisted by other individuals actually holding membership in the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.

As previously noted, the secretary of state in Ohio had revoked the Ohio charter of the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., in 1964. The committee obtained a copy of a letter written by Venable on July 8, 1965, to an official of the National Knights in Ohio. This letter clearly revealed that the use of the name "Knights of the Ku Klux Klan" was no more than a legal contrivance of the National Knights. Venable wrote:

* * * Since the charter of the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was revoked (sic) in Ohio we cannot legally operate there in that name therefore Mr. Morris is operating under the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan which is not a chartered organization, just an association.

The committee was not surprised, therefore, that individuals associated with the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Ohio were also considered to be members of the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Investigation further disclosed that the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan had for all practical purposes ceased to operate by the fall of 1965. This does not preclude the possibility that this organization, or a similar unchartered association, will be utilized by klan leaders in the future to circumvent technicalities of the law.

OTHER ENTERPRISES BY VENABLE

James R. Venable, with the assistance of Wally Butterworth, created a number of organizations which might most appropriately be de-

³³ When this committee subpoenaed William Hugh Morris as a witness in its public investigative hearings, it nevertheless called upon Morris to produce all books, records, etc., of the aforementioned Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Morris informed the committee that he did not have any records of the organization in his possession or control.

scribed as "fronts" for the ku klux klan. The deceptive titles of the organizations were undoubtedly aimed at reaching citizens who would reject an approach by an acknowledged klan.

The organizations were the Defensive Legion of Registered Americans, Inc., chartered by the State of Georgia on April 11, 1962; a subsidiary of the legion known as the Christian Voters & Buyers League;³⁴ and the Committee of One Million Caucasians To March on Congress, organized in February 1964.

Through the Defensive Legion of Registered Americans, Venable and Butterworth engaged in the period 1962-64 in an anti-Negro and anti-Jewish propaganda campaign. The campaign was based on the production and sale of printed publications and phonograph records, as well as broadcasts by Butterworth over a radio station in Atlanta, Ga. Literature circulated in the name of the Defensive Legion urged "patriots" to buy rifles, shotguns, pistols, walkie-talkies, and food supplies for the forthcoming "war" to "take back our country" from a "tyrannical" government. "Blood will surely flow," the Legion asserted, adding "Let it flow!" Phonograph records narrated by Butterworth also called upon citizens to arm themselves and prepare to serve in a "citizens militia."

The Committee of One Million Caucasians To March on Congress proposed a mass descent on the Nation's Capital on July 4, 1964, to "wrest control of the U.S. Government from the Communist hands of foreign Asiatic Jews and African Negroes * * *." Although Venable actually arrived in Washington on that July 4th weekend, the march fizzled. Contributing to its failure were disagreements between Venable and Butterworth over arrangements for the march, and the intrusion in the affair of George Lincoln Rockwell's American Nazi Party.

The Defensive Legion of Registered Americans, Inc., the Christian Voters & Buyers League, and the Committee of One Million Caucasians To March on Congress all became defunct in 1964, principally as a result of the parting of the ways of James Venable and Wally Butterworth.

THE UNITED FLORIDA KU KLUX KLAN

The United Florida Ku Klux Klan was created at a meeting at Orlando, Fla., on June 25, 1961, at which two previously independent klan groups were merged into a single unit.

Merged were the Florida Ku Klux Klan and the United Ku Klux Klan which hitherto had competed for members in the State of Florida.

The Florida KKK, whose origin dates back to 1955, sent delegates to meet with representatives of the United Ku Klux Klan, which at the time was an organization made up of some of the remnants of the Florida Realm of the U.S. Klans. Members of the U.S. Klan's Florida Realm had been in a state of confusion since the death of Imperial Wizard Eldon Edwards in August 1960. The United Ku Klux Klan preferred a merger with the Florida KKK to joining forces with the

³⁴ The charter of the Defensive Legion of Registered Americans, in which Venable held the office of president and Butterworth served as secretary, is reproduced as an exhibit in the appendix, pp. 335-338.

One of the propaganda campaigns of the subsidiary Christian Voters & Buyers League is discussed in some detail in ch. V of this report, p. 92.

then newly formed United Klans of America. It appears that there was a reluctance on the part of the members of the two Florida klans to pay dues to an organization having headquarters outside of the State of Florida.

As a result of the June 1961 convention, Jason E. Kersey, of Samsula, Fla., was named "Grand Dragon" of the new United Florida Ku Klux Klan. Kersey continues to serve as "grand dragon" which, rather than "imperial wizard," is the title of the chief executive officer of this organization. However, he has been in poor health since early 1965, and most of his duties have since been carried out by his son, Richard Kersey, of Samsula, the kligrapp (secretary); and Alton Cooksey, of Jacksonville, the klaliff (vice president). When Cooksey did not seek reelection as klaliff in September 1965, the Kersey family assumed solo direction of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan.³⁵ Headquarters of this group continues to be the home of Jason Kersey in Samsula, Fla.

After its establishment in 1961, the United Florida Ku Klux Klan became the dominant klan organization in the State. As of June 1966, the klan's dominance was being challenged by the United Klans of America whose Florida grand dragon, Boyd Hamby, has sought to lure UFKKK members into Shelton's organization. These attempts have had some success, particularly because Jason Kersey's illness has limited the activities of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan.

Committee investigation of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan revealed that 24 separate klaverns of that organization existed in the State at one time or another during the period 1964 through 1966.

As of January 1967, it is estimated that the active membership of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan was approximately 300, with the heaviest concentration in the areas of Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Lakeland.

Representatives of the group have continued to be part of the National Association of Ku Klux Klan under the chairmanship of James R. Venable.

ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS KLANs

Another minor klan, whose existence dates back to the midfifties when school desegregation became an issue in Arkansas, is the Association of Arkansas Klans.

Efforts by several organizations, mainly the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Louisiana and the United Klans of America, to absorb the small membership of this organization have been unsuccessful.

As of January 1967, to the best of the committee's knowledge, the Association of Arkansas Klans maintained two small klaverns in the State, operating as autonomous units.

The units were located at Pine Bluff in Jefferson County and at Texarkana in Miller County.

The committee has identified the leader of the former unit to be Bill Williams, who formerly served as grand dragon of the Association of Arkansas Klans. Leader of the latter unit is Luther Hardy

³⁵ Richard Kersey and numerous other State and local officers of the klan were questioned at the committee's public hearings on Feb. 21 and 23, 1966.

Scott, who is known to have met with leaders of other klans, including P. L. Morgan of the Original Knights, in attempts to expand klan operations in Arkansas. Representatives of the Association of Arkansas Klans were not called as witnesses in the committee's investigative hearings.

As of January 1967, the committee estimates the active membership of the Association of Arkansas Klans at approximately 25 members.

ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA KLANs

The Association of Georgia Klans was formed in 1960 by Charles Homer Maddox and other ex-members of the U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, following the death of Eldon Edwards. This organization is not connected in any way with Samuel Green's Association of Georgia Klans which had become extinct by the early 1950's.

Headquarters of the Association of Georgia Klans is listed as Post Office Box 41, Bloomingdale, Ga. (near Savannah), which is the mailing address of Charles Maddox, the imperial wizard. Membership in this organization was estimated to be approximately 25 active members as of January 1967. At the start of the committee's investigation in 1965, weekly meetings of this group were held at 314 Whitaker Street, Savannah, Ga.

The Association of Georgia Klans, although relatively unimportant as an autonomous klan organization, is associated with the National Association of Ku Klux Klan, headed by James R. Venable.

No officers or members of this organization were subpoenaed to testify in the committee's investigative hearings.

THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA KLANs

The Association of South Carolina Klans was organized in the fall of 1955 by ex-members of the defunct Association of Carolina Klans.

As previously noted, the Association of Carolina Klans was formed in November 1949 by members who split away from the Association of Georgia Klans. The Association of Carolina Klans had purposes and policies identical to the Association of Georgia Klans but confined its activities to the States of North Carolina and South Carolina.

The Association of South Carolina Klans has restricted its recruitment and activities since its inception to the State of South Carolina. It has frequently sent representatives to klan meetings designed to explore consolidation of klan organizations in various States. It is presently one of the klans in the loose-knit confederation under the leadership of James R. Venable, known as the National Association of Ku Klux Klan. Meetings of this association have been irregular and infrequent, however, and the Association of Carolina Klans continues to retain its autonomy.

The announced purposes of the Association of South Carolina Klans is to promote white supremacy and combat integration of the races. The use of violence has been consistently disavowed by the leadership.

While the Association of South Carolina Klans is not incorporated by the State of South Carolina, it has used the name "Majority Citizens League of South Carolina," which was incorporated in the State in 1950. Both these organizations use Post Office Box 63, West Columbia, S.C., for mailing and recruitment purposes.

Activities of the ASCK from 1955 to the present time have included rallies and cross-burnings and picketing of integrated business places in addition to regular meetings and recruiting drives. Rallies of the organization in recent years have often featured speakers from other klans; a particular favorite is James Venable, imperial wizard of the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Affairs of the ASCK are under the control of a grand council comprised of Aubrey Bolen, of Swansea, S.C.; Robert Hodges, Columbia, S.C. (a U.S. postal employee); Cecil Belton Mims, West Columbia, S.C.; William B. Davis, Anderson, S.C.; and Coy Robinson, Lancaster, S.C.

In conjunction with the Majority Citizens League of South Carolina, the Association of South Carolina Klans published a monthly newspaper, *Southland Standard*, from August through December 1961. Publication ceased for lack of financial support.

Investigation by the committee disclosed the existence of eight klaverns of the Association of South Carolina Klans which were active in South Carolina within the period 1964-66. The klaverns are listed on page 146 of this report.

No members or officers of this organization were called as witnesses in the committee hearings dealing with klan activities in the United States.

The committee estimates that approximately 250 members were enrolled in the Association of South Carolina Klans as of January 1967.

DIXIE KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC.

The origin of the Dixie Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., dates back to the summer of the year 1957 when several members were expelled from Klavern No. 1 of the U.S. Klan in Chattanooga, Tenn., by the late Imperial Wizard Eldon Edwards. The Chattanooga unit of U.S. Klans was headed by Jack William Brown, who became the imperial wizard of the new Dixie Klans. His brother, Harry Leon Brown, also became an incorporator and officer of the Dixie Klans after being expelled from the U.S. Klans.

The Dixie Klans received a corporate charter from the Tennessee secretary of state on October 25, 1957. Since that time, its activities and membership have been confined for the most part to the area around Chattanooga. Committee investigation revealed that the klan did, however, maintain active klaverns in the northwestern part of Georgia and another in the area of Anniston, Ala.

The Dixie Klans belonged to the National Association of Ku Klux Klan headed by James Venable, and leaders of the Chattanooga-based klan attended a number of meetings of this federation of smaller klan groups.

Until his death in the summer of 1965, Jack William Brown was the guiding force behind the Dixie Knights. This organization was always small in size and relatively ineffective. After Brown's death, leadership was assumed by Charles Macon Roberts, of Chattanooga, Tenn. In the summer of 1966 Roberts explored the possibility of merging the membership of the Dixie Klans into the United Klans of America. As of that time, the committee estimates that the Dixie

Klans had approximately 150 members residing in Tennessee and northern Georgia. Four klaverns known to have existed in the period 1964-66 are listed on page 146 of this report.

It might be noted that until the establishment of a Tennessee Realm of the United Klans of America in 1962, the Dixie Klans was the dominant klan in Tennessee.

Committee investigation disclosed that in its earlier years, the Dixie Klans was repeatedly involved in bombings and other acts of violence. In fact, Eldon Edwards had allegedly expelled his Chattanooga klavern, which later became the Dixie Knights, because he felt they were uncontrollable and too prone to violence.

When the committee started public hearings in 1965, the Dixie Knights had dwindled to a position of relative unimportance in the klan movement. No witnesses were called from this organization.

IMPROVED ORDER OF THE U.S. KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC.

Circumstances surrounding the formation of the Improved Order of the U.S. Klans were discussed briefly in the preceding section dealing with the U.S. Klans.

E. E. George, whose klan membership dates back to the 1920's, has been the imperial wizard of the Improved Order since its incorporation in the State of Georgia in November 1963.³⁶ The headquarters of the organization is located at George's home in Lithonia, Ga.

At the time of its incorporation, this organization was comprised of all of the klaverns of the U.S. Klans from which it had split, except Klavern 297, which continued in the U.S. Klans.

In the period 1964-66, the Improved Order had seven klaverns located in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. They are listed on page 146 of this report.

The Jacksonville, Fla., klaverns are known to have been disbanded by December 1964. As of January 1967, most klaverns of the Improved Order were inactive.

Membership was estimated to be approximately 100 as of January 1967. Finances were small and the influence of this organization in the klan movement even smaller.

Representatives of this organization have attended meetings of the National Association of Ku Klux Klan headed by James Venable. No officers or members of the Improved Order of the U.S. Klans were subpoenaed to testify during the committee's investigative hearings.

MISSISSIPPI KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

The Mississippi Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was established in late 1958 under the leadership of Walter F. Bailey. Headquarters of the organization was at Gulfport, Miss.

This klan has always been very small in terms of membership and effectiveness, and at no time during its entire history has it had more than 25 active members.

³⁶ Articles of incorporation of the Improved Order of the U.S. Klans are reproduced as an exhibit in the appendix, pp. 339-342.

Since 1964, the Mississippi Knights has actually dwindled to a one-man operation. Walter Bailey's activities were apparently limited to infrequent meetings with leaders of other klans in the National Association of Ku Klux Klan.

The recent death of leader Walter Bailey has rendered this organization to all intents and purposes defunct.

MILITANT KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, FLORIDA

The Militant Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was formed in the spring of 1965 in Jacksonville, Fla., by former members of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan, who left that organization because of the lack of militancy on the part of the UFKKK leadership.

Membership in this organization has been confined to the Jacksonville area, where one active klavern was established.

The number of members has always been small, and as of January 1967, the membership was approximately 25.

At the time of the committee's hearings, leadership of the Militant Knights was in the hands of Imperial Wizard Donald J. Ballentine, who appeared as a witness on February 23, 1966, and Grand Dragon Gene Foreman.

UNITED KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, FLORIDA

The United Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was created by dissatisfied members of the Florida Realm of the United Klans of America at a convention held at Melbourne, Fla., on October 24, 1965.

Grand dragon of the new klan is Charles B. "Rip" Riddlehoover of Fort Lauderdale, who was interrogated at this committee's public investigative hearings on February 23, 1966. Riddlehoover and other former officers of the Florida section of the United Klans of America left Shelton's organization because of disagreements with Shelton's Florida grand dragon, Donald Cothran. Riddlehoover's faction had charged Cothran with mismanagement of klan funds and dictatorial methods, including staging a mock election to put handpicked men in important posts in the UKA's Florida organization.

Initially, the United Knights of the Ku Klux Klan threatened to take over all of the Florida membership of the UKA except for those few klansmen who were loyal to Cothran. The group included individuals with previous convictions for felonies, and its leaders were known to have made threats of violence. Riddlehoover and his top lieutenant, Jack Grantham, were arrested in Miami in October 1965 on a traffic violation charge, to which was added a gun-carrying charge against the grand dragon. Publicity given to the klan's operations and leadership as a result of the arrests helped to restrict the expansion of the new klan.

Although the United Knights has never really gotten off the ground as an effective klan organization, the defection of Riddlehoover and others caused internal problems in the Florida operation of the UKA from which the latter has not fully recovered.

The United Knights is known to have established one klavern in the Davie, Fla. (Broward County), area, which is also known as the

Broward Fellowship Club. Its entire membership, as of January 1967, was approximately 50 active members.

KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, FLORIDA

This very small klan group under the leadership of Bill Hendrix meets at Hendrix's home in Oldsmar, Fla. It numbers less than 10 persons. Its only activity in the past 5 years has been its infrequent meetings.

Hendrix is a klan leader of long standing and has called his klan organization, at various times, the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, the Southern-Northern Knights, Knights of the White Camellia, Order of the Rattlesnake, and Konsolidated Ku Klux Klans of the Invisible Empire.

In 1961, Hendrix had publicly announced his retirement from active klan participation because he disapproved of the violence inherent in klan organizations.

SUMMARY OF LEADERSHIP, LOCATION, AND STRENGTH OF 15 KLAN ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

1. Association of Arkansas Klans:
Headquarters: Pine Bluff, Ark.
Imperial wizard: None.
Membership: Estimated to be approximately 25, confined to State of Arkansas.
2. Association of Georgia Klans:
Headquarters: Bloomingdale, Ga.
Imperial wizard: Charles Homer Maddox.
Membership: As of January 1967, estimated to be approximately 25, confined to area of Savannah, Ga.
3. Association of South Carolina Klans:
Headquarters: West Columbia, S.C.
Imperial wizard: Aubrey E. Bolen.
Membership: As of January 1967, estimated to be approximately 250, confined to the State of South Carolina.
4. Dixie Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.:
Headquarters: Chattanooga, Tenn.
Imperial wizard: Charles Macon Roberts.
Has operated in Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama.
Membership: As of January 1967, estimated to be approximately 150.
5. Improved Order of the U.S. Klans, Inc.:
Headquarters: Lithonia, Ga.
Imperial wizard: E. E. George.
Has operated in Georgia, Alabama, Florida; most klaverns now inactive.
Membership: As of January 1967, approximately 100.
6. Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida:
Headquarters: Oldsmar, Fla.
Leader: Bill Hendrix.
Membership: Approximately 10 as of January 1967, with operations confined to Pinellas County, Fla.

7. Militant Knights of the Ku Klux Klan:
Headquarters: Jacksonville, Fla.
Last known imperial wizard: Donald Ballentine.
Membership: Estimated to be approximately 25, confined to State of Florida as of January 1967.
8. Mississippi Knights of the KKK:
Headquarters: Gulfport, Miss.
Imperial wizard: None since death of Walter F. Bailey.
Membership: Approximately five, as of June 1966; considered defunct as of January 1967.
9. National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.:
Headquarters: Tucker, Ga.
Imperial wizard: James R. Venable.
Has operated in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Ohio.
Membership: Estimated to be approximately 100, as of January 1967.
10. Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan:
Headquarters: Factions operate independently from Winnsboro and Bogalusa, La.
Imperial wizard: Competing sets of officers since organization split by factionalism.
Has operated in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas.
Membership: Estimated at approximately 250, as of January 1967.
11. U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.:
Headquarters: College Park, Ga.
Imperial wizard: H. J. Jones.
Operation reduced to one active klavern after having been dominant klan organization in United States from 1955 to 1961.
Membership: As of January 1967, estimated to be approximately 50.
12. United Florida Ku Klux Klan:
Headquarters: Samsula, Fla.
Grand dragon: Jason E. Kersey.
Membership: Estimated to be approximately 300, as of January 1967, with operations confined to the State of Florida.
13. United Klans of America, Inc.:
Headquarters: Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Imperial wizard: Robert M. Shelton.
Operates actively in 18 States, with at least 556 klaverns having been established at one time or another in the period 1964-1966.
Membership: Estimated at approximately 15,075 as of early 1967.
This national klan movement includes the following State operations:

| State | Grand dragon | Headquarters | Number of klaverns, 1964-66 | Estimated membership, January 1967 |
|-----------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama..... | James Spears..... | | 40 | 1,200 |
| Arkansas..... | George McNeely..... | Strong..... | 10 | 150 |
| Delaware..... | Not definitely established since vacated by Ralph Pryor..... | | 5 | 10 |
| Florida..... | Boyd Hamby..... | Titusville..... | 27 | 400 |
| Georgia..... | Calvin Craig..... | Atlanta, Ga..... | 57 | 1,400 |
| Louisiana..... | Vacant (formerly Jack Helm)..... | State operation directed by Robert Shelton from Tuscaloosa..... | 30 | 700 |
| Maryland..... | Vernon Nalmaster..... | Baltimore..... | 4 | 25 |
| Michigan ¹ | | | 3 | 200 |
| Mississippi..... | Vacant (formerly Edward L. McDaniel)..... | State operation directed by Robert Shelton from Tuscaloosa..... | 76 | 750 |
| New Jersey..... | Not definitely established since resignation of King Kleagle Frank W. Rotella, Jr..... | | 0 | (?) |
| New York..... | King Kleagle William Hoff..... | | 1 | 25 |
| North Carolina..... | J. Robertson Jones..... | Granite Quarry..... | 192 | 7,500 |
| Ohio..... | Jim Harris..... | Cincinnati..... | 4 | 100 |
| Pennsylvania..... | Roy Frankhauser..... | Reading..... | 1 | 50 |
| South Carolina..... | Robert Scoggin..... | Spartanburg..... | 50 | 800 |
| Tennessee..... | Raymond Anderson..... | Maryville..... | 10 | 225 |
| Texas..... | Jack Cannon..... | | 14 | 200 |
| Virginia..... | Marshall R. Kornegay..... | South Hill..... | 32 | 1,250 |

¹ Figures quoted apply as of March 1967.

² Negligible.

14. United Knights of the Ku Klux Klan:

Headquarters: Davie, Fla.

Imperial wizard: Charles B. Riddlehoover.

Membership: Estimated to be approximately 50, with operations confined to State of Florida, as of January 1967.

15. White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi:

Headquarters: Laurel, Miss.

Imperial wizard: Samuel H. Bowers.

Membership: Dwindled to approximately 400 active members as of January 1967, confined to State of Mississippi.

Overall summary: Total estimated membership of all klan organizations as of early 1967 is approximately 16,810. Of this number, 15,075 members were enrolled in the United Klans of America headed by Robert Shelton. The remaining 1,735 members belonged to 13 other klans listed above.³⁷

³⁷ No estimates are included for three very recently formed klan groups referred to on p. 18 of this chapter.

CHAPTER III. SECRECY AND RITUAL OF THE KLANS

RITUAL

With the exception of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi, all present-day active klan organizations borrow their ritual and kloranic degrees from the old Knights of the Ku Klux Klan which operated from 1915 to 1944.

The four basic kloranic degrees of a ku klux klan organization are named: the "Order of Citizenship or K-Uno" (probationary); "Knights Kamellia or K-Duo" (primary order of knighthood); "Knights of the Great Forest or K-Trio" (the order of American chivalry); and the "Knights of the Midnight Mystery or K-Quad" (superior order of the knighthood and spiritual philosophies). Klan ritual provides for a klan language which extends beyond the nomenclature for its officers and organizational subdivisions already described. There are klan kolors, and a klan kalendar in which a special system of keeping time has been devised. Secret handclasps and spoken greetings are supposed to help a klansman recognize a brother member of the order without revealing membership to outsiders.

Procedures for conducting a klavern meeting and other klan ritual work are set forth in a booklet titled "The Kloran."

Committee investigation with regard to the use of rituals revealed that present-day klans in the United States, in distinct contrast to the practice in Simmons' organization in the 1920's, pay only lipservice to prescribed ceremonies. With regard to the four kloranic degrees referred to above, only the first degree has ever been administered in any klan, in spite of the 100-year history of the movement. Probationary citizenship binds a person to the klan oath and renders him liable for monthly dues thereafter. When this primary initiation ceremony is held, it usually takes place at the recruit's first klan meeting.

Committee investigation revealed that the United Klans of America has not engaged in any degree ritual beyond ceremonies for the first order of citizenship. William Hugh Morris, who testified to membership in various klan organizations dating back to 1924 and has most recently been associated with the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, copyrighted a booklet entitled "K-Duo." This is the only evidence that the committee uncovered to suggest that any klan organization has even considered going beyond the first order of citizenship. No modern-day klan organization has been known to confer this secondary order of citizenship on any of its members, however. Testimony from longtime klan leaders such as James R. Venable suggests that as far as the modern-day klans are concerned, the third and fourth orders of citizenship have never even been written, much less bestowed upon any present klan member.

The committee finds that ritual receives very little emphasis in modern klans. Even the initiation ceremony is falling into disuse.

Committee investigation revealed that, while most klan constitutions require a member to receive the degree of K-Uno, most klansmen actually become members merely by signing an application and paying an initiation fee (klektokon). Even the application for membership is an insignificant document. After execution, it is immediately destroyed.

SECRECY

Secrecy is the cornerstone of every klan's structure. It is also essential to the success of their operations.

Committee investigation reveals that secrecy has enabled a relatively few klansmen to operate outside the law as vigilante groups to "deal with" those whom the particular klan group or klan leader opposes. It has made it possible for a few organized klansmen, whose strength in numbers is minute compared to total population, to obtain influence and power in local communities.

Secrecy becomes the way of life of a klansman from the moment he takes his oaths of allegiance to his klan. All operations of a klansman thereafter are withheld from the public with the exception of certain public activities which the klan leadership may decide upon. Within the individual-klavern, for example, strict security is maintained with respect to the identity of klan officers and members, sources of klan finances, klan rituals, klan meetings, and special "projects."

Committee investigation revealed that klan organizations employ a variety of internal security procedures to maintain the veil of secrecy surrounding their operations. Private meetings of klansmen are protected by inner and outer guards, who prevent intrusion from those not authorized to enter.

In some cases, klan officials search the persons of members suspected of collaboration with law enforcement agencies, looking for listening devices or notes taken at meetings. The klan is extremely sensitive to penetration by law enforcement agencies.

The committee's hearings documented the fact that high frequency citizens band radios and low frequency walkie-talkies are utilized to provide additional security for klan meetings, whether on klavern or higher levels. Inner and outer guards use these two-way radios to warn the secret conclaves of the movements of strangers who pose a threat to the security of the meetings.

Klansmen are also known to have used citizens band radios to intercept police radio messages in order to time their movements so as to avoid interception by police. Intelligence from such sources has furthermore been an aid to klansmen harassing civil rights advocates. Knowing police locations, klan leaders can position their forces where there is least risk of observation and apprehension by officers of the law.

SUPERSECRET "ACTION" GROUPS

A most sinister and dangerous aspect of klan secrecy is the formation of small hard-core groups within the klan organization whose membership and activities are unknown to the general membership. Committee investigation disclosed that atrocities committed by klansmen are generally conceived and executed by selected groups of trusted members whose participation in such activities is not known to other

members. Most of the violence and extra-legal activities of the klans are committed by these highly secret "action groups" within the klan.

The groups range in size from three to as many as a dozen men, and they plan the commission of lawless acts outside of regular klavern meetings. The operations of these action groups should not obscure the fact that violence is also often discussed at klavern meetings. In the case of a UKA klavern in McComb, Miss., slips of paper identifying victims of future klan violence were drawn by lot by klansmen attending a regular session of their klavern.

Frequently, action groups emulate big-city gangsters in that unlawful acts in a particular locality may be committed by members of an action group from a distant area called in at the request of the local klavern. Committee investigation revealed that members of these hard-core groups are usually given military and other special training by instructors who are ex-servicemen with experience in these fields. The groups have practiced judo, karate, firing of pistols and rifles, and received instruction in the use of explosives, demolition devices, and incendiaries. Most members of these groups have accumulated supplies of weapons, ammunition, and explosives and they spend much of their time discussing these subjects.

Proof of the existence of klan groups as described above was presented at the committee's public hearings. A few are cited from the hearing record.

In the South Carolina Realm of the United Klans of America, members of an action group known as the Underground met in secret (outside of regular klavern meetings) to discuss and plan specific acts of violence. Members of the Underground were extremely militant and prone to violence. Committee investigation revealed that the members took training in marksmanship and accumulated a large number of weapons. It is understood that the existence of this organization, whose first leader was Furman Dean Williams, was known to the UKA's grand dragon for South Carolina, Robert Scoggin. Scoggin gave this organization at least tacit approval by taking no action, to the committee's knowledge, to disband it or expel its members from the United Klans.

Within the Georgia Realm of the United Klans of America is Clayton County Klavern No. 52, also known as the Clayton Civic Club, Inc. A subgroup of hard-core members was organized by Exalted Cyclops Robert Bing and named the "White Band." Its primary purpose was to plan and execute acts of harassment and intimidation against Negroes. Members of the White Band held meetings apart from those attended by the general membership of the klavern. Subgroup members took extensive training in the use of firearms and demolition devices, as well as in judo and karate.

It should be noted, however, that the Clayton County Klavern itself sponsored such training for the general klan membership and even permitted attendance by members of other klan organizations. This training took place on numerous occasions at the farm of Exalted Cyclops Bing in Henry County, Ga.¹ The knowledge which these klansmen received during training sessions in explosives and incendiary devices was to be put to use to frustrate Negro efforts to achieve constitutional rights as affirmed by legislative acts and judicial edicts.

¹ See ch. VI for more details on such klan training.

In most klaverns of the United Klans of America, as well as in some other klan organizations, there is a group of appointed officers known as the klokann² who serve on a klokann committee. According to the UKA constitution, their functions are to audit the financial records of the klavern, to investigate prospective members of the klan, and to carry out such other duties as the exalted cyclops or other klan leaders deem necessary. Evidence uncovered by committee investigation, however, reveals that more often than not the klokann committee serves as a small strong-arm squad entrusted with planning and executing acts of intimidation and harassment.

Working with the klavern klokann is the intelligence committee. As prescribed in the United Klans of America manual, "The Klan In Action," the duties of the intelligence committee are:

(a) To protect the Klan from the actions of unfaithful members; to investigate members whose actions are suspicious or who seem to show lack of proper regard for any part of their oath.

(b) To protect the Order by advising of spies and enemies within the Klan.

(c) To find the sources of all adverse propaganda reported by the Propaganda Committee.

(d) To keep the Exalted Cyclops informed on all matters of controversy within the Klanton.

(e) To investigate other societies and organizations.

(f) To assist the Klokann.

(g) To obtain evidence against public officials who are not administering their official duties according to law and American principles.

(h) To investigate all cases of discrimination against Klansmen.

(i) To investigate all cases of fraud within the Klanton.

The activities of the intelligence committee are kept secret from most other klansmen. Thus, the average klansman considers its membership to be identical with that of the klokann committee. For this reason, most information furnished to the Committee on Un-American Activities relating to klan investigators and klan violence involved the klokann rather than the intelligence committee. This confused situation, whereby the impression was created that an intelligence committee did not exist, added to the security of members of the intelligence committee. Functions of that committee are comparable to the Klan Bureau of Investigation of the White Knights and the wrecking crews of the Original Knights.

The White Knights Klan Bureau of Investigation carried out its intelligence functions under the leadership of grand, province and imperial investigators. These investigators would appoint individual klansmen or entire klaverns to assist in intelligence gathering or violent reprisal against those classified as "enemy." This set-up permitted the investigator on State or province level to send klansmen to conduct investigations or participate in violence in areas of the State of Mississippi where the klansmen were strangers to the local klan organization and law enforcement authorities.

² Klokann is the plural form for klokan (investigator), according to the UKA constitution.

Within the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Louisiana, terroristic duties were entrusted to so-called wrecking crews appointed by the klokan (klavern investigator). The Original Knights constitution decreed that each klavern must have at least one team of six men "to be used for wrecking crew." The men were to be appointed by the klokan "in secrecy."

With respect to the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, led by James R. Venable, the committee has already called attention to the operations of a highly secret, militant, and violence-prone subgroup called the Black Shirts. The group is also known as the Black Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and its activity since its formation in 1965 is not revealed to the general klan membership. In their appearances in public, these men are clad entirely in black. They are led by men who also serve as organizers for the National Knights, namely, Earl Holcombe and Colbert Raymond McGriff.

The nucleus of this group which affiliated with the National Knights comes from the area of Barnesville, Ga., and had operated in 1964 as the Vigilantes. A number had earlier been associated with the United Klans of America, and quit the UKA after an incident in Griffin, Ga., in April 1964 in which some of them were arrested. The Griffin incident involved intimidating a Negro at his place of business. As a result of the arrests, a large quantity of arms and ammunition was confiscated by the Griffin police. The Black Shirts include as members such men as Cecil William Myers and Joseph Howard Sims who, while affiliated with the United Klans of America, were charged with involvement in the Lemuel Penn murder in July 1964.

THE KLAN OATH

The importance of secrecy is driven home to each klan recruit when he takes a series of oaths at the time of admission to klan membership.

Klan oaths involve many obligations. The individual promises to obey klan rules and officers, be faithful to the organization, practice "klanishness" with fellow klansmen, and protect the secrecy of the order and its members.

The section of the oath governing secrecy states:

I most solemnly swear—that I will forever—keep sacredly secret—the signs, words and grip—and any and all other—matters and knowledge—of the [klan]—regarding which a most rigid secrecy—must be maintained—which may at any time—be communicated to me—and will never—divulge same nor even cause same to be divulged—to any person in the whole world—unless I know positively—that such person is a member of this Order—in good and regular standing—and not even then—unless it be—for the best interest of this Order.

I most sacredly vow—and most positively swear—that I will never yield to bribe—flattery—threats—passion—punishment—persecution—persuasion — nor any enticements whatever—coming from or offered by—any person or persons—male or female—for the purpose of—obtaining from me—a secret or secret information—of the [klan]—I will die rather than divulge same—so help me God—³

³ The oath quoted here is used by the United Klans of America and most of the major klan organizations. It is reproduced in full in the appendix, pp. 343-346.

The oath of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi, which is an exhibit to the committee's public hearings on klan organizations, differs in a number of respects from the above-quoted oath. Some of the differences are noted in that section of ch. II dealing with the White Knights. See p. 45.

Included in this oath are certain exemptions which, the committee has already observed, lack practical application:

I swear that I will keep secure to myself—a secret of a [klan]sman—when same is committed to me—in the sacred bond of [klan]smanship—the crime of violating this solemn oath—treason against the United States of America—rape—and malicious murder—alone excepted.

The dangers and potential abuse of such an oath are obvious. The klansman is saying, in effect, that he is bound never to reveal, even to an officer of the law, the commission of any crime, except treason, murder, and rape. Yet, in the trial of Collie Leroy Wilkins, the UKA imperial klonsel (lawyer) accused Gary Rowe, an FBI undercover klansman, of violating his klan oath by reporting the involvement of fellow UKA members in the Viola Liuzzo murder. The reaction of the United Klans of America to Rowe's testimony clearly established that a klansman with knowledge of murder is not exempt from the oath of secrecy.

The oath unequivocally silences klansmen with knowledge of the planning and execution of a flogging, bombing, act of arson, or similar violent and criminal deed. The implications are all the more ominous when an officer of the law is also a member of the klan. If his klan oath supersedes his oath to uphold the law, he could not possibly take action against a fellow klansman who he knows has engaged in illegal acts.

Tactics adopted by Imperial Wizard Robert Shelton of the United Klans of America during this committee's public hearings apparently were intended to emphasize the superiority of a klan oath over other oaths. Klansmen repeatedly invoke the name of the Almighty when they take their oath of allegiance to the United Klans of America. When Imperial Wizard Shelton was called to the witness stand by this committee in October 1965, the chairman administered the following oath:

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Shelton pointedly refused to take this oath. Instead, he merely affirmed, without reference to God, that he would be truthful in his testimony. The same procedure was followed by Mrs. Shelton, Shelton's former office secretary, Carol Long, and the UKA's imperial chaplain, George Dorsett, when they were called to testify before the committee.

The committee found that klan organizations do not rely on a simple oath to maintain the security of their operations. Klan threats, harassment, and outright physical violence have been employed to prevent klan members and former members from talking too much. A particularly vicious kind of retaliation threatened, and sometimes carried out, by klan leaders is directed at the wives and children of suspected klan security risks.

The explanation which the United Klans of America offers to the public to justify the secret nature of the organization does little to improve its image. Recruiting literature issued by the United Klans under the title "The Seven Symbols of the Klan,"⁴ refers to the klansman's hood thusly:

⁴The leaflet, "The Seven Symbols of the Klan," is reproduced as an exhibit in the appendix, pp. 347-352.

That hated hood, the terror of every evil force in the land, how they cry, "take off the hood." But they don't know what they say. They do not understand why we wear it or what it means. "If they only knew!"

In the first place it helps to conceal our membership. The secret of our power lies in the secrecy of our membership. We are a great secret organization to add the officers of the law and we can do our best work when we are not known to the public. By this means we see and hear everything. We know the evil forces but they do not know us. By our secret membership we gather thousands into the meshes of the law that would otherwise escape.

Such words actually serve as justification for lawless elements within the klan to take the law into their own hands, and create a host of new problems for law enforcement officers.

SECRECY OF THE WHITE KNIGHTS

The White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Mississippi has made such a fetish of secrecy that its entire operation is "underground."

A number of mimeographed directives, not identified on their face as to source, were traced by the committee to their origin in the headquarters of the White Knights. One such directive, labeled "Secrecy,"⁵ described that quality as the "greatest asset" which the klan as a militant organization possessed. A second directive, under the title "Executive Lecture of March 1, 1964,"⁵ listed procedures for White Knights members to follow to maintain the "security" of their organization. Security was defined as including the ability of a unit and its members to remain undetected by outsiders and the ability of a unit to protect its meetings from detection and intrusion from outsiders.

Behavior of klansmen on the way to and from klan meetings was discussed. "Train yourself to see yourself as a skilled detective would see you," the directive urged. Precautions in recruiting new members included the warning: "Remember, the men who join you are going to be walking around with *your* life in *their* hands."

Additional instructions covered the roles of a klavern security officer and armed klavern guards, use of mail drops and coded telephone conversations, ways to avoid identification from written or printed communications, and keeping records in code. Security precautions even provided for the separation of members within the same klavern. For example, some members of a klavern could be identified as members only by the individual who had personally recruited him.

⁵ The directive titled "Secrecy" is reproduced on p. 70 and the complete text of "Executive Lecture of March 1, 1964" appears on pp. 164-168. White Knights Imperial Wizard Sam Holloway Bowers, Jr., and other klan officers invoked their constitutional privileges against self-incrimination when interrogated by this committee about such documents on Feb. 1, 1966.

[HAROLD DELK EXHIBIT NO. 1--JANUARY 14, 1966]

SECRECY

No serious person will question the fact that SECRECY is the greatest asset which this organization possesses on the militant side of its nature. It is second in importance only to our Christian Spirit and Motivation which is the basis for our inspiration and the cause of whatever success we may achieve.

Every member must keep the concept of SECRECY uppermost in his mind at all times as he keeps the Spirit of Christ uppermost in his heart at all times. Secrecy must become second nature to all members, and they must learn to keep still without even thinking about it.

It is very difficult for the new member to adapt himself to this concept and each recruiter must impress it in a very forcible manner on each new member from the very first. The new member is usually so thrilled and enthusiastic that he is unable to contain himself and may say or do something that will reveal his affiliation to our sharp-eyed and sharp-eared enemies who are all about us, watching. This danger must be recognized by the trained recruiter.

New members must be impressed with the understanding that they are "green" to the concept of Secrecy, and that they must be more than careful. "A slip of the lip, may sink the ship." The communists have a saying: "Nothing is unimportant". Our members must realize this and slip nothing by word, manner or deed that an enemy could turn into worthwhile information.

Secrecy is not only a tight lip, but a tight mahber. Members should avoid "getting together" on the outside of a meeting and gossiping. This is the most deadly work that any group of men have ever been engaged in, and we must be deadly careful about it. Avoid using the name of the organization at all times. It is not necessary to use that name in conversation with a fellow member in order to make yourself understood. Develop the habit of talking in such a way that even if someone was to overhear your conversation, he would not be able to understand what it was that you were talking about. Develop your own private, substitute names for all proper names and offices in the organization.

Secrecy is more than just not talking. True Secrecy is a HARDENED MENTAL ATTITUDE by which an individual convinces HIMSELF that he is not a member and that there is no such organization. Secrecy is Mental Discipline and necessary for Victory. When a member is so able to discipline himself, he is not going to ACCIDENTALLY make slips of tongue and manner, and until he DOES so discipline himself he will continue to make such slips.

When the Veil of Secrecy is closed, each member should immediately change his personality back to the person that he was before he became a member, and reenter the Alien world as an alien, with the knowledge of the Organization buried deep in his consciousness.

Members should learn how to steer conversations away from subjects which are related to the organization and its work. Members should always direct the attention of aliens with whom they converse TOWARD the Communist Enemy and Sympathizers and AWAY from ourselves.

The very highest science of Secrecy is Deliberate Deception, but only highly skilled, extremely alert or gifted members should attempt this. It is extremely dangerous and requires a precise understanding of the Enemy. All members, however, should work and study in order to become proficient at this work of Deliberate Deception. When in doubt as to your ability to deceive, just remain silent and innocent.

COVER NAMES AND FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

Like the Communist Party, the various klans make wide use of cover names and front organizations. They are facades to conceal from the public the klan and its true role in certain political, agitational, and propaganda activities.

The cover names and the titles of front organizations selected by klan leaders usually give the impression that the klan is a sporting club or a civic association.

A glance at the list of klaverns in this report⁶ shows many local klan units masquerading as rescue services, hunting and fishing clubs, rifle clubs, sportsmen's clubs, and improvement associations. As previously stated, financial transactions of the imperial (national) office of the United Klans of America are conducted in the cover name, "Alabama Rescue Service."

Committee investigation documented the fact that, in addition to the use of cover names described above, klans in southern communities create what purport to be separate and autonomous organizations. Actually, they are fronts created and controlled by the klan. In some cases a klan has legally incorporated front organizations. The front, of course, has no apparent connection with a klan-type group. Examples of such front organizations would include fronts in Alabama for the United Klans of America known as *Heritage Enterprises, Inc.*, and the *Whiteman's Defense Fund*; a front of the White Knights in Mississippi titled *White Christian Protective and Legal Defense Fund*; and two previously discussed fronts of the National Knights in Georgia—*Defensive Legion of Registered Americans, Inc.*, and the *Christian Voters & Buyers League*.

Sometimes a klan organization or a local klavern of a klan has obtained a corporate charter to do business under the cover name it had adopted. Examples include:

The *Clayton Civic Club, Inc.*,⁷ was incorporated in the State of Georgia in January 1965. This organization has engaged in business ventures and in attempts to take part in the civic and social affairs of the city of Jonesboro and surrounding areas (slightly south of Atlanta). Nevertheless, the club is identical to Clayton County Klavern No. 52, Realm of Georgia, United Klans of America.

The *New Hanover County Improvement Association, Inc.*,⁷ was incorporated in the State of North Carolina in June 1964 as an alleged charitable and educational corporation which would teach "patriotism" and support of the Constitution and laws of the United States. This organization operates in the area of Wilmington, N.C., with no ostensible connection to any klan organization. In reality it is a klavern of the North Carolina Realm of the United Klans of America.

The *Adams County Civic and Betterment Association*⁷ was incorporated in the State of Mississippi in August 1964 for the publicly stated purpose of advancing "the educational, civic, and social interests" of the county and encouraging voter registration and voting.

⁶ See pp. 145-163.

⁷ Articles of incorporation filed with a secretary of state by the named organizations are reproduced as exhibits in the appendix to this report. See pp. 353-355, 356-358, 359-361, and 362-365.

This organization was once a klavern of the White Knights of the KKK of Mississippi. Its entire membership defected to the United Klans of America and as a result it now operates as a klavern of the United Klans.

The *Anti-Communist Christian Association*⁷ was incorporated in the State of Louisiana in January 1965. The incorporators informed the secretary of state that the association, with headquarters in Bogalusa, La., sought to preserve the State constitution and the U.S. Constitution "as originally written," to promote Christian civilization, and to fight communism. The association, in fact, was a cover for that faction of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan which operated in the area of Bogalusa. It was led by klan officers Charles Christmas and Saxon Farmer.

In all examples listed above, the incorporators (or officers in the case of unincorporated groups) were identified as being members of a klan. Committee investigation determined that the activities of these organizations were designed to benefit the interests of the respective klan organizations. Private meetings of those organizations identified as mere covers for a klavern were identical to meetings of a klavern, while the other organizations such as the Whiteman's Defense Fund were dominated and controlled by klan officers and members.

INFILTRATION

Like the iceberg, the bulk of a klan's membership, by design, is concealed from the general public. Also by design, an individual's membership is concealed from members of other local units and from most of the officers holding positions of responsibility on local or national levels of the klan structure.

Local klaverns protect the identity of members by destroying applications and by recording members by numerical designations. Local klaverns are not required to, and in fact do not, report the identity of their members to any higher headquarters.

This secrecy of membership creates conditions whereby klansmen are often able to infiltrate at will areas where their presence can contribute substantially to the influence and power of the klan. By concealing their membership, klansmen have run for public office and have been elected. They have obtained appointments as State and local law enforcement officers, as well as positions of trust within a political subdivision, local or State.

Due to limited staff, the committee was unable to conduct investigations into the backgrounds of all individuals identified as klansmen during the course of its inquiry. It did, however, document numerous instances of successful infiltration by klansmen into positions of responsibility in their communities. The committee's continuing investigation after its hearings had been concluded produced additional evidence of this. While this report reflects these findings, individual identifications will not be made because the persons concerned have not been confronted with the results of the committee's investigation.

Considering the number of members of police and sheriff's departments and their auxiliaries in the Southern States, committee findings reflect a minor infiltration in this area. It therefore appears unques-

tionable that the overwhelming majority of law enforcement officers are dedicated to preserving law and order. However, even a minor infiltration is harmful to the law enforcement community. Just as one bad officer of the law throws suspicion on the entire department, one policeman who holds membership in the klan and who permits the klan to violate the law, brings the entire department under suspicion of those who seek protection from the klan. This situation also produces other problems affecting the entire community. In Natchez, Miss., klansmen in the police department, supported by the local klan, have been trying to remove the non-klan chief and to have him replaced by a klansman or someone who will not oppose the klan. If they are successful, their success will be derived from their secret klan membership.

The Governor of Mississippi rightly found that klan membership was not compatible with employment as highway patrolmen and therefore removed several klansmen from such employment. If state administrations outside Mississippi and southern municipal authorities would follow the lead of Governor Johnson, there would be fewer klan members within city or state police departments.

With respect to sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, the responsibility for infiltration of these departments rests largely with the people. Throughout the South, the sheriff is elected to his office. Thereafter, the sheriff appoints his deputies and members of the auxiliary. The committee subpoenaed Sheriff Marion W. Millis of New Hanover County, North Carolina, because its investigation established that the sheriff and certain of his deputies were ideological members of the United Klans of America. Following the service of his subpoena but prior to his sworn testimony, he attempted to deceive the committee by denying to the committee staff that he had held klan membership. Under oath, he admitted klan membership but contended that he and his deputies joined for intelligence purposes. In spite of this latter claim, neither the sheriff nor his deputies prepared reports or maintained files on klan activities within New Hanover County. Although these facts were publicized, Millis nevertheless was reelected as sheriff.

In the area of law enforcement, klansmen were found to be sheriffs or deputies, police chiefs and policemen, highway patrolmen, constables, justices of peace, or state game wardens.

The committee is also disturbed by the fact that there are other law officers, not established to be klan members, who give aid and comfort or funds to klans. A sheriff attended a victory banquet in September, 1964, at Lawrenceville, Ga., following the acquittal of those tried for the murder of Lt. Col. Penn. Other sheriffs and police chiefs have made financial contributions to klans located within their jurisdiction.

Ralph Roton admitted as a witness before this committee that he held an official position within the United Klans of America, and that he had been appointed by Imperial Wizard Shelton as a klan investigator. Roton further acknowledged that, with the endorsement of the then Governor of Alabama, he had been appointed to the staff of a State legislative commission in 1963. Roton told the committee his work as an investigator for the Alabama commission had the same scope as his investigations for the United Klans. He testified under oath that neither the Governor nor the chairman of the commission knew him to be a klansman. The chairman of the State legislative group

advised that if he had known of the affiliation, the klansman would not have been hired. No one knows the extent to which klan intelligence was fed through this employment. The testimony of the witness is not helpful in this regard.

In Bogalusa, La., City Attorney Robert T. Rester^{*} held membership in the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Some acquittals of known klansmen and, on the other hand, questionable prosecutions of some civil rights advocates in Rester's jurisdiction, resulted in a breakdown of respect for law and order. While klan violence actually brought about Federal intervention and the issuance of a Federal injunction against the klan and its leaders in Bogalusa, vigorous and fair application of the law might have averted the need for Federal intervention.

One klan official named during the committee's hearings was later identified by the press as being a member of the Mississippi Legislature, while one additional member of that State's legislature was identified as a klansman during the committee's continuing investigation.

At least one Georgia mayor was identified as a klansman and subpoenaed as a witness. However, upon the presentation of medical evidence that an appearance would be most detrimental to his health, the subpoena was cancelled.

^{*} Robert T. Rester, testifying in public session on Jan. 7, 1966, denied klan membership at the time of his appearance before the committee but invoked his constitutional privileges against self-incrimination with respect to past membership in the klan.

CHAPTER IV. KLAN OBJECTIVES, REAL AND IMAGINARY

Of the two dozen or so objectives publicly professed by present-day klans, only one is advanced with sincerity, according to a former highly placed officer in the United Klans. This "sincere" aim is the promotion of so-called white supremacy.

Klan oaths, constitutions, and other statements of principles unflinchingly declare the klansmen's intention to "maintain forever segregation of the races and the divinely directed and historically proven supremacy of the white race."¹

From the evidence produced by committee hearings and investigations, most of the organized efforts of the klans—public and covert—are directed toward this white supremacist goal. The covert methods adopted by klansmen in pursuit of the objective range from murder to threats and intimidation. Illustrations are provided in chapter VI of this report. Public klan activity with the same purpose—such as rallies, boycotts, and political action—are described in detail in chapter V. Discussion of the reputed cynicism of some klan leaders, who further klan goals with expectations of financial gain and personal power, is also reserved for other sections of the report.

A review of the nature of recent klan activities leads to the inescapable conclusion that "maintaining white supremacy" includes preventing this Nation's Negro minority from fully exercising constitutional rights and privileges, and arousing fears and hatreds among persons of all races in order to gain support for the klan philosophy that the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights were written "for whites only."

As long as klans cling to their white supremacist goal, no credence can be given to frequent assertions by klan leaders that the organizations are not "anti-Negro."²

Nor can any faith be placed in the commonly made klan claim that the organizations are not "anti-Jew," "anti-Catholic," and "anti-foreign born." The committee received relatively few reports of overt klan actions solely aimed against any one of these minorities in recent years. However, today as in the past, klans disseminate defamatory propaganda at rallies and from their printing presses in an apparent attempt to create animosity toward and social ostracism of Jews, Catholics, and aliens in the United States.

A number of professed objectives of presently operating klans are repetitions of statements adopted by the post-Civil War organization. Such are the klan pledges to (1) protect the weak, the innocent, and the defenseless from "the lawless"; (2) succor the suffering and un-

¹ This language appears in the constitution of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Official documents of both the United Klans and National Knights also list the "maintenance of white supremacy" as their purpose. The White Knights describe their aim as "strict segregation of the races, and the control of the social structure in the hands of the Christian, Anglo-Saxon white men."

² A leaflet distributed by the United Klans stated the organization was "not anti-Negro" and in fact was "the Negro's friend." The leaflet, titled "The Principle of the United Klans of America, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," is reproduced in the appendix, pp. 366-371.

fortunate; (3) protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and all laws passed in conformity thereto; (4) assist in the execution of all constitutional laws; and (5) protect States rights.

Nothing in the record of recent klan activity indicates any serious effort in behalf of such objectives. As a matter of fact, many incidents will be recited in this report which demonstrate that lawless klansmen have preyed upon the weak, innocent, and defenseless. These klansmen have repeatedly come into conflict with local criminal laws, in addition to doing violence to the Constitution by striving to deprive others of rights guaranteed by that document.

Such lawless conduct is encouraged by the klans' assumption of power to decide what laws and what law enforcement officers should be obeyed. Most major klans have pledged support only to a constitution "as written by our forefathers" or "as originally written" and today "twisted" or "ripped to shreds" by evil men.³ Klansmen are instructed to obey only "constitutional" laws. Since the Federal Government is represented as a captive of Communists, klansmen are given no encouragement to respect Federal laws. White Knights documents, referred to in more detail in chapter VI, show that klansmen are furthermore instructed not to submit to the authority of local elected officials and police officers if they impede the advancement of klan goals.

Modern klans vociferously proclaim themselves to be effective opponents of communism. The United Klans of America is pledged to "fight to the last breath" to rid the country of the "insidious plague" of communism. The White Knights vow they are working for the "total destruction of communism." The National Knights promise to "save" the Nation from Communist conquest, while the Original Knights recruit on the basis of their "effective program" against communism. Evidence accumulated by the committee indicates that the vaunted "anticommunism" of klans is a deception. The klans, in fact, are a source of distorted and false information regarding the Communist movement and klans thereby actually impede sincere programs aimed at increasing public understanding of this imported conspiracy. It is obvious that klans are cynically exploiting public antipathy to communism in order to advance their white supremacist objectives.

In addition to its anti-Communist mission, the White Knights have taken on the immense responsibility of "preserving Christian civilization." An examination of secret White Knights documents reveals this is nothing more than a klan effort to "morally" justify its positions on racial issues.

Many other aims professed by klan organizations should be classified as imaginary in the absence of any demonstrated klan effort to achieve them. Such are avowals to promote and practice "patriotism," protect womanhood, promote "justice," preserve public peace or domestic tranquility, follow and promote the teachings of Christianity; and preserve freedom of speech and a free press.

A number of minor objectives, promoted in printed literature distributed by the klans, include campaigns for a limitation on foreign immigration, expulsion and/or disenfranchisement of millions of

³ Positions publicly stated by the United Klans, White Knights, and Original Knights, for example.

aliens, repeal of the Federal Reserve Act, and withdrawal of the United States from the United Nations.

Public klan propaganda has little to say about any "fraternal" benefits of klan membership. Although existing klans lay claim to the ritualism devised by Imperial Wizard Simmons shortly after World War I, they have made no attempt to emulate Simmons' recruitment pitch emphasizing the mystery and fraternity to be found in the klan. In this respect, klan organizations today are more akin to their activist brethren of the post-Civil War period.

CHAPTER V. PUBLIC KLAN ACTIVITY

THE COW PASTURE RALLY

A klan rally is many things. To the curious, it serves as a bizarre form of entertainment. To the klan leaders, it is a vehicle for attracting potential members and hard cash.

Typically, the rally is staged in a farmer's field on the outskirts of a city or town. The main props consist of a 15- to 50-foot-high burning cross and a crude wooden speakers' platform (for which a truck bed is often substituted). Klan security guards, in uniforms reminiscent of storm troopers, are positioned strategically in the milling crowd. Gospel songs, such as *The Old Rugged Cross*, emanate from an amplifier to which a record player is connected. On the platform are a microphone and klan leaders featured as speakers. The gold, green, or red of their hoods and robes designate their official status within their respective klan organizations.

Raffle tickets may be on sale, affording spectators a chance to win a television set or a \$100 carbine. Depending upon the issues of the moment and the geographical area, the rally will draw several hundred spectators—or several thousand.

During the rally, contributions will be collected, the disposition of which will be surrounded by an aura of mystery. The speakers will seize the opportunity to vent personal hatreds and prejudices guised in terms of patriotism and other "noble causes." Some remarks border on the incendiary and appear to be a calculated effort to arouse fears and hatreds in the audience—emotions which sometimes find a lawless outlet.

Speech-making functions are usually assigned to a kludd (chaplain) who pronounces an invocation and benediction, a local klan official, and one or more visiting klan dignitaries holding state or national klan office.

Advanced publicity about the lighting of a cross, at the beginning or end of the program, is a gimmick to attract the outsider. The drama inherent in robed figures marching with torches around an illuminated cross has been effectively exploited by klans from the time Simmons introduced his organization in 1915. The klans insist, however, that the cross is a reminder to klansmen to follow Christ's teachings, and the addition of fire simply signifies that "Christ is the light of the world."¹

A cross-burning may be omitted occasionally, but the committee found no evidence of any klan rally without the ceremony of passing the hat or bucket.² At this point in the program, the old "shill game" is sometimes utilized. According to the testimony of "the Reverend" Roy Woodle, ex-grand kludd of the United Klans in North Carolina,

¹ A photograph of flaming crosses at a klan rally appears on p. 79 of this report.

² The intake of greenbacks as a result of a public klan rally is illustrated in the photograph appearing on p. 80 of this report.



Crosses blaze at cow pasture rally staged by United Klans of America near Salisbury, N.C., on Aug. 8, 1964. The three klan officials standing together are James Robertson Jones, North Carolina grand dragon; Fred L. Wilson, treasurer of the UKA organization in North Carolina; and Robert Scoggin, South Carolina grand dragon [Fred Wilson Exhibit No. 7—Oct. 25, 1965].

klan members in civilian garb are given sizable sums of cash before the rally begins and are directed to mingle with the audience. In order to stimulate donations from the crowd, these selected klansmen ostentatiously deposit money in the collection hats or buckets. The same formula has been employed when application blanks for klan membership are distributed among the audience. Predetermined members of the klan loudly request membership applications in the hope that their action will encourage others in the audience to follow suit. The strategy also helps give substance to klan claims of an "enormous gain" in membership as a result of a rally.

Woodle, a bricklayer and self-styled preacher who had considerable experience as a guest orator at rallies of the United Klans of America, offered the committee the following impression of such gatherings:

In my honest opinion, the way I see it, [the klan officials] come into town this month, have a rally, get all the money you can get, and get out, and say, "Now, you folks work hard, get all the members you can. We will be back next year for another rally."

And then on other occasions, I saw poor men out on the side, can't hardly pay their bills, supporting it, and [the officials] promising you, "We are going to give you the victory. We are going to stand. We are going to stand," but ain't nobody found out what they are going to stand for.



George Dorsett, imperial kludd (national chaplain) of the United Klans of America, takes in the cash after a collection speech at a public rally held by the UKA at Landis, N.C., on Aug. 21, 1965 [George Dorsett Exhibit No. 9—Oct. 27, 1965].

“What they stand for”—according to Robert Shelton, Imperial Wizard of the United Klans—is a “return” of the Government “into the hands of the people instead of a mob bureaucracy of sex perverts and Communist atheists that we have leading our government in America today.” Shelton’s statement, made at a Bear, Del., rally on July 31, 1965, is typical of efforts by klan speakers to portray themselves as last-ditch patriots, warring against communism and immorality. His

remarks also illustrate the klans' habit of misrepresenting actual Communist problems by over-exaggeration, distortion and outright falsification. As klan oratory continues, however, it becomes obvious that the klan's vaunted anti-communism is a pretext for venomous attacks on minority groups. This is demonstrated in the speech made by Robert Shelton at a United Klans rally in North Carolina on October 28, 1961:

* * * We are one klan in our unchangeable determination that these United States will be saved from destruction under this foul combination of Negro-Jewish communism. * * * Yes, our mortal enemy as of old is the jungle descendant of the Negro, but today he has banded together with the non-white, money-drunk, anti-Christian Jew who has influenced him, financed him, propagandized him, defended him falsely in our courts and enslaved him into his Jewish-owned and controlled NAACP. It operates at the direction of the American Jewish Communists. * * * The so-called American Jew has made a greater slave of the Negro than he ever was in the year 1860.

* * * Both political parties are bought lock, stock and barrel by this same manipulator. The evil scheme of the manipulator to overthrow the American government cannot be denied by any just man. Therefore they are traitors and they are not American. Their supreme loyalty, by their own admission, is to one world "jew-ery" with the gentile white man branded as their slaves.

CONTRADICTORY STANCES ON VIOLENCE

The bulk of klan rallies staged in recent years has been under the aegis of the United Klans of America or the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. Leaders of both organizations have told rally audiences that the klan is dedicated to legal methods and opposed to violence.

A closer examination of klan leaders' public statements and activities leads to the conclusion that disavowals of terrorism are beamed at law enforcement authorities rather than klansmen. The leaders have failed to demonstrate that the klans as presently operated have more respect for the law than their predecessor organizations.

The committee observed that klan leaders habitually leave the door open to violence by vague qualifications in their public disavowals of violent intent. They also customarily refer to laws as being imposed by an enemy minority in control of the Federal Government in violation of the American Constitution "as originally written." When emotion-packed oratory against minority groups is added, the net effect is an encouragement of lawlessness.

An illustration is provided by Imperial Wizard Shelton's performance at the rally in October 1961, previously referred to. The wizard portrayed the United Klans as a "new, modern jet-age klan" with "ideals" which "have not changed one bit since 1867." The scalawags of today, Shelton said, are the "alien thieves and traitors" who control the United States Government. He identified them as a Communist-directed combination of Negroes and Jews. The klan disrespect for laws enacted under such a government was indicated by Shelton's next statement:

The sword of justice in all klan meetings means justice under constitutional law as written by our forefathers and now * * * twisted by evil men who plot our country's downfall and whose sole purpose is monetary and political gain.

With respect to klan aims, Shelton said that the klan "does hereby make an open declaration of war against the evils of Negroism and

Jewism and the Jewish Communists." The klan is "going to take back this country from alien thieves and traitors." His militant tone was muted for a moment by the traditional disavowal of unlawful intent: "It is a legal war, a peaceful war, a constitutional war. A war of ballots, not bullets."

Before his oration had been completed, however, the imperial wizard managed to blur a pacific image of the klan. "Our weapons are ballots not bullets, but we will defend ourselves, our homes, our loved ones," he declaimed. "We will never night ride again, UNLESS we are forced to defend our homes."

Printed words cannot adequately describe the effect of such remarks at a klan rally, where racial slurs by a rabble-rousing orator have been sufficient to evoke an audience response of "Kill the Niggers!"³

Shelton had been installed in the office of imperial wizard slightly more than 3 months before he spoke at the aforementioned North Carolina rally. His activities prior to the rally were not conducive to a non-violent klan image.

During the previous August, Shelton had been in Montgomery, Ala., openly lobbying against a proposed state law which would make flogging by nightriders a capital offense. The wizard maintained in press interviews that klansmen themselves had "long since abandoned floggings in any form" but he saw a possible need for men to "avenge a crime" where victims were too fearful of publicity to become involved in a prosecution. Describing himself as a great believer in law and order, he nevertheless declared that he was "glad that there are still men somewhere who will take matters in their own hands when the hands of the law are tied."

Immediately prior to his assumption of leadership of the United Klans in 1961, Shelton had received considerable notoriety for his involvement in violence against civil rights advocates who were testing bus desegregation in the South. Shelton, who then headed the Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.,⁴ was charged by the Government with engaging in a conspiracy with others which resulted in the beating and assaulting of the so-called Freedom Riders at bus terminals in Birmingham, Ala., on May 14 and Montgomery, Ala., on May 20, 1961. A federal judge issued a temporary restraining order against Shelton and others on May 20, and followed it up on June 2 with a preliminary injunction forbidding interference with interstate bus travel.⁵

Shelton issued a press statement attacking the May 20 restraining order as an attempt to prevent Alabama klans "from aiding in the preservation of our laws and customs." He also blamed the restraining order for propelling him into an all-night discussion on May 20 with officials of the United Klans, at which arrangements were made to merge the Alabama Knights into the UKA.

³ Shouts heard from the crowd which gathered at a United Klans rally near Hemingway, S.C., April 3, 1965, to hear Imperial Wizard Shelton and other klan speakers.

⁴ The title used in the klan's application for a charter from the secretary of state of Alabama in May 1960. The klan was commonly known, however, as the Alabama Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

⁵ At a court hearing prior to the issuance of the preliminary injunction, Shelton denied participation in a conspiracy; he also claimed he could not identify members of his klan organization because he kept no records. Enjoined on June 2 in addition to Shelton and members of the Alabama Knights were the officers and members of the Alabama organization of the U.S. Klans.

As noted elsewhere in this report, the merger was officially consummated at a meeting July 8, 1961, which also bestowed on Shelton the title of Imperial Wizard of the United Klans. Committee investigations show that Shelton had been quietly seeking to organize various dissident klan groups under his command ever since the death of Imperial Wizard Edwards in 1960. His efforts were so successful that he could demand the top post when he joined the United Klans in July. Shelton's actual entrance into the United Klans became a gesture of defiance against federal action to restrain serious outbreaks of violence involving klansmen. His reign therefore has encouraged lawlessness from the outset.

The ambivalence of United Klans officials in their public stance with respect to violence has continued to the present day. Shelton had announced in May of 1963 that any Federal attempt to enforce integration at the University of Alabama could "touch off the bloodiest rioting ever seen in the United States." The klan would "match the violence" of any Federal troops or marshals swinging gun butts or using tear gas, he said, and furthermore if Tuscaloosa officials failed to enforce the local law, "the Klan will enforce it."

That same month, Calvin Craig, grand dragon of the United Klans Georgia Realm, asserted at a rally near Birmingham, Ala., that the klan was going to meet force with force if Martin Luther King returned to the State of Georgia. Craig, who boasts that he has always preached non-violence, predicted at another rally near Durham, N.C., in March 1964 that "more blood would be shed in America" before the next Presidential inauguration "than in the past 10 years." The violence would allegedly be instigated by white persons if the civil rights bill of 1964 were enacted and by Negroes if the bill failed to pass. He hammered on the same theme at a Covington, Ga., klan rally in June of 1964.

In August of 1965, Craig's harangue to a crowd assembled on the courthouse steps in Atlanta included the assertion that the civil rights movement had gone as far as it could go "without outright warfare between Negroes and the white man." Imperial Wizard Shelton meanwhile sounded his "ballots not bullets" theme at a Meridian, Miss., rally July 10, 1965, which he promptly vitiated by adding: "And if this fails, then as a last resort, do what you have to do. I do not advocate violence, but if you have to resort to it after all else fails, then use it."

During the last week in August of 1965, Negro civil rights demonstrations in Plymouth, N.C., culminated in a series of violent street clashes between whites and Negroes with injuries to members of both races. The United Klans grand dragon for North Carolina, James Robertson Jones, informed the press after a conference with the Governor of North Carolina on September 2 that he and the Governor were in agreement on "deploring violence." Jones announced that members of his klan were not involved in the violence in Plymouth. There were no klansmen in Plymouth who had been ordered into the city, the grand dragon stated. He said he had issued an order the previous week forbidding non-resident klansmen to enter the area. Two white men, injured in street fighting on August 31, were not klansmen, Jones also told newsmen.

This committee on January 28, 1966, received public testimony from George Leonard Williams, one of the two aforementioned individuals

wounded in Plymouth on August 31, 1965. Williams testified that when he was sent to the hospital with a gun shot wound, he was a member of the United Klans klavern at Greenville, N.C. He was in Plymouth at the orders of klavern officials who declared klansmen were journeying there in order "to stop the colored [demonstrators] one way or another." Williams described the rallying at Plymouth of nearly 1000 United Klansmen, most of them non-residents and many armed. He said he had no knowledge of any order by Grand Dragon Jones warning klansmen away from Plymouth. In his own first personal conversation with Jones, after the Plymouth violence, Williams said Jones was chiefly concerned about the possibility that the Committee on Un-American Activities might subpoena Williams in connection with its current klan investigation. Williams subsequently resigned from the United Klans in November 1965. His testimony before the committee demonstrated that the grand dragon's fears were well founded.

The following chapter will demonstrate the private commitment of both the White Knights and the Original Knights to programs of physical violence. Even the public statements of these klans are too contradictory to constitute clear-cut rejections of physical force. Eschewing such media as the cow pasture rally and the press interview, the White Knights and Original Knights publicize their positions through the cheap, crudely printed literature which they also circulate in connection with campaigns of character assassination.

The White Knights official publication, *The Klan Ledger*, managed to be on both sides of the question of violence in a "pre-4th of July" edition in 1964:

The White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, of the Sovereign Realm of Mississippi is a Christian organization. We do not believe in, nor do we commit acts of unlawful violence. We employ physical force only in defence (sic) of our Christian civilization; and even then, without malice or vengeance.

The same tack was taken by the White Knights grand dragon in *The Klan Ledger* dated July 1965:

First, let me say that most of what the Klan is blamed for is not the work of the Klan. We are a convenient whipping boy rather than actual, malicious offenders. Occasionally, some of our more spirited good Christian Brothers may become so enraged over the work of the revolutionary atheists in our midst, that they are goaded into taking retaliatory action against them; but no honest or serious person blames anyone but the atheists themselves for this. * * *

A handbill, circulated in 1964 with the imprint "Original Ku Klux Klan of Louisiana," announced that the Original Knights "does not advocate violence unless it becomes necessary for the preservation of our Democracy, and for the defense of this country against the tides of communists." Another handbill distributed in 1965 with the same imprint flatly asserted that it is "not true" that the Original Knights is a "violent organization." However, the same klan was also circulating a leaflet titled, *History of the Klan*, which discussed mass killings of Negroes by klansmen in the State of Louisiana in the year 1873, as well as "only small things * * * such as whippings, tar and feathers, and hangings." Observing that "the killing of negroes ceased as they quit voting with the Radicals," the leaflet warned:

Our Radicals are now called Liberals and they have the same line that they had in 1860 and it looks like the white protestant and gentle will have to do the same job over again in 1965.

HONORING THE LAWBREAKER

The United Klans during 1965 adopted the practice of paying tribute at its rallies to klansmen who were being prosecuted in connection with the murder of civil rights advocates.

Speakers at the aforementioned Meridian rally on July 10, 1965, included Sheriff Lawrence Rainey of Neshoba County, Miss., then under Federal indictment for conspiracy in connection with the slaying of three civil rights workers near Philadelphia, Miss., the previous summer. Thunderous applause greeted the defendant as he joined United Klans officers on the speakers' platform. At another United Klans rally at Greenville, Miss., July 22, the grand dragon for Mississippi introduced Rainey to the crowd as "a great American." On this occasion, Rainey was seated on the speakers' platform with Shelton and other klan officials but did not join in the speech-making. Seven days later, Rainey appeared as a guest of honor at a rally in Montgomery, Ala., which was addressed by the United Klans grand dragon for that State. On October 25, the United Klans staged a rally near Philadelphia, Miss., the actual scene of the brutal kidnap and murder of civil rights workers James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner which led to the indictment of Rainey and 17 other defendants. The audience cheered as Sheriff Rainey and his deputy and co-defendant, Cecil Price, were introduced as "great patriots of today." The principal speaker, the grand dragon for Mississippi, was assisted by a master of ceremonies in klan robes who had also been indicted in connection with the Philadelphia murders.

The three defendants in the Viola Liuzzo murder case were honored guests at a series of United Klan rallies in Alabama and North Carolina in May, 1965. The three—Collie Leroy Wilkins, Eugene Thomas and William O. Eaton—were then under indictment on State charges of murder and Federal charges of conspiring to violate civil rights, as a result of the nightrider slaying of Mrs. Liuzzo on an Alabama highway March 25, 1965. The men had yet to be tried when United Klans officials made this display of support for klansmen who had run afoul of the law.⁶ Wilkins, Thomas, and Eaton had been identified upon their arrest as members of the United Klans.

The accused United Klansmen marched in a parade which preceded a rally in Anniston, Ala., on May 9, 1965. As the parade led by Imperial Wizard Shelton and the Alabama grand dragon reached city hall, the defendants received a standing ovation from a crowd which had gathered to hear the klan speakers. Cheers also greeted Wilkins, Thomas and Eaton when they were introduced at United Klans rallies at Dunn, N.C., on May 16 and Sanford, N.C., on May 17, 1965. Wilkins and Eaton were observed participating in another United Klans parade in Atlanta, Ga., on June 6, 1965.

Imperial Wizard Shelton, with considerable fanfare, had contributed two \$1000 checks as rewards payable upon the arrest and conviction of persons responsible for a series of bombings which occurred in Birmingham, Ala., in December 1963 and in Charlotte, N.C., in November 1965.

⁶ The first trial of Wilkins on murder charges ended in a deadlocked jury on May 7, 1965, and another trial had been scheduled for October 1965. See pp. 120-122 for details of this murder case and the resulting prosecution of Wilkins, Thomas, and Eaton. In March of 1966, William Eaton suffered a fatal heart attack.

Shelton ran no risks in this grandstand play because the conditions placed upon cashing of the checks voided their negotiability. In view of the United Klans practice of honoring those accused of violence and defaming its victims, the klan cannot so easily erase its equally public actions justifying and encouraging lawless acts.

James R. Venable, the attorney who serves as imperial wizard of the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., recently adopted a public position which would appear to discourage violence.

His speeches at klan rallies in the spring and summer of 1965 informed audiences that his organization opposed any physical violence. In testimony before this committee, he added that incidents of violence attributed to members of the rival United Klans had "embarrassed" other klans. The far from pacific, covert activities of various members of the National Knights are discussed in another section of this report. The committee here observes that the National Knights leader has not always been a public advocate of law and order.

A klansman since 1924, Venable had served as national legal advisor to both the U.S. Klans and the United Klans before incorporating his own National Knights in 1963. Venable's proposed alternative to school integration—in a speech at a U.S. Klans-sponsored gathering in Atlanta Nov. 30, 1960—met with considerable publicity. "Let's close them [the schools] up," Venable declared. "Let's burn them up if it comes to that."

Those assembled for a National Knights rally at Stone Mountain, Ga., September 5, 1964, were told by their imperial wizard that the klan does not preach use of violence except in "self defense." Venable also made reference to two members of the United Klans who had been acquitted the preceding day of State murder charges in the Lemuel Penn case. "You'll never be able to convict a white man that killed a nigger what encroaches on the white race of the south," Venable proclaimed. His words were not in keeping with his later testimony to this committee that klansmen involved in murder are a "disgrace" and "ought to be prosecuted," nor with his press statement approving the conviction in December 1965 of United Klansmen involved in the Liuzzo murder case.

Venable's rally oratory includes the customary klan slander against minority groups. Along with his recent public admonitions against violations of the law, Venable likes to represent the National Knights as a last great bulwark for saving the nation from minority control. His harangues may become emotional. "We are willing to shed blood before we will be dominated!" he announced at a rally near Lebanon, Ohio, on November 6, 1965.

RALLIES WITH A VIOLENT AFTERMATH

Klan protestations of non-violent intent become even more suspect when some of the effects of the rabble-rousing klan rally are examined.

A United Klans rally, held in Atlanta September 4, 1961, to protest recent desegregation of the city schools, was interrupted by a "near-riot" directed in this instance at policemen assigned to preserve order at the rally site. The klan leaders had pitched their appeal to the lawless from the outset of the rally. A guest speaker was a teenager who had been arrested the preceding week for failing to obey police officers

attempting to insure an orderly opening of a desegregated school. Another speaker, James R. Venable—then national legal advisor to the United Klans—criticized the arrest as an unwarranted interference with a mere exercise of “constitutional rights”. A masked klan speaker’s tirade against “niggers and white trash” turned to abuse of police officers on the scene. Shortly thereafter, Roy E. Frankhouser, one of the National States Rights Party representatives participating in the rally, was arrested on charges of assaulting a police officer. A mob of nearly 100 angry men then began charging toward the officers of the law, some shouting “Let’s stomp that cop.” Police reinforcements finally restored order.⁷

The beating of a Negro dentist and three companions climaxed a rally of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan on September 18, 1963. Victims were observers at the public klan cross-burning and speech-fest held just off U.S. Highway 1 on the outskirts of St. Augustine, Fla. The beating was administered at the speakers’ platform before a crowd of men and women shouting such words of encouragement as “Kill ‘em” and “String ‘em up!”

Earlier, Eunice “Gene” Fallaw, an officer of the UFKKK, introduced the theme of the rally with his invocation to the Lord to “Help us to be ready to fight, to shed blood if necessary, to maintain our way of life.”

Speaker of the evening was Charles Conley “Connie” Lynch, who was introduced as a minister of the gospel for more than 35 years. Lynch began his speech with references to the “glorious history of the klan” and closed it with this appeal for new members in the existing klan unit in St. Augustine:

We need a good strong group in St. Augustine. You come and sign up. But don’t come if you are weak or a coward. This ain’t no peaceful organization. We aim to do whatever is necessary to put the Nigger back in his place, preferably in his grave.

Lynch’s harangue, lasting more than an hour, was couched in almost incredibly bloodthirsty language. As reported to the committee by an eyewitness, Lynch applauded the bombing of a Birmingham, Ala., church in September 1963 which took the lives of four young Negro girls. After informing the audience that he had told the FBI he didn’t know the bomber and wouldn’t tell “if I did,” he had gone on to say:

But I’ll tell you people here tonight, if they can find those fellows, they ought to pin a medal on them. Someone said, “Ain’t it a shame that them little children was killed.” Well, they don’t know what they are talking about. In the first place they ain’t little. They’re 14 or 15 years old * * *. In the second place, they weren’t children. Children are little people, little human beings, and that means white people. * * * But they ain’t children. They’re just little Niggers. And in the third place, it wasn’t no shame they was killed.

Why? Because when I go out to kill rattlesnakes, I don’t make no difference between little rattlesnakes and big rattlesnakes, because I know it is the nature of all rattlesnakes to be my enemies and to poison me if they can. So I kill ‘em all, and if there’s four less niggers tonight, then, I say, “Good for whoever planted the bomb.” We’re all better off.

⁷ The charges against Frankhouser, then national organizer of the NSRP, were later dropped. The teenage speaker, who was arrested, convicted and sent to a prison farm for disorderly conduct (disturbing a public school), became public relations director for the NSRP the following year.

At a second, more orderly United Klans rally in Atlanta on Sept. 9, 1961, James Venable talked of public school desegregation in the city in these terms: “It hasn’t been a peaceful integration. It never will be a peaceful integration.”

The so-called minister of the gospel boasted of his own personal belief in violence and told his listeners they would be carrying out God's will to adopt a similar attitude:

I believe in violence, all the violence it takes whether to scare the Niggers out of the country or to have 'em all six feet under.

* * * * *

In spite of what those numb-skull idiots on the Supreme Court say, they ain't got no right to mix with you and don't you let 'em. If you have to fight and shed blood, theirs or yours, do it! * * * The Niggers started the war, and when you start a war, you expect some to die. More will die, and you'd better be ready to see to it that they do. I'm speaking for God, and you'd better listen.

Shouts of approval and rebel yells greeted Lynch's tirade. The obvious boredom with which the crowd reacted to a less fiery speaker following Lynch was ended by the discovery of four Negroes in a wooded area near the rally site. Prodded by guns and knives, the four were brought before the audience and beaten to the point that three required hospitalization. Ironically, one of the victims—a Negro dentist and civil rights advocate—was on a deathlist suggested by Lynch. Moments earlier, Lynch had declared:

You've got a Nigger in St. Augustine ought not to live—that burr-headed ——— of a dentist. He's got no right to live at all; let alone walk up and down your streets and breathe the white man's free air. He ought to wake up tomorrow morning with a bullet between his eyes. If you were half the men you claim to be, you'd kill him before sunup.

Law enforcement officers, who were summoned by an observer and rescued the victims, arrested individuals on the scene who did not actually participate in the beatings, according to information received by the committee. Those who allegedly did play a role in the beatings were Lynch and Fallaw, assisted by Robert Sylvester Arant, Joseph H. Bedford and Albert T. Massey. Fallaw and Arant were among past and present officers of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan called as witnesses in the committee's public hearings in February 1966. Both witnesses invoked the fifth amendment in response to questions regarding their klan activity and their part in the violence attending the aforementioned St. Augustine rally.

Fallaw has not been active in the klan since early 1964. Arant, however, was serving as exalted cyclops of the Palatka Klavern of the UFKKK at the time of the committee's klan investigation in 1965. In the spring of 1965, Bedford and Massey, both residents of Jacksonville, were appointed to the posts of grand klaliff and grand klokard, respectively, in the Florida organization of the rival United Klans of America. Bedford also held the national office of imperial klexter (inner guard) of the UKA in 1965. In October of the same year, both men pulled out of the UKA and helped found another organization known as the United Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

CONNIE LYNCH

Self-ordained minister Connie Lynch^{*} has been recruiting and speechmaking for klan organizations and the National States Rights Party for a number of years. Although his permanent address is San Bernardino, Calif., Lynch is a perpetual traveler and his appearance

^{*} The committee was unable to serve an outstanding subpoena calling for Lynch's appearance at public hearings.

in many a community in the Southeastern United States has been a signal for an increase in racial tensions, if not outright violence.

In the autumn of 1962, Lynch held membership in Jacksonville Klavern 502 of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan, according to this committee's investigations. Differences in klan affiliation did not bar Lynch from speaking engagements in behalf of the United Klans of America. He was a cospeaker with Imperial Wizard Shelton, for example, at a UKA rally near Bessemer, Ala., on October 13, 1962. Lynch was back in California in the early months of 1963, organizing for the National States Rights Party. The summer and fall of 1963 found him once again in Florida, speaking at a series of rallies which for the most part aimed at building up membership of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan. He also turned up in Spartanburg, S.C., on August 17, 1963, to speak with Shelton at a rally of the United Klans of America.

Inflammatory speeches by Lynch and J. B. Stoner in St. Augustine, Fla., in June of 1964 drew the condemnation of a State legislative investigating committee. That committee attributed to the National States Rights Party, which the two men represented, a "key role" in exacerbating racial tension and violence which had plagued the area. In the winter of 1965, Lynch was reported once again active in behalf of the NSRP in California. During the second week of July 1965, however, Lynch and Stoner were in Bogalusa, La., intensifying tensions over civil rights demonstrations by exhorting white persons to get into the streets and to arm themselves.

Such tactics reached a tragic climax on July 15, 1965, in Anniston, Ala., where a Negro was murdered a few hours after Lynch and Stoner conducted a National States Rights Party rally at the Anniston courthouse. Hubert D. Strange, later convicted of the ambush slaying, was identified as having attended the rally, at which Lynch had declared: "If it takes killing to get the Negroes out of the white man's streets and to protect our constitutional rights, I say, 'Yes, kill them!'"

Lynch returned to Anniston for another rally on September 1, 1965, at which similar incendiary remarks were uttered and the guest of honor was the man whom a jury would soon convict of second-degree murder (Strange). At the end of the year, according to information received by this committee, Lynch showed up for some of the meetings of the Jacksonville klavern of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan. The early months of 1966 saw him once more on the West Coast, touring the northwestern states in behalf of the NSRP. He appeared in the East again for a series of NSRP rallies in Baltimore, Md., in July 1966, which were brought to a halt by a court injunction after youths attending the rallies engaged in altercations with Negroes. As a result of these rallies, Lynch and local NSRP officers were found guilty in Baltimore Criminal Court November 18, 1966, on charges which included incitement to riot, conspiracy to riot, and disorderly conduct.

A rally of the United Klans of America which had a violent aftermath took place on the evening of June 20, 1964, north of Covington, Ga. Committee investigations established that the rally was attended by Herbert Guest and a number of other United Klansmen from the Athens, Ga., area. In the early hours of the morning following the

rally, cars owned by United Klansmen of Athens made two forays through a Negro housing project in Athens, firing shotguns loaded with buckshot. On the second invasion, a teenage boy and girl were struck in the face by shotgun pellets. The boy was blinded in one eye. Athens klansmen Herbert Guest and Paul Strickland were subsequently convicted and fined for discharging firearms within the city. Strickland and Denver W. Phillips, who was also identified as a member of the klan's nightriding caravan, have yet to be tried on more serious charges of assault with intent to murder.⁹

KLAN "WALKS," MOTORCADES AND PICKETING

In addition to rallies, a number of klans engage in robed "walks" and picketing. These particular activities provide publicity and also bolster klan claims that it has a program of action to further its purposes. Walks and picketing vary as to details. Nevertheless, they have a common theme—defense of white supremacy.

During 1965, robed klansmen from the United Florida Ku Klux Klan "walked" through a central Florida town, while others from the United Klans of America paraded en masse through cities in North



The United Klans of America sponsored a "walk" through Salisbury, N.C., on Aug. 21, 1965. Individuals wearing military-type helmets are members of the klan's "security guard."

⁹ Guest and Phillips were later indicted in connection with the murder less than a month later of Negro educator Lemuel Penn. See p. 120.

Carolina and Georgia.¹⁰ Although klan leaders represent such walks as peaceful, legitimate activity, they have led to increased racial tensions, particularly when they have been timed to coincide with civil rights demonstrations in the same area.¹¹

In some communities, klan walks or motorcades are primarily staged for the purpose of intimidation. During the walks, robed klansmen often enter a town from opposite directions and walk toward each other in pairs. Speaking only when spoken to, the costumed figures are a silent and threatening reminder of the klan's presence in the community.

In a bygone era, bands of robed horses and riders raced with blazing torches through the dark streets of small Southern towns and villages. Doors were shut and blinds drawn against the frightening sound of racing hoofs over bricked streets. Walks and motorcades represent the modern klans' effort to revive the climate of the period when "the klan rides again" was a common occurrence.

Picketing by klansmen, especially when conducted as a counter-demonstration to the activities of civil rights advocates, has culminated on a number of occasions in incidents of violence. Illustrations are provided by United Klans Realm of Georgia.

Close to 100 officers and members of the United Klans on January 18, 1964, picketed downtown Atlanta hotels, restaurants and department stores which had desegregated eating facilities. Although the majority wore their klan robes, the pickets were accompanied by a number of unrobed klansmen who distributed handbills appealing to the public to boycott listed integrated establishments. A jeering confrontation of klansmen and Negroes later that day was broken up by police before any outright clash could occur.

Less than a week later, however, Grand Dragon Craig returned with his klansmen to picket in downtown Atlanta and eventually gravitated to a street corner where a Negro civil rights demonstration was in progress. Craig was observed to step into the street and urge white persons to help the klansmen break up the Negro demonstration. Police reinforcements sought to restrict the confrontation to a verbal battle. When Grand Dragon Craig nevertheless insisted upon leading his klansmen in a march between the rows of Negro demonstrators, the confrontation degenerated into a fist fight. Shortly thereafter, the Georgia Realm of the United Klans distributed printed leaflets picturing klan counterpicketing of civil rights demonstrations in Atlanta. The photos in the klan propaganda showed Negro demonstrators lying on the street.

The Varsity Drive-In Restaurant in Athens, Ga., was picketed in March and May of 1964 by local members of the United Klans to protest the employment of Negroes at the restaurant. On both occasions, fighting broke out between klansmen and Negroes, which led to the arrest of local klavern officers.

¹⁰ A photograph of a "walk" sponsored by the United Klans of America through Salisbury, N.C., in the summer of 1965 appears on p. 90 of this report.

¹¹ United Klan Grand Dragon Calvin Craig told the press on October 4, 1965, that, if the Governor did not end demonstrations in Crawfordville, Ga., aimed at school desegregation, the klan would hold "demonstrations and rallies" to "build up tensions so the laws will be put into effect as we did in Americus and we did in Albany." In Americus, Ga., in August 1965, more than 500 klansmen had marched to the courthouse prior to a scheduled civil rights march on the same route.

THE BOYCOTT

"Our weapons are the boycott and the ballot," Imperial Wizard James Venable declared at a National Knights rally at Stone Mountain, Ga., in September 1964. That the boycott was also one of the avowed weapons of the rival United Klans of America was evident from Imperial Wizard Robert Shelton's speech at a rally near Birmingham, Ala., in May 1963. The theme of his lengthy oration was the need for a klan-sponsored boycott of Birmingham merchants who had contributed money to civil rights organizations or made any concessions to Negro trade.

The Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Louisiana had a special Boycott Committee, composed of one representative from each klavern, to carry out proclaimed klan policy of boycotting merchants using Negro employes to serve or wait upon white persons, and other itemized "violations" of "the Southern traditions." In neighboring Mississippi, the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan distributed mimeographed throw-aways announcing a klan boycott of national chain stores which had agreed to hire Negro cashiers. The White Knights literature added the warning that "the eyes of the klan will be watching" white persons who insisted on trading with any of the proscribed business establishments. The United Klans in Mississippi boycotted a carry-out hamburger chain merely because it sold to Negroes.

Klan boycotts—however serious and malevolent the intent—are sometimes rather ludicrous. During 1962, for example, veteran Georgia klansman James Venable financed the printing and circulation of a mammoth list of more than a thousand food and cleaning products which carry kosher markings to indicate nothing in the processing of the products violated Jewish dietary laws. An accompanying letter¹² signed by Venable and addressed to "Mr. and Mrs. Christian American" called for a boycott of the listed products and charged that the kosher markings meant Jewish inspectors must be employed by a manufacturer, who passes the cost on to the consumer. If any consumer had taken Venable's boycott proposal seriously, he would have found himself sharply limited in his choice of foods.

A similar boycott was called for in "educational" leaflets distributed in Louisiana in 1965 by the Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc. Several manufacturing companies, responding to inquiries arising from this irrational propaganda, reported that the use of K (for kosher) on food and other products is common practice in the industry today and that rabbinical inspectors of processing procedures are sometimes paid a nominal fee which has no effect on the ultimate selling price. When questioned by this committee at public hearings February 15, 1966, James Venable was unable to produce any evidence to substantiate his contention that a kind of "tax" on food products supports a religion. Although the imperial wizard initially attempted to justify the kosher blacklist, persistent interrogation by members of the committee led him to concede that the charges against a minority group were actually "pretty harsh." Venable expressed himself

¹²In conducting this attempted boycott, Venable represented himself to the public as president of a Christian Voters and Buyers League. For further information on the league, see p. 54 of this report.

as being willing "at this time" to retract the charges and apologize for them.

Handbills distributed in the Bogalusa, La., area by the Original Knights identified a chain of gas stations, a radio station, daily newspaper, and various stores and restaurants which were subject to the klan's boycott. The gas stations, incidentally, were business competitors of one of the klan's top officers.

The coercive tactics with which the Original Knights pursued its boycott campaigns are discussed in the following section of this report dealing with klan violence. While boycotts are legal economic weapons to obtain legitimate goals, boycotts carried out by klans in most cases take the form of illegal intimidation.

SCURRILOUS LITERATURE DISTRIBUTIONS

Klan organizations have demonstrated a certain amount of expertise in scurrility. It is the trademark of all klan publicity, and it is nowhere more obvious than in the printed or mimeographed propaganda disseminated by klan organizations.

In the summer of 1965, the North Carolina Realm of the United Klans of America paid for the printing of 200,000 handbills, which were circulated by local klan units to residents of the State. The handbills—which were handed out on street corners or placed in rural mail boxes—carried the picture of a vice president of the Pepsi-Cola Company and his wife. Two brief sentences carried the klan's message: "Below Picture of Negro Vice President Of Pepsi-Cola, At Left, And His White Wife, In Center." "Let The Pepsi People Know What You Think Of Their Vice President And His White Wife."

The United Klans was actually circulating a falsehood in a campaign which Grand Dragon Jones described as "putting the truth out about Pepsi Cola." The wife of the vice president referred to in klan handbills is a Negro. Her father, who retired from the Army as a Brigadier General following World War I, was the first Negro to command a regiment in wartime.

Another falsehood circulated in United Klans leaflets as well as in the speeches of Imperial Wizard Shelton involves "sickle cell anemia." According to the Imperial Wizard, Negro blood contains sickle-shaped cells which can be fatal to white persons. "Tell anyone you know that is hiring a nigger, it is very dangerous to hire them, especially as a baby sitter," Shelton has declared. "All they have to do is to cut their finger, drop a drop of blood in the baby's food and it will be dead within a year from sickle cell anemia." Medical authorities report to the contrary that sickle cell anemia is an inherited disease found in a very small fraction of the Negro population and it cannot be transmitted either through blood transfusions or any infectious process.

Literature circulated by the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan tended to concentrate on scurrilous charges against individuals in the community whose approach to the question of desegregation was not in accord with the klans.

A three-judge Federal court in New Orleans, La., in an opinion justifying a preliminary injunction against a faction of the Original Knights, commented on handbills published in the name of the "Orig-

inal Ku Klux Klan of Louisiana." The court noted that the handbills constituted "crude" attacks on certain Bogalusa citizens advocating a moderate approach to desegregation and cited the following as an example:

* * * in one handbill an Episcopal minister is accused of lying for having said that he had received calls threatening to bomb his church; the minister's son is said to be an alcoholic, to have faced a morals charge in court, and to have been committed to a mental institution. The handbill adds:

"The Ku Klux Klan is now in the process of checking on Reverend ——'s [naming him] moral standards. If he is cleared you will be so informed. If he is not cleared, you will be informed of any and all misdeeds or moral violation of his in the past."¹³

Within the White Knights organization, such attempts at character assassination were an essential part of its so-called "propaganda work." A secret White Knights directive to its members issued on March 1, 1964, explained that: "PROPAGANDA is the weapon of modern war which our organization uses to convince the public that we are all *good*, and that those who oppose us, or criticize us, or attempt to interfere with our activities in any way are all *BAD*, and are dangerous enemies of the Community." The document stated enemies could be destroyed in any of three ways: "Socially, Economically, Physically." Klan propaganda can accomplish the first two in nearly all cases, the directive observed, adding "When propaganda is properly used, it actually disturbs the enemy more than the killing of his agitators."

USE OF THE BALLOT

The klans public position on politics has always been an ambiguous one. Grand Wizard Forrest's testimony in 1871 that the klan "has no political purpose" was not accepted by the majority of the congressional investigators who looked into the post-Civil War klan. Imperial Wizard Simmons' testimony to Congress in 1921 that the klan "is not a political organization, nor does it seek political power" was contradicted by the energetic effort of his klansmen to influence the course of local and national politics in the years immediately following his testimony. Present-day klan wizards such as Robert Shelton also proclaim that the klan is "not a political organization," yet in the same breath declare that the klan has "basically a political structure" and its goal is to create a political revolution by seizing political power in a number of States.¹⁴

Disclaimers that klans are "political organizations" may be intended to sustain the allegation in many klan charters that they are non-profit fraternal organizations with purely educational and charitable purposes. Klan leaders may also be wary of running afoul of various State laws. A North Carolina statute adopted in 1953, for example, bans secret political societies. "Political" is defined in this statute as hindering or aiding the success of any candidate for public office, or any political party or organization.

¹³ Opinion issued December 1, 1965, by U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans Div., justifying order of December 22, 1965, for a preliminary injunction against the faction of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan using the cover name, Anti-Communist Christian Association. The klan was enjoined from interfering with the civil rights of Negro citizens in Washington Parish, La.

¹⁴ Shelton press interview August 13, 1965, and speech at klan rally near Hattiesburg, Miss., October 28, 1965.

Imperial Wizards Shelton and Venable have publicly declared their "political goal" to be the organization of a white bloc vote which will overshadow an alleged black vote. The result—election of officials who believe in white supremacy.

Information received incidentally in the course of the committee's klan investigations shows that, while United Klans speakers and literature berated both major political parties, local klan units adopted a variety of methods to promote selected political candidates from both parties. Prior to primary elections in one State in 1964, the United Klans circulated printed sample ballots with x's after klan-supported candidates for State office and for the State's delegation to a national party convention. During a klan rally in another State in 1965, United Klansmen distributed bumper stickers boosting a candidate for Congress. In Louisiana, the Original Knights in 1963, 1964, and 1966 openly supported candidates for State or congressional office.

Relatively few instances of public klan endorsement of candidates have come to the committee's attention, however, and the endorsement has not always been with the knowledge or consent of the candidate. Also noteworthy is the fact that available election results indicate that most candidates publicly sponsored by a klan were defeated. Similarly disastrous were recent attempts by a well-known klan official to attain State office. Calvin Craig, grand dragon of the United Klans Georgia Realm, unsuccessfully ran for a seat in the State Senate in 1964 and the State House of Representatives in 1965.

When an officer of a county political organization made the mistake of announcing his election to office in a United Klans klavern in the summer of 1965, his resignation from his political post was immediately demanded by other party leaders.

The more common practice of the klans, not surprisingly, has been to support political candidates without the "kiss of death" of a public klan endorsement. That covert political activity can be effective in certain localities is evident from the fact that a number of individuals who themselves held concealed klan membership occupied elected municipal and State offices at the time of the committee's investigations.

The organizational structure of the United Klans provides for a Governmental Committee within each klavern whose job is to "co-ordinate and apply the political influence of the Klan". The committee members are also directed to investigate and report on the "performance" of all public officers. The constitution of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan requires Political Action Committees of the klaverns to "recommend what political candidates or issues to support or oppose." Such committees are further instructed to prepare to contact elected State officials to obtain support for the klan's policies and to "learn and report the person or persons most able to influence them on such matters."

CHAPTER VI. KLANs AS PURVEYORS OF VIOLENCE

Intimidation is a klan's way of life. Without it, the klan would cease to exist.

An act of intimidation by a member of a ku klux klan may take many forms. It may involve the burning of a cross. It may mean murder. Whatever the form, such acts of intimidation are intended to force citizens—through fear—to conform with a pattern of behaviour approved by the klan.

Whether or not intimidation takes on violent forms often appears to depend on the degree to which the klan's objectives are threatened. For example, a cross has been burned as a warning against the proposed integration of a school, while in Jacksonville, Fla., the home of a student who in fact integrated a school was bombed. Whereas crosses were burned to warn against further activities promoting civil rights, persons and property were the objects of bomb or arson attacks when civil rights actions showed practical results in North Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi.

While murder has followed civil rights demonstrations, the klan has nevertheless also killed merely because the person's skin was black, as in the case of Lt. Col. Lemuel Penn.

KLAN DOCUMENTS ACKNOWLEDGE RELIANCE ON TERRORISM

In the literature which the various klan's issue for public consumption, little is stated which reflects the basically conspiratorial and terroristic nature of a klan. In this respect, klan's are no different from many other organizations, which put forth a false front to conceal the conspiracy by which they seek to carry out their purposes. Klan's, by whatever name they are known, are conspiracies to deny to some of our citizens rights guaranteed to all citizens by the Constitution of the United States.

In this respect, klan's have remained unchanged for 100 years. Intimidation and violence aimed at depriving others of constitutional rights have been a product of every generation of klansmen since Nathan Bedford Forrest assumed command of the fledgling organization in 1867.

The techniques employed in covert, terroristic klan activity have varied considerably over the years. Committee investigation of modern klan organizations showed that strategy and tactics are usually discussed verbally in meetings closed to non-klan'smen. Although the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is one of the most security-conscious of present-day klan organizations, it made the mistake of committing its tactics to writing. The committee obtained a number of mimeographed directives which, while not identified as to source, were established to have originated in the headquarters of the Mississippi klan. Three of the documents were nothing less than manuals for klan terrorists.

The documents are so illuminative with respect to the fundamental evil of klan organizations—past and present—that the committee is reproducing them in their entirety in this report.¹ No matter how loudly klan leaders may proclaim their innocence of violent intent, the committee's investigations and hearings established that the terroristic program set forth in the White Knights mimeographed directives is emulated, with variations as to details, by all major klan organizations.

One of the documents, titled "Executive Lecture of March 1, 1964," was prepared for the benefit of all officers and members of the White Knights shortly after the klan was created by a cadre of individuals banished from the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

The White Knights is an organization of "militants," the Executive Lecture declared. "As MILITANTS, we are disposed to the use of physical force against our enemies."²

Klan activity was represented to be a type of military operation. Klansmen were instructed in this Lecture to think of themselves as "soldiers" at "war" with an enemy which must not only be fought but utterly destroyed. A "good set of books on guerrilla warfare" was to be kept in each local unit of the klan and "studied by all personnel." Klansmen were also advised not to make "the classic military blunder of permitting the ENEMY to choose the battleground and set the conditions of the battle."

Instructions contained in the Executive Lecture with respect to security, intelligence gathering and propaganda functions of local White Knights klaverns have been described in preceding sections of this report. It should be recalled that even the propaganda function was represented in the Lecture as a "weapon of modern war" which could serve to destroy an enemy "socially" or "economically." If an enemy failed to succumb under such attacks, however, the Executive Lecture stated that he should be "physically destroyed."

PREPARATIONS FOR PHYSICAL COMBAT

A second directive emanating from the White Knights headquarters on May 3, 1964, bore the simple title "Imperial Executive Order." This Order prescribed various types of physical combat in which White Knights members should be prepared to engage during the summer of 1964. The enemy was identified in the directive as civil rights demonstrators.³

Klansmen were instructed to avoid "if possible" any open daylight conflict with civil rights demonstrators in which klansmen might appear to be acting as klan members or as private citizens. The klansman's first contact with the "enemy in the streets" should be as "le-

¹ See appendix pp. 164-168 for Executive Lecture of March 1, 1964; pp. 160-171 for Imperial Executive Order; and pp. 172, 173 for document on Harassment. White Knights officers, questioned by the committee in public hearings, refused to testify to the origin or use of these documents.

² The directive asserted that the use of force was justified by the klan's goal of preserving "Christian civilization" from destruction by the "Communist" enemy. The fictitiousness of this goal is apparent from the definition of communism in the directive. Communism is misrepresented as being an "evil, malignant, supernatural force," an "agency of Satan."

By resorting to such mythology, the klan gave a false cast of virtue to its advocacy of illegal, terroristic acts. As the Executive Lecture stated, for example, klansmen were simply "Christian soldiers" battling to "save our Lives, our Nation and our Christian civilization."

³ In an attempt to justify klan violence, the directive described the demonstrators as being aided by mythical "Communist authorities in charge of the National Government."

gally-deputized law enforcement officers," the directive declared. Members of the White Knights accordingly should volunteer to serve as deputies with local law enforcement agencies.

Those klansmen who succeeded in attaching themselves to local law enforcement units were reminded that the klan oath had precedence over any oath to uphold the law. "We must cooperate with our Law enforcement officials, but we must never place ourselves entirely at that [sic] disposal, nor under their complete control," the directive warned. "We must always remember that while Law enforcement officials have a 'JOB' to do, we, as Christians, have a Responsibility, and have taken an OATH to preserve Christian Civilization."

The Executive Order called for the formation of "secondary groups" of klansmen who were to go into action when it appeared that officers of the law and deputized members of the White Knights were losing "control of the streets." A secondary group was described as being "an extremely swift and violent Hit and Run group." Such groups were to be "armed and ready to move on very short notice." They were to remain away from the "main area of conflict" until called into action.

After a secondary group receives an order to attack, it is supposed to remain in action for no more than an hour. It was instructed to be many miles away from the scene of conflict two hours after its commitment. The tasks of these groups, according to the Order, were—swiftly and vigorously to attack the Local headquarters of the enemy, destroy and disrupt his leadership and communications * * * and any news communication equipment or agents in the area. The action of this Secondary group must be very swift and very forceful with no holds barred. * * * The enemy should be completely confused when he loses his headquarters and his leadership.

Klan terrorism under cover of darkness was also provided for in the Executive Order:

* * * We must roll with the MASS punch which they will deliver in the streets during the day, and we must counterattack the INDIVIDUAL leaders at night. In our night work any harassment which we direct against the MASS of the Enemy should be of a minor nature and should be primarily [sic] against his equipment (transportation and communication) rather than the PERSONS of the MASS enemy. Any Personal attacks on the enemy should be carefully planned to include *only* the leaders and prime white collaborators of the enemy forces. These attacks against these selected, individual targets should, of course, be as severe as circumstances and conditions will permit. * * *

In order to be prepared for combat, the directive further stated, weapons and ammunition had to be accumulated and stored; squads drilled; propaganda equipment set up and ready to roll; counterattack maps, plans and information studied and learned; and radio and other communications established.

A third White Knights document dealt entirely with methods of "harassing" the klan's enemies. The document sadistically observed that harassment fulfilled two important goals:

1. It provides a healthy, not-too-dangerous outlet for the Spirited Enthusiasm of the Membership and trains them to work together. If successful [sic], it boosts morale.
2. It always has the latent possibility of goading the enemy into premature or ill-considered action, whereby he may make a Major Mistake which we can capitalize upon.

Harassment involves "minor" acts which give the appearance of being ridiculous jokes but are actually "deadly serious," the directive

explained. Equipment listed in the document as being "useful in harassment" indicated the great variety of forms such klan vengeance may take:

1. Roofing Nails.
2. Sugar and Molasses.
3. Firecrackers.
4. Snakes and Lizards.
5. Mad Dogs.
6. Itching Powder.
7. Stink Bombs.
8. Tear Gas.
9. Paint.
10. Lacquer Thinner.
11. Sling Shots, Marbles, BB Guns, Air Rifles, Bow and Arrow, Crossbows.
12. Blank Cartridges and Pistols.
13. Roman Candles.
14. Skyrockets.
15. Salt and Pepper.
16. Noisemakers.

COVERT KLAN ACTIVITIES LEADING TO DEATH, DESTRUCTION AND FEAR

Evidence that members of presently-operating klans actively engage in acts of intimidation—ranging from cross-burnings to murder—is spread throughout the record of the committee's public investigative hearings on klan activity.

In calling attention to specific cases, this committee is only attempting to provide examples of the various ways in which klans have repeatedly flouted the law to spread death, destruction and fear in many southern communities in recent years.

INTIMIDATION WITHOUT PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Many acts of klan intimidation disclosed by the committee's investigation involved no outward display of violence. That such means sufficed to frighten citizens into doing the klan's bidding was demonstrated again and again during the committee's hearings.

In October 1964, a group of responsible citizens of Bogalusa, La., met to discuss ways and means by which conditions in that city might be improved in order to forestall violent conflicts between Negro and white citizens growing out of civil rights issues. The group, consisting of the former president of the Louisiana Bar Association, a newspaper editor, a radio station owner and ministers representing different denominations, decided to sponsor a speech by former Congressman Brooks Hays on bettering race relations.

The Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan reacted vehemently when the plan became known. Branding the sponsors as "integrationists," the klan publicly threatened that the sponsors and anyone else who planned to listen to the speech would "be dealt with accordingly by the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

The mayor expressed fear of violent klan objections when sponsors of the Brooks Hays appearance sought cooperation from city officials.

He also frankly confessed that he had been "frightened" when he met with 150 hooded klansmen in what was described as an effort to avert possible civil disorder if Mr. Hays spoke in the city.

Under klan threats of civil disobedience and political reprisal, city officials denied public facilities for the proposed speech.

Meanwhile, the klan took personal action in an effort to force sponsors to withdraw their support for the Hays meeting. Crosses were burned, nails were spilled in the private driveways of sponsors and windows of the lawyer sponsor were broken with rocks. Advertisers of both the local newspaper and radio station were economically threatened if they did not withdraw their advertisements. The station's radio transmitter shack was shot up. A minister was branded a homosexual without the slightest trace of proof.

Klan terror brought about the cancellation of the Brooks Hays speech.

Yet the klan was not satisfied. It continued to harass the lawyer and radio station owner. Klan threats jeopardizing the well being of the family of the station owner necessitated the removal of the wife and children from the State. The continued loss of sponsors due to klan threats forced the station owner to take financial help from the radio industry until advertisers returned. When the klan prevented this, he was forced to sell.

In Mississippi, the White Knights printed scurrilous attacks upon citizens active in the civil rights movement or those who publicly opposed the White Knights. To carry out this campaign, the klan used pseudonyms, such as "The Mississippi White Caps," on its scandal sheets. Through these publications, the White Knights sought to intimidate those it opposed by accusing them of immorality or other repulsive conduct which would have the effect of destroying the influence of the klan's opponents in the community.

Henry Bucklew is mayor of Laurel, Miss. He is former vice president of the National Evangelist Association. He was chief aide and director of George Wallace's presidential campaign in Maryland, North Carolina and Virginia. He is the owner and editor of the *Southern Baptist News*. Burnings, bombings⁴ and other violent disorders on the part of the White Knights in Laurel, Miss., prompted Mayor Bucklew on October 18, 1965, to appear on television and denounce the White Knights for its role in the violence.

Immediately thereafter, the White Knights put out a special issue of its publication, *The Klan Ledger*, in an attempt to discredit the mayor's charges and to intimidate others from speaking out. The mayor's charges—charges which to a great extent were substantiated by committee investigation—were denied. The klan tried to establish its innocence by discrediting the mayor. It inferred that the mayor's attack upon the klan grew out of malice which resulted (1) from his inability to get money out of the klan and (2) his connection with a malignant anti-Christ conspiracy connected with "LBJ and Katzenback [sic] and the source of all cash."

Policemen and sheriffs opposed to ku klux klan organizations were subjected to the same scurrilous attacks. They were falsely accused of being the recipients of graft, characterized as Negro lovers, accused

⁴ Discussed later in this chapter.

of having illicit sexual relations with Negro women, or being the father of illegitimate children. In some communities, law enforcement officers attacked by the klan were working side by side with officers who were klan members and who, at the same time, were receiving klan support. As a result of these attacks many law enforcement personnel, rather than defend themselves against attacks, either sought the favor of the klan or else resolved to see no evil, hear no evil or speak no evil if a klan were involved.

In North Carolina during 1965, members of a United Klans of America klavern burned a cross on the property of a Greenville real estate dealer who allegedly sold a home in a white residential area to a Negro family. Members of this same klavern also threatened to beat a young mentally retarded male if they again caught him in the company of Negroes. Members were sent to Vanceboro to beat that city's mayor because he was helping Negroes to obtain employment. Fear of arrest caused those klansmen so assigned to return to their klavern without carrying out the deed. Klansmen also intimidated a former member whom they suspected might give testimony against the klan by telling him that the word had been put out "to get you."

In Griffin, Ga., two Negroes owned a dry cleaning and tailoring establishment which was patronized by white residents. The owners were also active in a bi-racial committee which was achieving much success. On April 24, 1964, five klansmen, at that time members of the United Klans of America, drove into Griffin in two automobiles. At 2:00 p.m., they drove in front of the tailoring shop. While one klansman planted a cross in the ground, others brandished weapons and held at bay all citizens then occupying the street. The cross was ignited and the klansmen fled. They were later apprehended and charged under Georgia law with pointing a gun at a person. After the trial of one defendant resulted in a mistrial, the charges were reduced to disorderly conduct. Bail on the lesser charges was set at \$100 each, and all forfeited bail by not showing up for trial. An arsenal of weapons seized by police was returned to the defendants by court order.⁵

BEATINGS ADMINISTERED BY KLANSMEN

In Washington Parish, La., the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, operating in that area under the cover name Anti-Communist Christian Association, administered beatings in order to interfere with or prevent persons from obtaining rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

On February 3, 1965, for example, five of these klansmen assaulted a CORE worker in an attempt to force him to leave Bogalusa. This action was taken after the mayor of Bogalusa refused a klan request to remove CORE workers from the city, including the assaulted worker.

Twelve days later, members of the same klan attacked five Negro citizens of Bogalusa and damaged their car shortly after they sought service at a gasoline station.

On April 9, 1965, a klansman affiliated with the Original Knights attacked, with a blackjack, the Negro leader of a march to protest

⁵ A photograph of this arsenal of weapons appears on p. 110 of this report.

denial of voting rights. Brother klansmen assaulted a bystanding newsman and an F.B.I. agent, both present in performance of their duties.

On May 19, 1965, members of the Original Knights used clubs, belts and other weapons to disperse Negroes from Cassidy Park, a public recreation area maintained by the city of Bogalusa.

Klan violence is not restricted to cases relating to civil rights activities. Time and again klans have set themselves up as judges of the moral virtues of the community and pass sentence upon those who failed to meet klan standards. Punishment is often meted out by klansmen who themselves do not adhere to the highest moral standards. Some of these have even been klansmen arrested and/or convicted in the past for such crimes as assault, rape or murder.

The klan sentence imposed in July 1964 on a white male residing in the vicinity of Slidell, La., is a case in point. According to the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, this man stayed out late at night, drank and did not properly take care of his family. These alleged facts had been obtained by the klan bureau of investigation, maintained by the Pearl River klavern. It was decided that the klavern's "wrecking crew" would straighten the man out by beating him. As the man returned home one night from visiting a local bar-room, he was apprehended by members of the "wrecking crew." He was dragged into a woods, where each member of the crew took turns at administering a severe beating with a heavy leather belt. The klansmen offered no word of explanation for the beating, and the victim was left lying in the woods. The klansmen were subsequently arrested, tried and convicted for their involvement in this incident.

In Hattiesburg, Miss., committee investigation established that at least five assaults by beating were carried out by klansmen. The victims were mostly white youths active in civil rights activities. One victim was a minister whose home, in addition, was struck by bullets during a gathering of civil rights workers. The klansmen were affiliated with either the White Knights or the United Klans of America, Inc., at the time of their actions.

In Vicksburg, Miss., in March 1965, two white males established to be members of the White Knights were eating in the Vicksburg Cafe, when a 77-year-old Negro entered the cafe. The white males asked the proprietor, "You mean that thing can eat in here?" The two then approached the Negro, threw raw eggs in his face, knocked him to the floor and kicked him. Thereafter, the klansmen proceeded to smash the glass out of the front door and otherwise destroy cafe property. Several days later, the same two men returned to the cafe. This time they threw a molotov cocktail, which broke against the cafe wall. Bent upon putting the cafe out of business, they tossed a second through the cafe window causing extensive damage.

On August 16, 1965, a white male was found dead near his home in the vicinity of Meadville, Miss. This man had broken with the klan and was believed to be in the process of turning his knowledge of klan activities over to law enforcement agencies. While the cause of death was listed as heart failure, an examination of the body showed evidence of a severe beating. There were welts from the bottom of the feet to the top of the head. There was a hole in the top of his head.

A split from the left side of his nose to his left eye was so deep that the roof of the mouth was exposed.

On September 16, 1963, a group of klansmen affiliated with the United Florida Ku Klux Klan, beat a white male resident of Calhoun, Fla. The 62-year-old victim became a subject of klan vengeance on an allegation that he had affairs with Negro women. Four klansmen called at the victim's home. One klansman went to the door and advised the victim that someone in an automobile desired to speak to him. As he left his home, he was hit on the back of his head and forced into the vehicle. In the automobile, he was hit with a pistol and forced to lie on the floorboard where he could not be observed. Ten miles from his home, he was further beaten, warned about his conduct, and abandoned. Cuts sustained by the beating required five or six stitches to close.

ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

While klu klux klan leaders are apostles of non-violence when questioned about their stand on violence, numerous arrests of klan officers and members have established klans to be arsenals of destruction.

Caches of arms seized in the course of such arrests were never a lone pistol or shotgun or even one or two of each. Most caches included many shotguns, rifles and hand-guns in a variety of gauges and calibers, as well as sizable quantities of ammunition. Many seizures disclosed stores of blasting powder, dynamite, fuses and caps. Others uncovered home-made bombs complete in every detail. Many caches included knives, bayonets and clubs. Some included items of disguise such as hoods, masks and false faces of rubber made to resemble a human or animal.

At least three active klansmen were discovered to be holders of Federal firearms licenses and therefore a source of supply for klansmen located in their area.

Klans were found to be actively promoting instruction in the use of dynamite and other explosive devices, in the use of pistol and rifle, and the use of judo and karate.

Photograph #1 (p. 104) shows items seized on March 28, 1966, from the residence of Sam Holloway Bowers, Jr., imperial wizard, White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi. Bowers, who had been a witness before the committee on Feb. 1, 1966, was in March of the same year being sought by law enforcement authorities investigating the death of Vernon Dahmer, a civil rights leader.

Photograph #2 (p. 105) represents the collection of weapons seized on March 28, 1966, from the residences of Deavours Nix, chief of the White Knights Klan Bureau of Investigation who also appeared as a witness before the committee on Feb. 1, 1966, and Cecil Sessum, a White Knights exalted cyclops. Both men were arrested on the same date in connection with the death of the aforementioned Vernon Dahmer.⁶

Photograph #3 (p. 106) shows some of the 43 items found in a search of the residence and auto of Paul Dewey Wilson at the time of his arrest on September 30, 1964, in McComb, Miss. Wilson was one of a number of members of the United Klans of America arrested and subsequently convicted of participation in a series of bombings in

⁶ Further reference to the Dahmer case will be found on p. 123 of this chapter.



ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES PHOTOGRAPH NO. 1

This assortment of weapons, ammunition, and masks was seized Mar. 28, 1966, at the residence of Sam Holloway Bowers, Jr., imperial wizard of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi.

the McComb area. Police uncovered Russian surplus rifles and ammunition, which committee investigation determined had been purchased from a klansman who was also a federally licensed firearms dealer, Louis A. DiSalvo. The cache in Paul Wilson's possession included, in addition, pistols, billy clubs, a hypodermic syringe, a black leatherette apron and hood, numerous pairs of gloves and a tin deputy sheriff's badge. Both Wilson and DiSalvo invoked constitutional privileges against self-incrimination when interrogated by the committee on Feb. 3, 1966, and Jan. 13, 1966, respectively.

Photograph #4 (p. 107) demonstrates that another arsenal of weapons was maintained by Sterling "Bubba" Gillis, one of Wilson's brother klansmen also convicted for his role in the McComb, Miss., bombings. The weapons were taken from Gillis' home at the time of his arrest on October 5, 1964.

Photograph #5 (p. 108) depicts the home-made bombs stored near the home of Emery Allen Lee, a member of the United Klans convicted in connection with the McComb bombings and a witness before the committee on Feb. 3, 1966. At the time of his arrest, October 5, 1964, police seized pipe bombs, capped and fused and ready for detonation, as well as hand grenades and a large quantity of blasting powder.



ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES PHOTOGRAPH NO. 2

A collection of weapons seized Mar. 28, 1966, from the homes of Deavours Nix, chief of the White Knights Klan Bureau of Investigation, and Cecil Sessum, a White Knights exalted cyclops.

Photograph #6 (p. 109) shows weapons and ammunition which for the most part were seized from the home of Myron Wayne "Jack" Seale when he was arrested in Natchez, Miss., on October 23, 1964. Seale, a member of the White Knights who transferred to the United Klans, was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill in connection with an assault on two civil rights workers near Port Gibson, Miss., on October 31, 1963. Seale was interrogated by this committee on February 3, 1966.

Photograph #7 (p. 110) indicates the size of the arsenal carried by five members of the United Klans of America at the time of their arrest on April 24, 1964, in Griffin, Ga., as a result of a cross-burning. The cross was burned in front of a business owned by Negroes active in behalf of civil rights. Rifles, pistols and hundreds of rounds of



ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES PHOTOGRAPH No. 3

Four Russian surplus rifles and a black leatherette hood and apron, shown above, were included in the arsenal seized from Paul Dewey Wilson, member of the United Klans of America, at the time of his arrest in McComb, Miss., Sept. 30, 1964, in connection with a series of bombings in the area [Paul Wilson Exhibit No. 1—Feb. 3, 1966].

ammunition were recovered from two autos used by the klansmen during this intimidation effort. Each auto was also equipped with a walkie-talkie radio.⁷

Louis A. DiSalvo, of Bay St. Louis, Miss., was an official of the White Knights as well as the holder of a Federal license to sell firearms. Rifles and ammunition purchased by him were traced to other known klansmen as well as Paul Dewey Wilson.

In Bogalusa, La., Howard M. Lee, a self-admitted klansman affiliated with the Original Knights, also held a Federal firearms license. During the period May–August 1964 alone, he purchased for resale 651 weapons of all types. He also purchased a total of 21,192 rounds of ammunition during the same general period. In violation of the Federal Firearms Act, Lee permitted other known klansmen to sell for him rifles, hand-guns and ammunition in bulk quantities without recording the identity of purchasers or by using aliases to cover the true identity of many klansmen. Over 216 violations of the act

⁷ The details of this case were presented to the committee by Leo Blackwell, chief of police of Griffin, Ga., who testified on Nov. 2, 1965.



ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES PHOTOGRAPH NO. 4

Weapons pictured above were taken from the home of Sterling "Bubba" Gillis, another member of the United Klans of America, arrested Oct. 5, 1964, in connection with bombings in the McComb, Miss., area.

through such failure to record sales or through the use of aliases were documented.

From Lee's records of sale covering 521 firearms and a considerable quantity of ammunition, the committee was able to document numerous sales to klansmen in both Louisiana and Mississippi. These klansmen were affiliated with the Original Knights (La.), United Klans of America (La. and Miss.) and the White Knights (Miss.).

From available records, it was established that 237 sales of firearms and/or ammunition were made in 18 cities in Louisiana, while 113 sales were made in 18 cities in Mississippi. A total of 117 other sales failed to list city of purchaser, while no records existed on the sale of 148 firearms. Lee was arrested and convicted for violating the Federal Firearms Act and was serving time at the Federal penal institution in Texarkana, Tex., at the time of committee hearings.

In North Carolina, two klansmen, one an imperial officer of the United Klans of America, were determined to be holders of Federal firearms licenses. The records of sales produced by one, who testified he was no longer a member, reflected only a few sales to known klansmen. Records of the imperial officer, Robert Hudgins, were not obtained, and he invoked constitutional privileges in refusing to answer questions on sales to known klansmen.



ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES PHOTOGRAPH NO. 5

Homemade pipe bombs—capped and fused and ready for detonation—as well as hand grenades were seized in connection with the arrest of Emery Allen Lee on Oct. 5, 1964, for participation in the McComb, Miss., bombings [Emery Lee Exhibit No. 1—Feb. 3, 1966].

Courses in Firearms and Demolition Devices

Not only did klans provide secured sources for purchases of firearms at cheap prices, but all major klans also provided courses of instruction in uses of rifles, shotguns and hand-guns. In addition, klans gave instruction in the method of manufacture and use of detonating devices of various descriptions and components.

The fact that in October, 1961, the present Imperial Wizard Robert M. Shelton and Georgia Grand Dragon Calvin Craig of the United Klans of America attended such a course of instruction for Georgia klansmen and others, creates strong evidence of their condoning the use of explosives by the klan.

Likewise, official approval of the raising of funds for klansmen arrested for acts of violence strongly indicates their condoning violence. The committee documented aid of this type with respect to the klansmen involved in the murders of Lt. Col. Penn (Ga.) and Viola Liuzzo (Ala.) and in the bombings in McComb, Miss. All of the klansmen were affiliated with the United Klans of America.

A letter which the grand dragon for Georgia sent to Georgia klansmen, soliciting defense funds for the McComb, Miss., bombers, demonstrated that the klan was well aware of the implications which would



ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES PHOTOGRAPH NO. 6

The weapons and ammunition photographed above, with the exception of two pistols, were taken from the home of Myron Wayne "Jack" Seale when he was arrested in Natchez, Miss., Oct. 23, 1964, in connection with an assault on two civil rights workers [Myron Seale Exhibit No. 4—Feb. 3, 1966].

be drawn from its defense of members accused of resort to violence. The letter also illustrated the United Klans' policy of refusing to acknowledge klan membership by such defendants. The Georgia grand dragon wrote:

Due to the arrest of several white Mississippians who have been charged in connection with the recent bombings in McComb, Miss. The Grand Dragon of Miss. advises me that it is necessary [sic] to go to the assistance of these men who have been implicated by the press that they are Klansmen. However the only thing they had concerning [sic] the Klan was a complimentary card of some sort. As you know we do not condone nor advocate such acts of violence, but we believe [sic] these men are victims of circumstances [sic]. Miss. needs your help send your donations to

E. L. McDANIEL,
G.D. Miss., P.O. Box 1341,
Natchez, Miss.



ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES PHOTOGRAPH NO. 7

The rifles and pistols pictured above, as well as hundreds of rounds of ammunition, were taken from two autos used by members of the United Klans in carrying out an intimidating cross-burning in Griffin, Ga., Apr. 24, 1964. Also pictured are the charred remains of the cross and a sign taken from one of the autos referring to a Spalding Co. klavern of the United Klans [Leo Blackwell Exhibit No. 1—Nov. 2, 1965].

At the October 1961 demonstration, held near Macon, Ga., klan officials and klansmen were instructed in the manufacture and use of a booby trap, how to rig various types of fuse caps to dynamite, how to prepare a short duration time bomb with cigarette and matches controlling the elapsed time, how to start an intense fire with powdered sugar, potassium chlorate and sulphuric acid, and how to destroy an automobile with a jar full of gasoline and a firecracker. Following these demonstrations, those present engaged in practicing the use of revolver and rifle.

In October 1964 on the farm of Exalted Cyclops Robert L. Bing in Henry Co., Ga., United Klansmen were again instructed in the use of explosives. Many demonstrations of October 1961 were repeated, although the instructors, as well as the students, were different klansmen. At this time, however, those present were also instructed in the use of Molotov cocktails, how to disassemble and assemble an M-1 rifle and given instruction in planning and executing guerrilla warfare techniques of capturing a radio station and power plant.

The committee obtained a memorandum signed by the grand dragon of the Georgia Realm of the United Klans, dated January 17, 1965. The first sentence read: "We will start judo, karate, and rifle and pistol firing training on Monday, January 25, 1965, at the Henry County #60 Klavern."

Individual klan leaders are known to be proficient in the manufacture and detonation of explosive devices. The present United Klans of America grand dragon for Virginia, while an official of the organization in North Carolina, demonstrated an incendiary device for a group of klansmen. Although this device contained the same ingredients as a device demonstrated in Georgia in 1961, the method of assembly differed.

Committee investigation established that in Mississippi, White Knights klansmen were instructed in the art of judo. White Knights leaders emphasized arson because of the difficulty of tracking down the perpetrators. Consequently, most demonstrations were on the manufacture and use of Molotov cocktails and/or incendiary devices. White Knights also specialized in the use of ammonia which they would spray from plastic squeeze bottles.

Dynamite is an easily accessible item in rural areas of the United States. Oil and gas exploration in Southern States, as well as off-shore, makes blasting powder readily available. This easy access presents many opportunities to klansmen bent on violent acts as a means of enforcing their policies. Members of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan in December, 1963, burglarized the dynamite sheds of a Jacksonville construction company, stealing 13 cases of 60% nitro-dynamite and large quantities of electric blasting caps and fuses. Part of this dynamite was used in the Godfrey bombing.⁸

Members of the National Knights in Georgia, transferred to Ohio a quantity of dynamite from their Georgia cache. It was transported to Ohio by National Knights members from that Northern State.

The number of bombings in Mississippi, in which both White Knights and United Klansmen were involved, established possession of large quantities of dynamite and blasting powder by these klans. Members and officers of the White Knights were urged to possess sufficient arms and ammunition "to accomplish any assigned mission." At a meeting in October 1964, Julius Harper, then grand dragon of the White Knights,⁹ directed his klansmen having explosives to bury them for the present time for possible later use. This date coincides with the arrest of United Klans members for a series of bombings in the McComb area.¹⁰

BOMBINGS AND ARSON

The McComb, Miss., Bombers

From April to October 1964, more than 25 bombings and/or acts of arsons took place in the vicinity of McComb, Miss. While the methods of carrying out these violent acts showed a remarkable degree of similarity, the committee was unable to establish each act as the responsibility of a klan or its members. Committee investigation, together with sworn testimony, however, definitely established klan involvement in the majority of the crimes.

⁸ The Godfrey bombing is discussed further on p. 117 of this chapter.

⁹ As grand dragon, Harper was second in command of the White Knights organization.

¹⁰ Discussed in more detail in the next section of this chapter.

The klan responsible for these acts was the United Klans of America, Inc. The klansmen involved belonged to klaverns which the United Klans had organized in the McComb area. The violent acts were carried out by the membership of a klavern headed by Exalted Cyclops Ray Smith and another klavern organized in August 1964 under Exalted Cyclops Paul Wilson, a direct participant in the violence.

Paul Wilson threw a three-stick dynamite bomb at the residence of a Negro preacher in order to scare him into abandoning his civil rights activities. He performed this act pursuant to a telephone request by a man, who, according to Wilson, identified himself only as being a klansman. The caller gave Wilson instructions on the place to be bombed and the place where Wilson could pick up the dynamite bomb to be used.

Billy Earl Wilson, an admitted former klansman, gave the committee considerable information on klan violence during interviews by the staff, as well as in sworn testimony in executive and public hearings. Billy Wilson admitted his involvement in klan bombings in the McComb area while a member of the United Klans of America, assigned to either the klavern headed by Ray Smith or Paul Wilson.

Billy Wilson had joined the United Klans of America in July 1964, at the age of 22. Within three weeks of his initiation, he was recruited by his cousin, Paul Wilson, to bomb the residence of Charles Bryant, a Negro supporter of civil rights activities. The victim was the brother of Curtis Bryant, an NAACP leader whose own residence had been bombed on April 28, 1964. Accompanying the Wilsons on the night of July 26, were Hilton Dunaway and Gerald Lawrence, also members of the United Klans of America. Others were involved in the planning and execution of the bombing of Charles Bryant's home. The dynamite bomb was made by a fifth party whose identity, however, is unknown. The automobile used was parked in a woods without a driver by a person or persons unknown to Billy Wilson.

Following the formation of the new klavern headed by Paul Wilson, violent acts were assigned to members of the new klavern by means of a drawing. A hat containing slips of paper, each with the name and address of an intended victim, was placed on a table following the klavern meeting. Klan members were requested to draw "their job." Only the klansman drawing a slip knew the identity of the victim. Likewise, it was the klansman's responsibility to plan the violent act, obtain the dynamite bomb or material necessary for arson, and recruit his accomplice in such act if it could not be performed alone.

Drawings were held at United Klan klavern meetings held on September 1 and again on September 15, 1964. Following the drawing on September 1, five dynamite bombs were exploded on the night of September 7. The places bombed were (1) a pool hall in a "white" section of Bogue Chitto, (2) a Negro church in Auburn, (3 and 4) the residential property of Hugh Washington and the grocery store of Booker T. Gutter, Negroes in Summit and (5) the residential property of Allen Coney, a Negro school principal in Magnolia. On September 9, Billy Wilson and other klansmen bombed the property of a Negro preacher, James Baker, in the McComb area with the dynamite bomb which had not been used on the victim assigned to Billy Wilson during the September 1 drawing.

Following the drawing of September 15, dynamite bombs were exploded on September 20 at the Society Hill Missionary Church, a Negro church used for civil rights activity, and at the residence of Mrs. Alyene Quinn, a Negro restaurant operator. On the 23rd of September, bombs were exploded on the properties of Negroes Matthew Jackson and Artis Garner. All of these bombings were in the McComb area.

Billy Wilson admitted involvement in the bombing of Alyene Quinn's residence¹¹ and identified his accomplices as fellow klansmen Paul Dewey Wilson, Jimmy Prinston Wilson, and Ernest Zeeck. The dynamite bomb used was obtained from klansman Emery Allen "Al" Lee, who possessed a sizable quantity of bombs. Lee wrote a letter bragging about the role he played. "* * * I am the one who is the demolition expert who made all the bombs and told the others where to go with them," he wrote. "I am proud of my part. * * *"

In addition to the Quinn bombing, Jimmy Wilson was involved with Paul Wilson and Murphy John Duncan, Jr., in the arson of the Negro Sweet Home Missionary Baptist Church near McComb on July 18, 1964. Duncan, the treasurer or klabee of the Ray Smith klavern, later in 1964 became state treasurer or grand klabee of the Mississippi Realm of the United Klans of America. He was also a



Residence of Alyene Quinn in McComb, Miss., following bombing on Sept. 20, 1964, by members of the United Klans of America.

¹¹ A photograph indicating the devastating nature of the bomb attack on the Quinn home appears on this page. Two children asleep in the home at the time miraculously escaped injury.

delegate to the national convention (klonvokation) held in Birmingham in September 1964.

Emery Allen Lee and another klansman, Sterling "Bubba" Gillis, at whose place of business klavern meetings were held, took part in the bombing of the Society Hill Missionary Church, referred to above.

White Knights "Projects"

The United Klans of America, which was responsible for the bombing and arson in the McComb area, did not have exclusive jurisdiction in this type of violence. The White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi carried out bombings and arson with equal vigor against individuals and organizations it designated as enemies.

Committee investigation established that violent acts were described within the White Knights as "projects" or "jobs." Prior to November 1964, when a temporary moratorium was declared on projects of arson, bombing and murder, the White Knights had 97 projects in proposed or planning stages. In the Jones County area of Mississippi, from May 1964 to October 1965, over 40 acts of assault, bombing or arson were carried out against persons or property. Victims were either active in the field of civil rights or were otherwise contributing to desegregation. White Knights Imperial Wizard Bowers at a klan meeting held south of Jackson on July 18, 1965, bragged that over 16 acts of arson involving buildings in Laurel were the responsibility of the White Knights.

The Laurel newspaper *Leader-Call* was bombed on May 10, 1964. This bombing was planned by the White Knights because of the anti-klan position taken by that paper. The quantity of dynamite used was small in order not to damage an adjacent bowling alley in which the White Knights Imperial Wizard leased space for vending machines which he owned.

The Council of Federated Organizations headquarters in Laurel was burned on February 17, 1965. According to members and officers of the White Knights klavern at Ellisville, this burning was a project of the State organization under the jurisdiction of the imperial wizard.

Outside Jones County, the White Knights were also responsible for "projects" of bombing and arson. On August 27, 1964, a bomb was thrown through the rear window of a building located in Jackson, Miss., which housed the offices of the *Northside Reporter*, a weekly newspaper published by Hazel Brannon Smith. Mrs. Smith had been the subject of much criticism by the klan for her editorial policy on racial issues. The blast destroyed equipment and knocked a four-foot hole in the rear wall of the building. On September 6, 1964, at a White Knights State executive meeting, the grand giant reported that he had been asked by Jackson klansmen to obtain permission to eliminate Mrs. Smith. On the night of the bombing, Mrs. Smith was in Atlantic City, N.J.

At a meeting of White Knights State officers on October 11, 1964, discussion centered around the bombing of the Council of Federated Organizations headquarters in Vicksburg, Miss. The imperial wizard made the statement: "They will not find out who did that one as I sent someone in from the outside."

Alabama

The work force of the W. S. Dickey Clay Manufacturing Company, Bessemer, Ala., is largely Negro. Sixteen employees classified as inspectors, all white, petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for representation by the United Brick and Clay Workers Union. Although trade union issues were advanced to justify this request, the inspectors actually desired to form a new local not dominated and controlled by Negroes. Contract demands by the United Brick and Clay Workers local led to a strike by the local against Dickey in February 1965. The majority of Dickey employees, affiliated with the United Steelworkers, continued to work under the terms of their binding contract.

The exalted cyclops of the Bessemer klavern of the United Klans of America was the leader in the formation of the United Brick and Clay Workers local. At least one other inspector was identified as being a United Klansman.

With the beginning of picketing on February 8, klansmen not employed by Dickey assumed prominent roles in the strike action. With the arrival of klansmen such as Collie Leroy Wilkins, who was to gain notoriety as a defendant in the Viola Liuzzo murder case, violence against non-striking employees and plant property began. On February 18, a bomb was exploded, damaging plant property, and the vehicle of a worker was struck by a shotgun blast. Between this date and March 12, when the company obtained an injunction against unlawful acts, property of the company and cars of employees were extensively damaged. Methods of destruction ranged from placing sugar in the gasoline tank of a company truck to explosions on company property and the sabotage of gas mains used to supply the kilns. In spite of the injunction, nine explosions causing considerable damage occurred between March 12 and August 9, together with damage to automobiles of employees by gun blasts. Committee investigation established that six members of the United Klans not employed by the firm were involved in the violence at the Dickey plant. No arrests or convictions grew out of the violence.

North Carolina

Between 8:30 and 9:30 p.m. on January 24, 1965, three different explosions occurred in New Bern, Craven County, N.C. Two of the explosions occurred almost simultaneously outside the St. Peter's A.M.E. Church, where a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was in progress. The third explosion occurred at Oscar's Mortuary outside New Bern in Craven County. The mortuary was owned by Oscar Dove, a member of the NAACP active in civil rights efforts in Craven County.

Arrested and charged with the bombings were three white males. One of them, Raymond Duguid Mills,¹² served as the exalted cyclops of a United Klans of America klavern known by the cover name, Craven County Improvement Association. The three pleaded guilty and received suspended sentences on June 3, 1965.

¹² Mills was interrogated by the committee in executive session August 24, 1965. The committee subsequently voted to make his testimony public.

After the arrest, the North Carolina grand dragon of the United Klans of America indicated the klan was being falsely accused because a klan investigation had established the innocence of the arrested klan officer. Following the guilty plea, the grand dragon denounced Exalted Cyclops Mills and claimed that he had been banished from the klan because of the klan's alleged intolerance of violence.

Committee investigation established from original minutes of the klavern that, back on August 17, 1964, the Craven County Improvement Association took the following action: "We also decide to burn 3 cross [sic] one at Osker Funerl [sic] Home, one on Brices Creek Road, and one in Pamlico County. The meeting was then ajourind [sic]. The Klexter built the cross for us."¹³

Aug 17 64 20 members showed
 Opening Ceremony was carried
 out. The first business was
 to naturalize 3 new members.
 # 100 # 75 # 77. It was an
 impressive ceremony.
 The E.C. gave the first part of Oath The Vice
 President gave the second and third parts.
 # 15 explained the the person who
 owned the building was pressing
 for us to buy it
 The Klavan brought up new members
 We also decide to burn 3 cross one
 at Osker Funerl Home, one on Brices Creek
 Road, and one in Pamlico County. The meeting
 was then ajourned. The Klexter built the
 cross for us.

Minutes of a meeting on Aug. 17, 1964, reveal decision of a North Carolina klavern of the United Klans, also known as the Craven County Improvement Association, to carry out intimidating cross-burnings [Raymond Mills Exhibit No. 2—Aug. 24, 1965].

¹³ The minutes of this klavern meeting of August 17, 1964, are reproduced on this page.

Mills was never actually banished from the United Klans. However, according to evidence obtained by the committee, he was suspended for his own protection soon after his arrest. Following his suspension, klaverns of the United Klans of America in North Carolina were requested to contribute to his defense.

Florida

In 1963, a permanent injunction against any interference with the integration of the public schools in Duval County, Fla., was issued by the U.S. District Court, Jacksonville, Fla. In September of that year, Donald Godfrey, a six-year-old, became the first Negro to enroll in Lackawanna Elementary School, Jacksonville.

In protest against this act of integration, members of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan planned various actions to force withdrawal of Donald Godfrey from the previously all white elementary school. Wives of klansmen, some with students enrolled in Lackawanna, formed picket lines protesting the integration. When this was not successful, klansmen attempted to scare the Godfrey family by firing a flare gun into the residence. However, the flare gun failed to function.

When such efforts did not force the withdrawal of Godfrey from school, the klansmen began planning more severe methods of retaliation.

In December, some eight members of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan broke into two construction sheds in Jacksonville and stole 13 cases of 60% nitro dynamite. Some of this dynamite was broken down and packed into a one-gallon can which had previously held a paint thinner. The dynamite was capped and fused and placed under the Godfrey residence. At 2:55 a.m., February 16, 1964, the dynamite bomb exploded, causing considerable damage to the structure. No occupant of the residence was injured by the blast.

Following the blast, William Sterling Rosecrans, the klansman who made and planted the bomb, was spirited from Jacksonville to St. Augustine by fellow klansmen. With the assistance of a UFKKK official in that area, the klansmen obtained employment for Rosecrans, who used an alias to conceal his true identity.

From the evidence obtained by the committee, there is a strong suspicion that Rosecrans was later arrested because certain klansmen turned him in with the hope of collecting a reward offered for the apprehension of the person or persons responsible for certain railroad bombings which took place during the period of the Godfrey bombing. Rosecrans, under polygraph examination, was cleared of involvement in the railroad bombing. However, his involvement in the Godfrey bombing was established. He thereafter confessed to his crime and told of the roles he and other members of the United Florida klan played in the Godfrey affair.

Rosecrans was sentenced to serve seven years, but the five other klansmen who were indicted for their involvement were acquitted. One was acquitted on July 5, 1964, following their first trial. Following a second trial, the remaining four were acquitted on November 25, 1964.

The Godfrey bombing case offers an illustration of how ku klux klan organizations, while separate and autonomous, work together in

order to perpetuate the secrecy of klandom and discourage klansmen from informing on members of the brotherhood involved in crimes.

On November 21-22, 1964, before the second trial of UFKKK members was terminated, the United Klans of America held a public recruiting rally in Jacksonville. United Klans of America leaders stayed at the Capri Motel while in Jacksonville. At the motel United Klans of America officers met with UFKKK defendants. The UKA's Imperial Klonsel Matt Murphy was serving as one of the counsel for some of the defendants, although the UKA had no organizational tie with the United Florida Ku Klux Klan. At this same motel meeting, furthermore, the UKA agreed to "take care of Rosecrans" if the opportunity presented itself. Certain klansmen from Alabama were assigned to the task of eliminating Rosecrans. Rosecrans, however, remained in Federal custody. Legal action initiated by the klans to free him from jail was unsuccessful. It appears that klandom planned to free Rosecrans from prison in order to kill him as an object lesson to others.

Louisiana

In July 1965 leaders of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan met at Covington, La. Part of the discussion at this meeting related to the burning of churches throughout the State of Louisiana. The churches were those that were being used for meetings or discussions on civil rights matters. (Many churches selected by the klan for destruction, whether in Louisiana by the Original Knights, or in other States by different klans, became targets not on the basis of facts about such meetings but on the mere suspicion that meetings were held. Investigation by the committee disclosed that some churches burned had never been used for civil rights activities.)

Following the meeting in Covington, klansmen in the Slidell-Pearl River area of Louisiana held meetings to plan church-burnings in their area. These meetings were attended by members of the "wrecking crew," a unit within each klavern of the Original Knights. At these meetings the Hartsell Methodist Youth Center and the Providence Baptist Church, both of Slidell, were selected by klansmen for destruction by fire. They planned to soak each building with gasoline and fire the gasoline after their departure by means of a fuse consisting of a cigarette and wooden matches. The cigarette and matches were assembled in such a manner as to cause the cigarette to ignite the matches, and the matches to ignite the gasoline-soaked lumber of the church buildings. The amount of get-away time was controlled by the distance between the matches and the lighted end of the cigarette. At about 1:00 a.m. on August 5, 1965, the churches selected were burned as planned.

Based on information obtained from one of the involved klansmen, six members of the Original Knights, including the informant, were arrested. They were charged not only with the burning, but with an illegal beating dealt with in another section of this chapter.

THOU SHALT NOT KILL

Sudden Death in Georgia

At about 4:10 a.m. on July 11, 1964, a 1959 Chevrolet sedan stopped for a traffic signal in Athens, Ga. Bearing District of Columbia license plates, the car was occupied by three Negro men enroute to the District of Columbia from Fort Benning, Ga. Lt. Col. Lemuel Penn and the other two occupants of the car had four hours earlier completed a tour of active duty with the U.S. Army Reserves.

While waiting for the signal to turn green, they were observed by John Howard Sims, Cecil William Myers and James S. Lackey, three members of the United Klans of America who followed the reservists' car as it left Athens.

As the cars raced along Highway 172, near Colbert, Ga., Lackey, who was driving the car occupied by klansmen, began to pass the reservists' car driven by Lt. Col. Penn. As the klansmen drew abreast, Sims and Myers fired sawed-off shotguns, killing Lt. Col. Penn.

Sims, Myers and Lackey had been in the klan for some time. Sims had been active in St. Augustine, Fla., and Birmingham, Ala. They were all, in 1964, members of the Clarke County Klavern No. 244, United Klans of America.

This klavern's history dates back to 1960, when the U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., chartered Oglethorpe County Klavern No. 244, with headquarters at Crawford, Ga., 14 miles east of Athens.

In February 1961 the klavern became a part of the newly-chartered United Klans of America, later headed by Robert M. Shelton of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

New members were recruited from Athens when the klan exploited the scheduled desegregation of Athens public schools in 1963. Late that year, the klavern moved to Athens, with Joseph Howard Sims as one of the klavern officers.

In March 1964 Sims was arrested as a result of an altercation with a Negro during the klavern's picketing of the Varsity Drive-In Restaurant. At this time, Athens klansmen were acquiring numerous shotguns and cutting the barrels off to a length of 18¼ inches (if cut to 18 inches, they would be illegal weapons). These klansmen were heavily armed while attending klavern meetings.

Differences over the use of violence resulted in the formation within the klavern of a moderate faction led by the exalted cyclops and a militant one led by Sims. Investigation of the factional strife by State officers of the United Klans in March 1964 resulted, not in the expulsion of the militants, but in the creation of a new, separate klavern for such militants as Sims and other persons later involved in the Penn murder. This new unit was given the name of Clarke County Klavern No. 244.

On June 21, 1964, a shotgun loaded with buckshot was discharged into the rear door of Apartment 3 of the Broad Acres Apartments in Athens, Ga. Two of the buckshot pellets struck John Clink, 19 years old, Negro male, in the face near the right eye. Two pellets also

struck Alice Fair, a 13-year-old Negro girl, one on the nose and one on the lip. Investigators established that the shotgun blast was discharged from one of two cars at the scene. The cars were owned by members of the Clarke County Klavern No. 244, Herbert Guest and Denver W. Phillips, who were later implicated in the Penn killing. Guest, Phillips and Paul Strickland, also a member of Klavern No. 244, were subsequently arrested for the Broad Acres shooting.¹⁴

In spite of its public pronouncements against violence, the United Klans took no action to suspend its members pending judicial findings as to their guilt or innocence in the Penn murder case. Instead, officers of the Georgia Realm of the United Klans met on August 18, 1964, to plan the defense of klansmen involved in the Penn case. Following the meeting, Imperial Wizard Shelton sent a letter to all United Klans units in seven Southern States asking klan members to donate \$1.00 each to a defense fund. Hampton Turner and Tom Whitehead, officers of Clarke County Klavern No. 244, were designated as custodians of the fund which amounted to nearly \$3,000.¹⁵

VIOLA LIUZZO

At approximately 8:00 p.m. on March 25, 1965, an Oldsmobile sedan stopped for a traffic signal in Selma, Ala. Bearing Michigan license plates, the car was occupied by a middle-age white woman, Viola Liuzzo, and a 19-year-old Negro youth, Leroy Moton, who were enroute from Selma to Montgomery, Ala., after participating in a civil rights march.

While waiting for the signal to turn green, they were observed by Collie Leroy Wilkins, Jr., Eugene Thomas, William Orville Eaton and Gary Thomas Rowe, Jr., all members of the United Klans of America. The klansmen were also enroute to Montgomery in a car owned and driven by Eugene Thomas.

The cars proceeded along U.S. Highway 80 towards Montgomery. About 20 miles east of Selma, klansman Thomas, the driver of the klansmen-laden vehicle, passed the car driven by Mrs. Liuzzo. As the car drew abreast Eaton and Wilkins opened fire with small-arms weapons. Within seconds, the Liuzzo vehicle veered from the highway, coming to a stop in an adjacent field. Mrs. Viola Liuzzo was dead from a shot fired at her by the klansmen. Her passenger, Leroy Moton, was unhurt.

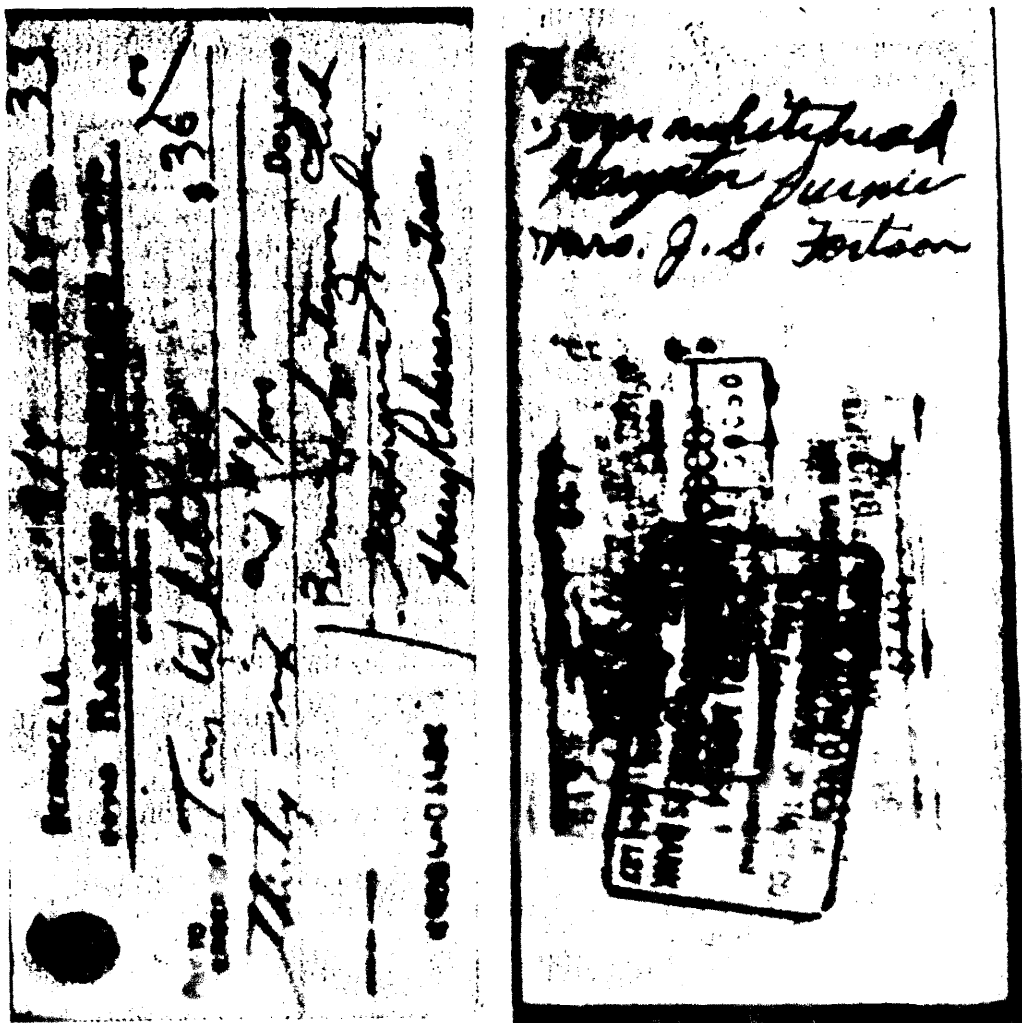
Collie Leroy Wilkins, Jr., 21, a Fairfield auto mechanic, Eugene Thomas, 42, a Fairfield steelworker, and William Orville Eaton, 41,

¹⁴ On June 30, 1964, Guest and Strickland were convicted of discharging firearms within the city and fined \$100 each. Phillips and Strickland were charged with assault with intent to murder, but have not been tried on the charges.

After the death of Lt. Col. Penn on July 11, 1964, the State of Georgia filed murder charges against Sims, Myers, Lackey and Guest. A county grand jury returned murder indictments against the first three and held Guest as an accessory after the fact. A jury trial in a State court ended in the acquittal of Sims and Myers on Sept. 4, 1964. Lackey was not brought to trial on the State charge.

A Federal grand jury on October 10, 1964, indicted six persons on charges of violating Federal law by conspiring to injure, oppress, threaten and intimidate members of the Negro race and in particular, Lemuel A. Penn and his companions on the night of the fatal shooting. Indicted were Sims, Myers, Lackey, Guest, Denver Phillips and George Hampton Turner, all members of the Clarke County klavern of the United Klans. Jury trials held in Federal court in Athens, Ga., between June 28 and July 8, 1966, resulted in verdicts of acquittal for Lackey, Guest, Phillips and Turner. Sims and Myers were found guilty and sentenced on July 9 to 10 years' imprisonment, the maximum punishment under the Federal law. The conviction of Sims and Myers has been appealed.

¹⁵ A check constituting a donation to the defense fund by a Louisiana klavern of the United Klans known as the Bernice Sportsman's Club is reproduced on p. 121.



One of the checks reflecting donations by klansmen to the legal defense of members of the United Klans on trial as a result of the murder of Lt. Col. Lemuel Penn. The above check was a contribution from a Louisiana klavern of the United Klans using the cover name Bernice Sportsman's Club [George Harris Exhibit No. 5—Jan. 11, 1966].

a former steelworker from Bessemer, were all members of Bessemer Klavern No. 20 of the United Klans of America known by a cover name, "Young Men's Social Club."

Gary Thomas Rowe, Jr., was a member of the United Klans of America klavern in Birmingham known as Eastview Klavern No. 13. Rowe had been a member of a klan since 1957, when he joined at the request of the FBI for the purpose of furnishing that agency with knowledge of klan activities.

While no evidence was uncovered that the klan had ordered an attack on Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, her death resulted from klan action. Her death stemmed from the fact that the klan had within its membership

violence-prone persons like Wilkins, and from the fact that the klan had ordered its members to keep under surveillance the activities of civil rights advocates engaged in a protest march between Selma and Montgomery, Ala. Wilkins, Thomas, Eaton and Rowe had been ordered to Montgomery by Robert Thomas of Birmingham, the former exalted cyclops of the Eastview Klavern and, at that time, the great titan for the State of Alabama. The four klansmen had, just prior to the killing, returned to Selma from Montgomery and were again enroute to Montgomery when they spotted the Liuzzo automobile.

Wilkins, Thomas and Eaton participated in klan activities which resulted in the bombing of the Dickey Clay Manufacturing plant outside Bessemer, Ala., both prior to and following the Liuzzo killing. Wilkins had been convicted in November 1964 for illegally possessing a sawed-off shotgun and was on probation at the time of the Liuzzo murder. In fact, his traveling to Montgomery was in violation of his parole. Wilkins, Thomas and Eaton were known to possess and carry firearms. Therefore, in ordering these klansmen to Montgomery, the klan must accept the responsibility for Mrs. Liuzzo's murder.¹⁶

Murder in Mississippi and Louisiana

Committee investigation established the involvement of a klan in the murders of Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman, and James Chaney at Philadelphia, Miss., the murder of Henry Dee and Charles Moore of Meadville, Miss., and the arson murder of Vernon Dahmer at Hattiesburg, Miss.

Klan members involved in these Mississippi murders were, at the time the acts occurred, affiliated with the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi.

With respect to the three civil rights workers, Schwerner, Goodman and Chaney, who were murdered in July 1964, the investigation disclosed that Schwerner, referred to by the klan as "goatee," had been marked for elimination by the klan. Under the organizational structure of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, a "project" of murder (or to use the klan designation, "extermination,") required the approval of the imperial wizard. Investigative evidence and testimony reflected that the extermination of Schwerner was approved by Sam Bowers, imperial wizard of the White Knights. The death of Goodman and Chaney seems to have resulted merely from the fact that they were with Schwerner when he was seized.

Following the recovery of the bodies, their killing was discussed at several secret meetings of the White Knights. At a meeting on June 24, 1964, at Jackson, Miss., Billie Buckles, who held the high office of grand giant within the White Knights, discussed this murder in these words: "Now they know what we will do. We have shown them what we will do and we will do it again if necessary."

¹⁶ Wilkins was acquitted by a jury on Oct. 22, 1965, of a murder charge brought by the State. Thomas was acquitted of the same charge by a jury action on Sept. 27, 1966. Eaton died of a heart attack in March 1968 before he had been tried on State charges. Murder not being a Federal offense, all three men were convicted by a jury on Dec. 3, 1965, of Federal charges involving criminal conspiracy to violate the civil rights of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo. Each received the maximum sentence of 10 years in prison. They were released on bond pending appeal of this conviction. In April 1967, an appellate court in New Orleans, La., affirmed the conspiracy convictions of Wilkins and Thomas.

Committee investigation established the White Knights affiliation of a number of the individuals who, together with Imperial Wizard Bowers, have been indicted for these murders. However, because trials of those indicted are still pending, the committee abstains from detailed discussion of klan membership and the facts which it gathered regarding the step by step actions of these klansmen which resulted in the murders.¹⁷

The solidarity of klans in behalf of klansmen called to account for acts of violence was demonstrated by the fact that in December 1964, during a rally of the United Klans of America in West Monroe, La., inquiry was made into the absence of Imperial Wizard Robert Shelton. A Louisiana officer of the United Klans of America explained that Shelton could not be present because he was in Mississippi contacting klaverns for the purpose of raising funds to defend the individuals arrested by the FBI in connection with the Philadelphia, Miss., murders.

Vernon Dahmer, an NAACP official, died as the result of burns sustained in the fire bombing of his residence at Hattiesburg, Miss., on January 10, 1966. Committee knowledge regarding the involvement of members of the White Knights in the death resulting from fire bombing was not brought up during the committee hearings. Nor is it included in this report because of the pending trial of those indicted on Federal charges of conspiracy to violate the civil rights of Vernon Dahmer.¹⁸

On May 2, 1964, two 19-year-old Negro youths were walking on a country road near Meadville, Miss. A pick-up truck with several white male occupants stopped, flashed toy deputy sheriff badges and told the youths, Henry Dee and Charles Moore, that they were wanted for questioning.

On July 12 and 13, 1964, the lower halves of two bodies were found in the Mississippi River channel, 12 miles south of Tallulah, La. The remains were clothed in blue jeans. The legs were tied together with binder twine similar to that used to tie hay bales. In October, the upper parts of the bodies were recovered. The victims were identified as Henry Dee and Charles Moore.

Investigation by Mississippi State Highway Patrol and the Federal Bureau of Investigation resulted in the issuance on November 6, 1964, of warrants for the arrest of James Ford Seale and Charles Marcus Edwards for the murder of Henry Dee and Charles Moore.

Edwards, following his arrest, admitted to the arresting officers that James Seale, himself, and another whom he refused to identify, picked up Dee and Moore with the intention of whipping them. Edwards cited Dee as a "peeping tom" but had nothing derogatory to report about Moore.

Without reporting Dee's alleged crime to police authorities, Edwards admitted that Dee and Moore were taken to a field and whipped. Edwards claimed both were alive when he left them.

¹⁷ Indictments on Federal conspiracy charges, originally handed down in this case in 1965, were dismissed in 1966 on the basis that the jury selection system did not represent a cross section of the population. New Federal indictments on Feb. 27, 1967, named 10 defendants, including Imperial Wizard Bowers, Sheriff Lawrence Rainey, and his deputy, Cecil R. Price.

¹⁸ Indictments on Federal conspiracy charges handed down in June 1966 were dismissed for the same reasons cited in the dismissal of the Philadelphia, Miss., indictments. New indictments on Feb. 27, 1967, named 12 persons in the conspiracy to violate the rights of Vernon Dahmer. They included Imperial Wizard Bowers, the chief of his Klan Bureau of Investigation, Deavours Nix, and a White Knights exalted cyclops, Cecil V. Sessum.

Edwards, James Ford Seale, his brother, Myron Wayne "Jack" Seale, and Ernest Parker, all of whom were involved in or possessed knowledge of the Dee-Moore tragedy, refused to testify when witnesses before the committee in January and February 1966.

Committee investigation established the klan membership, not only of Edwards, James and Jack Seale and Ernest Parker, but also others involved in the Dee-Moore murder.

Warrants of arrest issued against Edwards and James Seale were dropped in January 1965 and the case assigned for further investigation to determine the identity of others involved. No further action had been taken in this matter as of October 1966.

Ernest R. McElveen, who was arrested and charged in the slaying of one Negro deputy sheriff and the wounding of another in Washington Parish, La., in June 1965, was established by committee investigation to be a member of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Bogalusa, La.

CHAPTER VII. BACKGROUND OF SOME KLAN OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

"On the sacred oath of the klansmen, I declare that our leaders are men of high character," Imperial Wizard Shelton assured the audience at a klan rally in October 1961. "A klansman," Shelton added, "is not a common man. * * * He is judged by his character, his reputation, his decency, his loyalty and his love for his fellow man."

The constitution of the United Klans of America, which Shelton heads, states that it is the klan's purpose to unite persons "whose morals are good; whose reputations and vocations are respectable; whose habits are exemplary; who are of sound minds * * *." The constitution of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan specifies that its members should be "sound of mind, sober in habits, of good moral character and not guilty of rape, murder, or treason."

The backgrounds of some of the klan officers and members lead the committee to conclude that klans not only have failed to exclude persons of less than exemplary character, but have actually attracted the very type of individual allegedly proscribed by the organizations.

Some klan officers and members have records of arrests and convictions on criminal charges both prior to and during their association with the organization. The reputation of many others is scarcely enhanced by their histories of financial irregularities—ranging from petty theft to bad debts—alcoholism, gambling, psychological problems, or association with other extremist groups such as the American Nazi Party.

GRAND DRAGONS OF THE UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA

Close to a dozen of the individuals selected by Imperial Wizard Shelton to head the State subdivisions of his United Klans of America do not have the impeccable records implied by Shelton's public utterances.

The highest official of the United Klans in three States during 1965 had each previously been active in the American Nazi Party. Roy E. Frankhouser, the grand dragon for the United Klan's Realm of Pennsylvania, wore the Nazi party's storm trooper uniform when he distributed Nazi literature on the streets of Philadelphia in December 1962. In the summer of 1963, he distributed the same literature in Lancaster, Pa. The ANP magazine, *Stormtrooper*, issued in the summer of 1965 referred to Frankhouser as an "American Nazi unit organizer" as of April 1965. In connection with his agitation in behalf of extremist groups in 1963, Frankhouser was convicted of disorderly conduct in Arlington, Va., and Baltimore, Md.

Daniel Burros, who as king klegle headed the New York State apparatus until his suicide in October 1965, had been extremely active in both the American Nazi Party and the National Renaissance Party as late as 1963. During 1960, while engaged in Nazi party work, Burros

was convicted in Washington, D.C., on four occasions for disorderly conduct and on a fifth occasion for defacing public property. A 1964 conviction in New York City for conspiracy to riot—involving various officers of the National Renaissance Party in addition to Burros—was subject to an appeal. Committee investigation disclosed that three of Burros' lieutenants in organizing for the United Klans in New York State were also past or present members of American Nazi Party.

Frankhouser invoked constitutional amendments in refusing to answer committee questions on February 10, 1966, regarding his activity in behalf of Nazi and other extremist organizations. A subpoena issued for the appearance of Dan Burros had not been served at the time of his death. The leader of the United Klans in a third State had identified himself to law enforcement officials in the past as a member of the American Nazi Party. This individual was not questioned by the committee in its recent klan hearings, however.

A number of the United Klans grand dragons have regularly carried arms on their person or in their autos. One of them, prior to the assumption of klan office, had been convicted and fined for carrying a pistol and for assault and battery. After becoming grand dragon, the same individual was arrested for a third time on charges of carrying a pistol, shooting in a city and assault and battery. The case did not involve any organized klan activity and its disposition is unknown to the committee.

Two other grand dragons have gained reputations for their indulgence in alcohol and both have been arrested for driving an auto under the influence of intoxicating beverages. The apprehension of one of the men occurred several years prior to his assumption of klan office. At the time of his arrest, he had wrecked an auto which he was driving without the permission of the owner and he was accompanied by a female companion other than his wife. The same individual has an undesirable discharge from the U.S. Army, based on absence without leave.

Grand Dragon Robert E. Scoggin was ensconced in command of the South Carolina organization of the United Klans when he was arrested by Spartanburg, S.C., police on May 29, 1965, and charged with drunk driving and disorderly conduct. Scoggin, who also held the national klan office of imperial kladd in the period 1961-1964, refused to answer questions concerning his klan activity or arrest record when interrogated by the committee on October 28, 1965.

Less than honorable discharges from the armed forces were also received by three additional leaders of State organizations of the United Klans. One grand dragon received a general discharge from the Army for ineptness and lack of adaptability after four courts martial on charges ranging from absence without leave to drunk and disorderly conduct in a public place. The same klan officer had been arrested for reckless driving prior to joining the klan, and while in a lower State office of the United Klans, had again been arrested for disturbing the peace. The head of a UKA State organization holding the title of king kleagle had received a general discharge from the Army after a psychiatric examination led to a conclusion that the individual was unfit for military service. The grand dragon in another State was discharged from the Navy after psychiatric examinations revealed

he suffered from severe anxiety reactions and did not meet minimum standards for enlistment or induction.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

During the committee's recent hearings, three grand dragons of the United Klans were interrogated regarding questionable financial practices. Each refused to answer the committee's questions on grounds of possible self-incrimination.

During the appearance of the aforementioned Grand Dragon Scoggin of South Carolina on October 28, 1965, the committee introduced evidence that the klan official was receiving a \$324 monthly disability compensation from the Veterans Administration. The rate of compensation was based in part upon a finding of "unemployability." Scoggin claimed income of only \$574 during 1964 due to his inability to work "without the use of canes." The income was derived, according to his sworn statement to the VA, by making and selling potholders and fishing flies and through the purchase and sale of used plumbing. Scoggin had filed no income tax return for 1964.

The committee staff then introduced a communication from the police department in Scoggin's hometown of Spartanburg stating that no one in the law enforcement agency knew of Scoggin "ever using a cane" and no canes were relied on by Scoggin at the time of his arrest in May 1965. No canes were in sight when Scoggin testified in Washington. Other documents made part of the hearing record showed that more than \$15,000 had been deposited into Scoggin's two personal bank accounts during the year 1964 when his alleged self-employment income was only a few hundred dollars. It was also established that Scoggin was in fact self-employed as a plumbing and electrical contractor. A grand dragon, furthermore, customarily receives a portion of the dues and initiation fees collected by klaverns in his State. Canceled checks introduced at the committee hearings showed that klavern payments which included payments of a national klan tax had been cashed by Scoggin at a gas station, restaurant, grocery and other Spartanburg stores. Scoggin did not report this type of income to the Veterans' Administration.

Following Scoggin's appearance before the committee, the Veterans' Administration reduced the grand dragon's compensation rate to the amount payable to an "employable" disabled veteran.

The United Klans grand dragon for Mississippi, E. L. McDaniel, had repeated financial difficulties prior to his full-time employment as a State klan leader. McDaniel, who appeared as a witness before the committee on February 3, 1966, was fired by a Natchez, Miss., manufacturing company in 1959 on the technical charge of abusing plant rules and regulations. Actually, he was charged with stealing money from the coin container of an automatic milk dispensing machine. In 1961, while employed by a steel plant in California, McDaniel filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy and was discharged as bankrupt. Among his unpaid debtors were a finance company, a department store and an auto dealer. McDaniel's entrance into the United Klans was also reportedly motivated by financial difficulties. During 1964, McDaniel had served as a province investigator for the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The committee has been informed that White Knights Imperial Wizard Sam Bowers was

determined to put an end to what he considered abnormally high expense accounts submitted by McDaniel in connection with klan work. The disagreement between Bowers and McDaniel over expenses allegedly propelled McDaniel into joining the rival United Klans of America in September 1964.

Grand Dragon Marshall Robert Kornegay, whose appointment as chief of the Virginia Realm was announced by Imperial Wizard Shelton in August 1965, is a former Raleigh, N.C., insurance salesman. After joining the United Klans in 1964, he became a grand titan for the Raleigh area and in early 1965 was elevated to grand klokard (lecturer) for the North Carolina organization. Kornegay went on the United Klans payroll in the summer of 1965 at a salary of \$150 a week plus expenses. He became a full-time paid klan employee in spite of a record of questionable practices in the insurance business.

Appearing as a witness before the committee on October 21, 1965, the now grand dragon of Virginia refused to comment on reasons for his dismissal from two North Carolina insurance agencies. Kornegay had been fired by one agency in February 1957 after a shortage of some \$342 was discovered in his account of premium collections. His license was subsequently cancelled by the North Carolina Department of Insurance. Some months later, a friend paid the amount owed by Kornegay to the insurance company. However, the committee has learned that this benefactor has never been reimbursed by Kornegay.

Following restoration of his insurance license, Kornegay obtained employment with another insurance company which dismissed him in June of 1965 because of shortages in his accounts totalling approximately \$1435. The sum owed included not only shortages in premium accounts but also bad checks, promissory notes, and bills for non-business telephone calls.

While Kornegay served as an officer in the North Carolina State apparatus of the United Klans in 1964-1965, he was able to make a profit from a group hospital-surgical insurance plan which he promoted within the State klan organization. The committee found that his commissions on sales of such insurance to klansmen amounted to more than \$3500 in a 6-month period, and that additional commissions had been paid to North Carolina Grand Dragon Jones and another State klan officer. The group policies were cancelled when insurance company officials discovered that a klan organization was involved. The resentment of North Carolina klansmen who had purchased such policies reputedly was partially responsible for Kornegay's assignment to the neighboring State of Virginia as grand dragon.

Kornegay has a reputation as a gun-toter and tough talker at klavern meetings. He has talked of the need for beating and killing Negro civil rights demonstrators and klansmen who are too talkative. Late in 1964, he demonstrated incendiary devices to klansmen meeting at his home.

The United Klans grand dragon for Ohio, Flynn Harvey, was an unresponsive witness before the committee on February 11, 1966. Prior to assuming the United Klans post in the spring of 1965, Harvey had served as Ohio grand dragon for the National Knights of the

Ku Klux Klan. An undercover agent within the latter klan testified on February 10, 1966, that Harvey's conduct as leader of the National Knights led members of a Columbus klavern to file written charges against him late in 1964 and to ask for his removal from office. The letter of complaint, which was also made part of the hearing record, accused Harvey of unlawfully using klan funds, making slanderous statements against fellow klansmen, failing to "maintain a sound reputation with his creditors," and "drunkenness."

SOME LESSER OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF UNITED KLANS

Committee investigations revealed that many individuals with police records had not only attained klan membership but also joined the leadership hierarchy in a number of States, both North and South. An unusually high percentage was found in the North Carolina Realm of the United Klans.

Police files on Charles Douglas "Bud" Deese, who was elected State secretary (grand kligrapp) of the United Klans North Carolina organization in January 1964, were entered into the record when he appeared as an unresponsive witness before the committee on October 26, 1965. A month after his election, he had been arrested during a civil rights demonstration and convicted on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon. Arresting officers had also charged him with causing a riot, interfering with a police officer and using indecent and profane language. In June of 1965 he was found guilty of assault on a female. He had been convicted on the same charge in 1962, prior to his elevation to office in the United Klans. His record also included a still earlier conviction on the serious charges of breaking and entering, larceny and robbery.

Donald E. Leazer, who held the post of North Carolina State secretary of the United Klans at the time of his appearance before the committee on October 22, 1965, had been found guilty only 2 months earlier on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon. Fines and a 60-day suspended prison sentence were imposed in this case.

Fred Lee Wilson, State treasurer (grand klabee) for the United Klans of North Carolina at the time he was called as a witness on October 25, 1965, had a reputation as a small time gambler. He purchased wagering tax stamps from the Internal Revenue Service for the fiscal years of 1964 and 1965. The committee was informed that he engaged in a betting operation known as "tip-boards." His police record shows convictions in 1949 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct and for violation of lottery laws. A second conviction for violation of lottery laws in 1960 led to a 6-month suspended prison sentence.

A "titan" was installed in office in the North Carolina klan in spite of a prior record of three 30-day suspended jail sentences on charges of malicious damage. The record was a result of his propensity for hurling objects through the windows of homes and stores. One of his targets was an establishment owned by a Negro whose children attended a desegregated school.

The head of the security guard of the United Klans organization in a Northern State, who also serves as exalted cyclops of a local klavern, is still under parole as a result of the latest in a series of criminal offenses. This individual was arrested on two occasions while still a teenager on charges of auto theft and theft, and he received a

suspended sentence in one instance. As a young adult, he was arrested in 1962 on a charge of carrying and using a dangerous weapon and again in 1963 on a burglary charge. The latter charge resulted in a conviction for unlawful entry and the carrying and use of a dangerous weapon. He was consigned to prison until October 1964, when he was paroled.

Financial chicanery by the exalted cyclops of a klavern of the United Klans in North Carolina was cited by witness George L. Williams as one reason for his own withdrawal from the klan after a 4-month membership in 1965. Williams, who testified on January 28, 1966, explained that the exalted cyclops had borrowed \$500 from an individual on the pretext the sum would be used as cash bond to obtain the release of jailed klansmen. The klavern officer actually used the money for the purchase of a car, and the klan organization repaid the loan to avoid undesirable publicity, Williams said. In this instance, the exalted cyclops forfeited his klan office.

The United Klans, according to its constitution, is "founded on sterling character" and it invites all men "who can qualify" to join the klan and "share with us the glory of performing the sacred duty of protecting womanhood." The words of the klan were contradicted by the performance of a klavern official in Louisiana early in 1966. The officer was convicted in January of attempting aggravated rape on a 13-year-old Negro girl. A recorded interrogation made public during the trial disclosed that the defendant had admitted both the criminal attack and membership in the United Klans. The individual previously served as an officer of a klavern of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

The United Klans pose as a protector of womanhood was further damaged when the police of De Kalb Co., Ga., removed 40 guests at a party in a local klavern headquarters in 1963 and booked them on charges of maintaining a disorderly house, later dismissed. The police report detailed obstreperous and immoral behavior at a party attended not only by men and women but also by a number of children between the ages of 5 and 17. Among those who had been arrested were William B. Crowe and William Allison Anderson, who were interrogated by the committee November 1, 1965, regarding information that the two men had served as instructors of a United Klans demolitions course. Crowe's police record dates back to the 1940's, with entries indicating two escapes from prison and an arrest on a charge of drunk and disorderly conduct in a room with a woman.

A group of United Klansmen were arrested and convicted of disorderly conduct for burning a cross in the spring of 1964 in front of a Negro-owned cleaning establishment in Griffin, Ga. A byproduct of the arrest was the discovery of an arsenal of weapons in the cars of klansmen involved in the cross-burning and an astounding police record previously compiled by one of the klansmen, Allen Lee Bayne. Bayne, who owned one of the weapon-laden cars, was discovered to hail from Alabama, where he had spent much of the period from 1947 to 1957 in prison. He had been repeatedly convicted and sentenced for such serious offenses as grand larceny, burglary and receiving stolen property. Penitentiary escapes were also part of his record. Bayne was questioned by the committee during its public hearings on November 2, 1965, and responded by invoking the fifth amendment.

A United Klans grand dragon who resigned from his office and the klan a month prior to his appearance before this committee testified that Imperial Wizard Shelton actually impeded efforts to eliminate less desirable elements from office in the organization. Ralph Pryor, grand dragon for the State of Delaware until his resignation in January 1966, told the committee on February 10 that the vice president and chief organizer of his State klan had been "stealing" from the klan by cashing checks received from persons applying for membership and failing to turn the money into the State office. Pryor said he tried to banish the man but was informed he lacked the authority. His efforts to persuade Shelton to take action met with a hostile reception. More powerful klan officers actually befriended the Delaware vice president, who was eventually assigned to klan work in another geographical area. The former grand dragon also described his unsuccessful effort to get rid of an obvious sex deviate holding office in the Delaware klan, and the cold response from higher klan officers when he protested entrance of Nazis into the klan leadership. Pryor eventually came to the conclusion that the klan was full of unstable little men looking for power.

INDIVIDUALS ACTIVE IN SMALLER KLANs

A number of officers and members of smaller klan organizations questioned by the committee in public hearing were found to have far from impeccable records.

Although the Mississippi White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan claim to unite those whose "habits are exemplary," the Imperial Wizard Sam Bowers has been arrested and convicted of a local offense involving possession of intoxicating liquor.

Deavours Nix was named grand director of the White Knights Klan Bureau of Investigation in June 1965, despite a record of an arrest and fine for assault in 1962 and another arrest on the same charge in 1964, disposition of which is unknown. Within 2 months after his elevation to chief of the KBI, Nix was twice more arrested for assault, but charges were eventually dismissed in both cases. In February 1966, however, Nix received a 30-day jail sentence and \$150 fine on charges which included resisting arrest, carrying a concealed weapon and speeding. He is presently also under indictment in connection with the slaying of civil rights leader Vernon Dahmer on January 10, 1966.¹ Both Bowers and Nix invoked the fifth amendment when questioned by the committee on February 1, 1966.

Edward Willard Fuller in 1964 and early 1965 was exalted cyclops of a White Knights klavern in a Louisiana town near the Mississippi border. Later in 1965, he joined the United Klans of America. The committee questioned Fuller on January 4, 1966, regarding his arrest in connection with a shot-gun assault on a Negro in April 1964. Committee investigation has also revealed that Fuller is a gambler by trade and has been employed as manager of a roadhouse where the specialties of the house include gambling and prostitution. The committee obtained statements by two different individuals regarding beatings allegedly administered to them by Fuller early in 1965. In one of the cases, Fuller was further accused of firing a gun into the man's auto. Late in 1965, Fuller was arrested for aggravated assault, but the dis-

¹ See p. 123 for further reference to this case.

position of the case is not known to the committee. Fuller has a record of nine arrests between 1947 and 1958, with no known convictions. The charges involved investigation for rape, finally dismissed, drunkenness, fighting and disorderly, carrying concealed weapons, gambling and reckless driving.

The acting head of another presently-operating klan has in the past received a 30-day jail sentence on charges of reckless driving, collision and drunkenness. The top official of yet another recently-formed klan has previously been convicted of armed robbery and carrying a concealed weapon.

That klan leaders do not consider police records a barrier to a career with the klan was strikingly demonstrated by Imperial Wizard James Venable's testimony before the committee. Venable stated he had served as legal counsel for Colbert Raymond McGriff and Earl Holcombe when they were arrested and convicted of disorderly conduct in the spring of 1964 as a result of burning a cross in front of a Negro dry cleaning establishment in Griffin, Ga. Venable acknowledged that the defendants were members of the rival United Klans at the time he represented them but were later accepted into the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, which Venable heads. Holcombe and McGriff served on a "degree team" which administered oaths to new members at rallies held at Oregonia, Ohio, in June 1965 and Stone Mountain, Ga., in September 1965. They also served as security guards at a klan rally near Lodi, Ohio, in September. Venable furthermore had supplied Holcombe with klan membership applications and blank klavern charters bearing the imperial wizard's signature for the purpose of organizing new National Knights klaverns in the State of Georgia.

In December 1965, Holcombe and McGriff were arrested in Crawfordville, Ga., on a charge of pointing a weapon at another. The disposition of the case is not known to the committee. The two men appeared as witnesses at committee hearings in February 1966, at which time they were also questioned regarding their involvement in the transport of dynamite from Georgia to Ohio in the summer of 1965.² Both men refused to answer committee questions on grounds which included possible self-incrimination.

Two witnesses who were members of the Ohio organization of the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan had recently been arrested for armed robbery. Verlin U. Gilliam, also admittedly the vice president of a Columbus, Ohio, klavern, and Daniel N. Wagner had been arrested for robbing a Columbus merchant in August 1965. They appeared before the committee on February 11, 1966, and the following October were tried and convicted of the robbery charge. Wagner, admitting participation in the crime, received a 1 to 25 year prison sentence. Gilliam, who did not admit guilt, was sentenced to 10 to 25 years in the Ohio penitentiary.

Wagner had testified frankly before the committee. In addition to his activities in behalf of the klan, he acknowledged an arrest as a juvenile for burglary and petty larceny; an undesirable discharge from the Army in 1964 on charges including possession of unlawful weapon and attempted escape from an Army stockade; and an arrest in Ohio in May 1965 for carrying a concealed weapon at a klan rally. Gilliam

² See also p. 111.

invoked constitutional privileges against self-incrimination in response to many questions about the klan. The committee learned he had previously received a 5-year sentence for armed robbery in California and had made an escape from San Quentin prison farm while serving that sentence.

Another individual closely associated with the National Knights in Georgia was incarcerated in the summer of 1965 on charges based on his involvement in an alleged counterfeit ring and a personal assault.

A 33-year-old member of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan, who was admittedly involved in organized klan violence in 1964, had been "in trouble" since the age of 12. He periodically ran away from home and was rated incorrigible by school authorities. In school psychiatric tests, he expressed a hatred for his parents. By 18, he had been convicted and sentenced to jail for burglary. Eight years later he was again sentenced to prison for aiding and abetting a jail break. In the interim, he had also served a sentence on a drunk charge. Psychiatric and other interviews of the man while he was in his twenties revealed acute anti-social reactions, lack of confidence, an excessive drinking problem and a violent dislike for Negroes.

WHO IS IN THE KLAN AND WHY

Former United Klans Grand Dragon Pryor had viewed klan leaders as unstable little men looking for power. Another former grand dragon confidentially informed the committee that he believed the leaders primarily valued the klan as a money-making enterprise. To an undercover agent within the National Knights organization in a Northern State, the leaders appeared to be activated by hatreds—of the Negro and communism—and under the illusion they could eliminate people they didn't like.

It appears to the committee that ku klux klan organizations offer at least four basic attractions to its officers: (1) financial rewards; (2) an opportunity to exercise authority over others; (3) publicity; and (4) an outlet for extremists' views and hatreds.

The record shows that the United Klans of America provided full-time paid employment for Imperial Wizard Shelton and at least six of his grand dragons. Several of the grand dragons could also drive around in Cadillacs, and in at least one case the auto was admittedly a gift from rank-and-file klansmen.

Although the committee's information on the background of klan leaders is by no means complete, available records indicate that at least a half-dozen of the individuals who served as grand dragons of the United Klans were high school drop-outs. One dragon's education was limited to elementary school. Three dragons were known to have finished high school and only one person—who for a short period headed the organization in a Northern State—possessed a college degree. Imperial Wizard Shelton was dropped by the University of Alabama for poor scholarship after he obtained failing grades in every subject for two semesters.

Age-wise, the imperial wizard and most of his State klan leaders are in their thirties. Several active independent klans in Louisiana and Mississippi are headed by men in their forties. A number of other

less successful klans are under the direction of men in their fifties and sixties or older, several of whom were virtually incapacitated by physical ailments.

The bulk of the klans' rank-and-file membership, a former United Klans official from a Southern State testified, is drawn from uneducated elements of the population who have never attained the social status they would like to achieve. Such persons are also seeking comradeship but would not be at home in civic clubs such as Rotary and the like, this witness observed. An additional motivation attributed to those who join the klan is hatred for Negroes, Jews and Catholics—a motive which allegedly was increasingly important "the deeper South you go." The ex-klan officer blamed such hatreds on a "kind of brainwashing." Committee investigation tended to confirm this assessment.

Two rank-and-file klansmen who testified in the committee's public hearings gave substantially similar reasons for their entrance into and eventual departure from klan organizations. George L. Williams, a 45-year-old welder, joined the United Klans at one of its cow pasture rallies in North Carolina in the summer of 1965. After listening to the speakers, he signed up because he believed the klan could "get the colored out of the schools," keep the races from mixing, and "kind of hold down the colored from mixing in the South."

Williams quit the klan before the year was out, after witnessing klan beatings and financial chicanery on the part of klan officials. "I believe now," Williams told the committee, "that klan life is the lowest life that you can get."

John H. Gipson, a 30-year-old logger with a seventh grade education, joined the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Louisiana in 1963 on the presumption that klan goals would be pursued by ballots, boycotts and economic pressure, but not with violence. Before he left the organization, Gipson himself was an admitted participant in a klan-organized flogging of a white man who was accused of neglecting his family.

Although much attention has been devoted to the blemished records of many persons attracted to klan organizations, testimony from witnesses and other evidence gathered during the committee's investigation show that in some communities klans enrolled persons with considerable education and with responsible positions in governmental or business affairs in their community. Klan infiltration of law enforcement agencies and elected governmental offices has been discussed in a preceding chapter. In the testimony of Williams and Gipson, klan membership was ascribed to a chief of police, a justice of the peace, a preacher and a junior high school principal. Gipson identified the principal as being an exalted cyclops of a klavern of the Original Knights. The individual eventually abandoned his klan office, but not the klan, for fear of losing his school post. Committee investigation disclosed klansmen professing to be ministers of the gospel in many States. Klansmen also held such positions as municipal judge, school board member, State highway department employe and city engineer. A number of owners of local business establishments as well as an active civic leader were found in the klan. And the head of a volunteer fire department was discovered to be in charge of cross-burnings conducted by his local klavern.

Only a small proportion of the individuals identified as klansmen held positions of responsibility in their communities, however. The committee is aware, nevertheless, that the klan has received financial and moral support from a number of persons of some prominence in their own communities who have rejected klan membership only for reasons of expediency. A United Klans klavern in North Carolina encouraged such support with a letter which declared:

We know that you would like to become a member of your local Klan, but due to your business or other reasons you cannot afford to. * * *

We would like you to know that you can help fight for the freedom of all whites just as hundreds of others are doing, by making a donation to your local Klu [sic] Klux Klan unit. * * *

Your donation will be of top secret and will not be revealed to anyone.

The klavern's letter instructed that checks be made payable to an innocuous-sounding front name which the klavern utilized—the "Caldwell Improvement Association."

Ex-klansman Gipson testified that the presence of a minister or school officer in the klan served as a powerful attraction for new members. Both Gipson and Williams agreed, however, that most of the more responsible individuals tended to drop out of the klan after they found out what they were actually involved in. In Gipson's opinion, in fact, the entire rank-and-file membership of the Original Knights was subject to a rapid turn-over.

CHAPTER VIII: SUMMARY

The present-day ku klux klan movement, unlike the monolithic klan of old, is comprised of at least 17 separate and independent klan organizations. Its more than 16,000 adherents are attached to hundreds of local units (klaverns), most of which are located in the States which formerly comprised the Southern Confederacy.

Committee investigations and hearings into the activities of the major klans demonstrated nevertheless that klans operate—today as in the past—as conspiracies to deprive certain citizens of rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

Klans moreover have continued to rely on terrorism as an instrument for achieving so-called “white supremacy” and other objectives. This terrorism runs the gamut from telephoned threats or intimidatory cross-burnings to various forms of physical violence. Klan involvement in kidnappings and beatings, arson, bombings, and outright murder in recent years compels the committee to view a klan as a vehicle for death, destruction, and fear.

Arrests of klan officers and members frequently have led to the uncovering of caches of arms. In addition to rifles, shotguns, and handguns in quantity, klansmen maintained stocks of explosive devices. Klan units have sponsored courses of instruction for their members in the use of firearms and the art of demolition. Robert M. Shelton, the imperial wizard of the United Klans of America, has himself attended such a course.

Public disavowal of violent intent by klan officials are unworthy of credence in light of other statements by the same leaders and the actions of klansmen on both officer and rank-and-file levels. A study of the evidence amassed during the committee’s investigation leads to the conclusion that klans and their leaders actually incite disrespect for the law and encourage acts of violence.

This report has taken note of the public activities engaged in by some klans for the purpose of increasing the size of their treasuries and obtaining new recruits. The report shows how even legal klan activity, such as speech-making, picketing, literature distribution, boycotting and “politicking,” has sometimes had the calculated effect of goading sympathizers into committing acts of violence. The bulk of a klan’s activity, however—and that which is most menacing to the rule of law and maintenance of order—is zealously shrouded from public scrutiny.

Secrecy becomes a way of life for a klansman from the moment he takes a series of oaths customarily administered upon his entrance into a klan. In addition to obedience to klan officers, a klansman swears to protect the secrecy of the order. The committee found that, in practice, the oath binds klansmen into protecting law violators within the klan, no matter how heinous their crimes.

The secrecy which cloaks a klan organization is essential to the success of klan vigilantes who take it upon themselves to accuse, convict and punish fellow citizens for behavior disapproved by the klan.

Secrecy has also facilitated infiltration of klansmen into positions of public trust. The committee found concealed members of klans in elected and appointed offices in State and other local governmental subdivisions. The proven presence of klansmen in local law enforcement agencies, although relatively few in number, was particularly disturbing in view of the conflict between the klan oath and oaths to uphold the law.

The only objective which klans advance with any degree of sincerity is their proclaimed determination to maintain racial segregation and "white supremacy." Self-portraits of klans as patriotic organizations fighting communism and defending the Constitution (and even all of "Christian civilization") must be regarded as efforts to deceive the public. Klan activity actually constitutes an impediment to the advancement of such goals.

According to witnesses before this committee, an individual assumes leadership in a klan for one, or a combination, of these motives: financial rewards; opportunity to exercise power over others; publicity; an outlet for extremists' views and hatreds.

The committee discovered that a substantial number of officers and members of klan organizations possessed disreputable backgrounds. In a number of instances, klansmen were involved in felonies, prior to or during their association with a klan. Other klansmen had histories of petty theft, bad debts, alcoholism, gambling, psychological problems, and/or associations with other extremist groups such as the American Nazi Party. Speaking generally, a klansman does not represent the average citizen of an American community but a community's lowest common denominator.

Although a klan can occasionally draw such respected professionals as high school principals, ministers, lawyers, and public officials, for the most part klan membership fits the description of it contained in a recent opinion by a three-judge Federal court involving members of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

None of the defendant klansmen is a leader in his community. As a group, they do not appear to be representative of a cross-section of the community. Instead they appear to be ignorant bullies, callous of the harm they know they are doing and lacking in sufficient understanding to comprehend the chasm between their own twisted Konstitution and the noble charter of liberties under law that is the American Constitution.¹

The fanatical nature of klan programs and policies obviously encourages enlistment of the least responsible elements in a community. The klan system of organization also facilitates their admission, even if a klan leader were to emerge with serious intentions of employing a "screening" system to prevent the admission of undesirables other than Government "informers." The committee found that many klan leaders exercise little control over the activities of local klaverns. Strict security procedures adopted by klans to protect their membership from public disclosure have at the same time deprived top klan officers of information as to the identity of the bulk of klan membership.

¹ Opinion issued Dec. 1, 1965, by U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans division.

The present-day ku klux klan movement has inherited its organizational structure to a great extent from Col. William Simmons' Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The adroit use of publicity and exploitation of the organization for moneymaking purposes—which were characteristics of Simmons' klan in the years following World War I—have been emulated, albeit less successfully, by such modern organizations as the United Klans of America and the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Klan ritual devised and emphasized by Simmons has fallen into virtual disuse, however. The preoccupation of present klans with racial issues has undoubtedly contributed to their remaining a regional movement, by and large. In these respects, currently operating klans resemble their hooded brethren of the post-Civil War era.

KLAN ORGANIZATIONS AND THE STATES

A number of klans possess corporate charters issued by various States. The klan customarily advises the State in its application for charter that it is a fraternal organization operating not for profit but for charitable and benevolent or educational purposes.

In possession of charters from the State of Georgia are the United Klans of America, Inc., the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., the U.S. Klans, and the Improved Order of the U.S. Klans. The State of Tennessee has chartered the Dixie Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, while Louisiana has issued a charter to the Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

The refusal of such States as Texas and Ohio to issue charters to klan organizations has not prevented klans from organizing and recruiting in those States.

A New York statute requires klans to disclose their officers and members to the secretary of state. In spite of this provision of law, the United Klans organized within the State without meeting the statutory requirement.

Two of the chartered klans, the United Klans of America and the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, obtained certificates of authority to do business as a "foreign corporation" in the State of North Carolina in July 1965. The United Klans had actually been in business in the State for four years prior to the filing of this application with the North Carolina secretary of state.

Its application provided additional evidence, as shown below, of the UKA's contradictory stances on the relationship of its State organizations to its national structure. It informed the North Carolina secretary of state that the State grand dragon, J. R. Jones, was to be considered the registered agent in the State for a klan whose "principal" office was Shelton's headquarters in Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Grand Dragon Jones, on July 20, 1965, filed franchise tax reports with the North Carolina Department of Revenue covering the fiscal years 1964 and 1965. Copies of these returns, introduced in evidence during the committee's public klan hearings, showed that Grand Dragon Jones had affirmed that the North Carolina organization of the klan had no assets and no liabilities.

Other evidence introduced into the committee hearing record, however, demonstrated that this affirmation was false. Committee investigation disclosed that, following Jones' election as grand dragon in January 1964, he received thousands of dollars from the sale of klan robes. Klan funds were also used to purchase for him a Cadillac automobile and a truck used at klan rallies. Two bank accounts in the name

of the North Carolina Realm had deposits in excess of \$20,000. At the same time, per capita taxes on membership were being deposited into the grand dragon's personal bank account or cashed by him at gasoline stations and other business establishments. In addition, nearly 200 klaverns which were known to have operated in North Carolina had income which, in the aggregate, was probably in the neighborhood of \$100,000. Many of the klaverns, furthermore, owned or were in the process of purchasing valuable real estate.

Despite this, as already noted in this report, Imperial Wizard Shelton stated to a representative of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service that Federal taxes were not payable by the North Carolina Realm because it was not an "organization" and had no funds, income, or expenses. In addition, Shelton failed to include income from the North Carolina Realm on corporate tax returns filed with the Federal Government on behalf of the national klan organization.

Thus a State organization is represented by the klan as autonomous, or as a mere geographical subdivision, depending on which view best serves klan needs of the moment. Denial of assets and liabilities not only eliminates tax payments but also the disclosure of locations of klaverns and the identity of klansmen charged with financial responsibilities on State or local levels. By giving the appearance of complying with Federal and State laws governing corporate organizations, klans can assume an air of legality while taking care that the bulk of their membership and operations remains submerged from public view.

Acts of physical violence engaged in by klansmen are, of course, punishable under the criminal laws of every State. A survey² of statutes in the 11 Southern States which were members of the Confederacy showed that all but one³ also have antimasking laws, directly designed to curb klan-type terrorism. In a number of these States (Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Virginia, for example), there are laws regulating cross-burnings. The States of Arkansas, Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia have additional laws penalizing acts of terrorism and intimidation usually associated with klans, whether or not disguises are worn.

North Carolina statutes include a prohibition against the formation of and membership in secret "political" societies and secret "military" societies which have as a purpose the violation or circumvention of State laws. All types of secret societies in the State are furthermore required by law to post plainly visible signs outside their meeting places, identifying the organization and its secretary or other officer.

Many municipalities have also enacted laws specifically related to klan-type activity.

FEDERAL ACTIONS INVOLVING KLANSMEN

In the recent past, the U.S. Department of Justice has prosecuted members of various klan organizations for violation of sections of the Criminal Code (title 18 of the United States Code).

Section 241 of title 18 (Conspiracy Against Rights of Citizens) provides:

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him

² Murray, Paull, Ed., "States' Laws on Race and Color," 1952, and Supplement, 1955, were consulted, in addition to indexes to State codes.

³ Mississippi is the exception.

by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or

If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured—

They shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

A Federal indictment filed October 16, 1964, as previously mentioned, charged Herbert Guest, James Lackey, Cecil William Myers, Denver W. Phillips, Joseph Howard Sims, and George Hampton Turner with violations of section 241. All of these men were members of the United Klans of America, operating in the area of Athens, Ga., and the indictment accused them of conspiracy to violate the civil rights of Lt. Col. Lemuel Penn, who was murdered on a Georgia highway in July 1964. Two of the above-named defendants, Sims and Myers, had been brought to trial in a State court on murder charges and acquitted by a jury in September 1964. The U.S. Supreme Court, in a decision of March 28, 1966,⁴ upheld the right of the Federal Government to prosecute the defendants under section 241 of title 18 of the United States Code. In a trial subsequent to this decision, Sims and Myers were convicted on these Federal conspiracy charges and the remaining four defendants were acquitted.

On March 28, 1966, the Supreme Court had also agreed⁵ that the Federal Government had jurisdiction to prosecute a group of Mississippi terrorists under sections 241 and 242 of title 18 of the United States Code. The defendants included officials of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and three law-enforcement officers, who were charged with conspiracy to violate the civil rights of three civil rights workers found murdered near Philadelphia, Miss., in the summer of 1964. Trial of the defendants in Federal court is still pending. Section 242 of title 18 of the United States Code provides that:

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any inhabitant of any State, Territory, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such inhabitant being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Another milestone in Federal legal action against klan terrorism was reached in December 1965 when a three-judge Federal court in New Orleans, La., issued an injunction ordering the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and "its dummy front," the Anti-Communist Christian Association, to halt acts of terror and intimidation in Bogalusa, La. In an opinion delivered prior to the injunction order, the court stated:

In deciding to grant the injunction prayed for, we rest our conclusions on the finding of fact that, within the meaning of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1964, the defendants have adopted a pattern and practice of intimidating, threatening, and coercing Negro citizens in Washington Parish for the purpose of interfering with the civil rights of the Negro citizens.

Various forms of klan intimidation, including acts of physical violence, were recounted in the opinion, which indicated that the terrorism was specifically directed at interference with rights of Negroes to

⁴ *U.S. v. Guest.*

⁵ *U.S. v. Price.*

use public facilities and public accommodations, to register and vote, and to obtain equal employment opportunities.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS ON KLAN ORGANIZATIONS

The Committee on Un-American Activities voted on March 30, 1965, to proceed with a full-scale investigation and hearings with respect to ku klux klan organizations in the United States. The vote followed a report by Chairman Willis on the results of a preliminary staff study of the klan movement. In announcing the committee's decision, Chairman Willis declared :

Based on the committee's preliminary study, it is my conviction that klanism is incompatible with Americanism, that it is doing injury to our Nation and, in particular to the South which it claims to protect and defend. I am convinced that the South and the entire Nation will be much better off if all klan influence is ended, once and for all.

The committee's investigation culminated in a series of public hearings which began on October 19, 1965, and concluded February 24, 1966. Present or former officers of klan organizations comprised the bulk of witnesses interrogated at these hearings, which have been termed "investigative hearings" to distinguish them from committee hearings in July 1966 on proposed new Federal laws to curb the type of terrorism documented in the investigative hearings.

When the subcommittee conducting the hearings recessed on November 9, 1965, Congressman Willis, chairman of the subcommittee as well as the full committee, made the following assessment of the results of testimony received in 1965 :

Already, there have been positive results flowing from this investigation. The so-called Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klans is no longer so invisible. There have been defections from this empire. The Federal Communications Commission has undertaken a study of the misuse of citizens band radios, and I am sure that other agencies of the executive branch will want to take action as a result of some of the facts developed by the committee. It is our intention, in due time, to submit certain parts of our record to the Internal Revenue Service, the FCC, and the Veterans' Administration, for example, for appropriate action. * * *

Previous chapters of this report have called attention to apparent violations of Internal Revenue laws in the filing of tax returns by klan officers. The use of high-frequency citizens band radios, which the committee demonstrated were employed by klansmen to avoid detection when holding secret conclaves or engaging in acts of terrorism, require licenses issued by the Federal Communications Commission. Another Federal agency, the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Treasury Department, issues licenses to gun dealers, in whose ranks were klansmen who proceeded to make firearms available to other klansmen at low prices and who did not keep records which would betray the identity of the klansmen purchasers. By appearing as a witness without the use of canes, a United Klans grand dragon added to evidence which the committee had gathered regarding his efforts to deceive the Veterans' Administration. The klan officer had been receiving a sizable monthly disability compensation from that Government agency.

Following the close of the committee's public investigative hearings, the committee extended its full cooperation to all agencies of Govern-

ment—Federal and State—which expressed interest in the product of its investigative endeavors.

The committee conducted its investigations and public hearings ever mindful that its primary responsibility is to inform the U.S. Congress on the nature and extent of problems arising out of current ku klux klan activity in the various States. With the information now at its command, the Congress is in a better position to evaluate the necessity for remedial legislation in this field.

The committee is hopeful that its published hearings and this report will also contribute to a better appreciation on the part of the American public of the evil inherent in modern klancraft.

At the close of the committee's investigative hearings on February 24, 1966, Congressman Weltner noted that most of the members of the subcommittee conducting the hearings represented Southern States. He appealed to citizens of that region to look at the facts and determine "whether or not the Klan is going to govern community affairs in the South, or whether it will be the people of the South." He continued:

So, the challenge now passes from Congress and it is placed directly into the hands of the people of the South. I for one am confident that Southern people are anxious to make their own decisions; that they desire the democratic processes to be operative; and they desire that the problems of the South, however pressing and compelling they may be, be determined within the framework of the Constitution of the United States, in accordance with the laws of the United States and in accordance with the free expression of public opinion.

I do not believe that Southerners really want to turn those decisions over to any group of hooded, hidden, terroristic, anonymous men.

After observing that klan officials had for the most part remained silent in response to committee questioning, another member of the subcommittee, Congressman Buchanan, declared that the subcommittee was forced to certain conclusions regarding klan organizations:

We are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that the traditional ugly image of the Ku Klux Klan is essentially valid—preaching love and peace, yet practicing hatred and violence; claiming fidelity to the Constitution, yet systematically abrogating the constitutional rights of other citizens—indeed, the very constitutional rights and privileges they themselves cling to and have hidden behind in the course of these hearings; and taking the law into their own hands to pass judgment and administer penalties. Their record seems clearly one of moral bankruptcy and of staggering hypocrisy.

Congressman Pool, as acting chairman of the subcommittee, summarized the hearing record:

As far as I am concerned, and all members of the subcommittee share my view, the conduct of Klansmen and Klan leaders both on the witness stand and outside the hearing room—and the facts placed in this hearing record—have completely exploded the Klan's phony claims about 100 percent Americanism, patriotism, their being law-abiding, and so forth.

* * * * *

The record is not a pretty one. It is a record of floggings, beatings, killings, of talk of and plans to assassinate public figures and others for no other reason than the color of their skin or the fact that they disapprove of the ideas, policies, and activities of the Klans. It is a record of the activities of sneaky, cowardly men, taking advantage of the cover of night and superiority in numbers to intimidate and do physical violence to young and old, male and female. It is a record of hatred, a record of double-dealing, of quarreling and fighting over spoils, of leaders deceiving followers, a record that no real American could be proud of.

The dangers which an unrestrained and growing klan movement poses to a free and democratic society were described to members of the

House of Representatives by the committee's chairman on April 14, 1965. Chairman Willis declared on this occasion that:

Any group that engages in organized, large-scale intimidation in the political, economic and social fields and terrorizes individuals and groups attacks the very root of the democratic process. It does so because it destroys freedom and, without free citizens, our representative form of government is not secure and cannot be preserved.

When large numbers of people in any part of our country, regardless of race, color or religion, fear physical, economic or social injury if they dare to speak as they honestly feel, to patronize such businesses as they wish, to vote unhesitatingly for any candidate of their choice, then, I say, the very foundation of our form of government is being attacked, weakened and undermined. If such a condition is allowed to continue and to spread, it could lead eventually to the end of the form of government guaranteed by our Constitution and to the imposition of a national tyranny based on fear in its stead.

* * * * *

Democracy cannot coexist with terror. The two are incompatible. One or the other must go.

In view of klan incursions into Northern as well as Southern States, and very recent membership increases in States located on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line, the committee herewith appeals for a rejection of klans and their methods by all citizens of these United States.

APPENDIX

CHART OF KLAVERNS OF EXISTING KLAN ORGANIZATIONS, 1964-1966

Lists of klaverns, or local units, of existing klan organizations have been compiled on the basis of material obtained during field investigations by the committee staff as well as subpoenaed bank records of klan organizations.¹

The lists do not purport to be all-inclusive. The committee cannot assume that its investigation has succeeded in pinpointing every single klavern established within the years 1964-66, the period on which its investigation was focused.

In view of the 3-year span covered by these lists, it is also obvious that some of the klaverns have become dormant or defunct.

Duplications will be found as a result of the fact that entire klaverns have transferred allegiance from one klan organization to another during the years 1964-66. This is true in the State of Mississippi, where many klaverns listed as affiliates of the White Knights will also be found on lists of klaverns of the United Klans of America, because of wholesale defections from the White Knights to the UKA beginning in the fall of 1964. Furthermore, during 1966, a number of UKA klaverns went over to the White Knights. A similar situation exists with respect to the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Louisiana and the United Klans organization in Louisiana.

In those instances in which bank records supplied the sole evidence of klan activity in a town or city, it has not always been possible for the committee to identify the exact headquarters of a local klan unit. Therefore, the committee has in some cases cited as a klavern location the town in which klansmen utilized banking facilities.

Association of Arkansas Klans

| County | City or town | Designation |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Jefferson..... | Pine Bluff..... | |
| Miller..... | Texarkana..... | |

Association of Georgia Klans

| County | City or town | Designation |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| Chatham..... | Savannah..... | |

¹ The methods used in arriving at such compilations are explained in more detail on p. 19 of this report.

Association of South Carolina Klans

| County | Clty or town | Designation |
|-----------------|--------------------|--|
| Anderson..... | Anderson..... | Klavern No. 694. |
| Do..... | Williamston..... | AKIA Club No. 14. |
| Charleston..... | Charleston..... | Klavern No. 794. |
| Greenwood..... | Ninety-Six..... | Klavern No. 96. |
| Lancaster..... | Lancaster..... | Klavern No. 252. |
| Do..... | do..... | Camp Creek Club. |
| Lexington..... | West Columbia..... | West Columbia Klavern No. 335 (also referred to as West Columbia Club or Majority Citizens League). |
| Newberry..... | Newberry..... | Klavern No. 790. |

Dixie Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.

| State and county | City or town | Designation |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Tennessee: Hamilton..... | Chattanooga..... | Klavern No. 1 (Old Hickory Club). |
| Georgia: Whitfield..... | Dalton..... | |
| Murray..... | Chatsworth..... | |
| Alabama: Calhoun..... | Anniston..... | |

Improved Order of the U.S. Klans

| State and county | City or town | Designation |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Georgia: De Kalb..... | Lithonia..... | Klavern No. 33. |
| Heralson..... | Tallapoosa..... | |
| Alabama: Bullock..... | Union Springs..... | |
| Perry..... | Heiberger..... | |
| Florida: Marion..... | Ocala..... | Sportsman's Club No. 3 (Ocala Hunt Club). |
| Duval..... | Jacksonville..... | Poinsettia Unit 101. |
| Do..... | do..... | Stonewall Jackson No. 1. |

Militant Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

| State and county | Clty or town | Designation |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Florida: Duval..... | Jacksonville..... | |

National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.

| State and county | City or town | Designation |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---|
| Alabama: Cherokee..... | Centre..... | Group formerly known as the Vigilantes. |
| Georgia: | | |
| De Kalb..... | Tucker..... | |
| Cobb..... | Smyrna..... | |
| Lamar..... | Barnesville..... | |
| Hart..... | Hartwell..... | |
| Louisiana: | | |
| Caddo..... | Shreveport..... | |
| Red River..... | Coushatta..... | |
| North Carolina: Wilson..... | Wilson..... | |
| Ohio: | | |
| Franklin..... | Columbus..... | |
| Hamilton..... | Cincinnati..... | |
| Warren..... | Oregonia..... | |

Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Louisiana ¹

| Parish | City or town | Designation |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| Ascension..... | New River..... | New River Rifle Club. |
| Bienville..... | Arcadia..... | Arcadia Sportsman Club. |
| Bossier..... | Bossier City..... | |
| Calcasieu..... | Lake Charles..... | |
| Catahoula..... | | Catahoula Sportsman Club. |
| Claiborne..... | Homer..... | Homer Hunting & Fishing Club. |
| Concordia..... | Morville..... | |
| Do..... | Vidalia..... | Vidalia Sportsman's Club. |
| East Baton Rouge..... | Baker..... | Baker Hunting & Fishing Club. |
| Do..... | Baton Rouge..... | |
| Do..... | Pride..... | Pride Sportsman League. |
| East Feliciana..... | Clinton..... | Clinton Hunting & Fishing Club. |
| Evangeline..... | Turkey Creek..... | Turkey Creek Rod & Gun Club. |
| Franklin..... | Winnsboro..... | |
| Grant..... | Dry Prong..... | Pollock Hunting & Fishing Club; changed to Little River Rod & Gun Club. |
| Jefferson..... | Kenner..... | |
| La Salle..... | Jena..... | Jena Hunting & Fishing Club. |
| Lincoln..... | Choudrant..... | Choudrant Rod & Gun Club. |
| Livingston..... | Denham Springs..... | |
| Do..... | Watson..... | Watson Hunting Club. |
| Madison..... | Delta..... | Delta Sportsman Club. |
| Do..... | Tallulah..... | |
| Natchitoches..... | Natchitoches..... | Cane River Hunting & Fishing Club. |
| Ouachita..... | Monroe..... | Northeast Gun Club. |
| Do..... | do..... | Okaloosa Hunting & Fishing Club. |
| Do..... | Sterlington..... | Sterlington Hunting & Fishing Club. |
| Do..... | Swartz..... | Swartz Hunting & Fishing Club. |
| Rapides..... | Alexandria..... | |
| Do..... | Deville..... | Deville Hunting & Fishing Club. |
| Do..... | Hineston..... | Hineston Hunting & Fishing Club. |
| Richland..... | Delhi..... | Delhi Sportsman Club. |
| Do..... | Rural community..... | Boeuf River Hunting Club. |
| Sabine..... | Many..... | Many Hunting & Fishing Club. |

See footnote at end of table.

*Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Louisiana*¹—Continued

| Parish | City or town | Designation |
|-------------------|------------------|---|
| St. Helena..... | Pine Grove..... | Pine Grove Hunting & Fishing Club. |
| St. Tammany..... | Bush..... | Bush Hunting & Fishing Club No. 1055. |
| Do..... | Covington..... | Covington Hunting & Fishing Club. |
| Do..... | Folsom..... | Folsom Sportsman's Club. |
| Do..... | Pearl River..... | Pearl River Hunting & Fishing Lodge No. 1028. |
| Tangipahoa..... | Amite..... | |
| Do..... | Roseland..... | Roseland Hunting Club. |
| Tensas..... | | Tensas Sportsman Club. |
| Washington..... | Bogalusa..... | |
| Do..... | Franklinton..... | |
| Do..... | Varnado..... | Varnado Sportsmans Club. |
| West Carroll..... | | West Carroll Rifleman Club. |
| Winn..... | Winnfield..... | Winnfield Hunting & Fishing Club. |

¹ These klaverns were determined by the committee to be in operation at one time or another within the period 1964-66. No attempt has been made to link the klaverns with the various independent factions into which the Original Knights split in the fall of 1964. It should be noted that most of the listed klaverns had become inactive or had affiliated with the rival United Klans of America by January 1967.

U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.

| State and county | City or town | Designation |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Georgia: Fulton..... | College Park..... | Klavern No. 297. |

United Florida Ku Klux Klan

| County | City or town | Designation |
|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| Alachua..... | Gainesville..... | Patriot Klavern. |
| Brevard..... | Melbourne..... | Melbourne Klavern. |
| Columbia..... | Lake City..... | Lake City Klavern. |
| Duval..... | Jacksonville..... | Jacksonville Klavern No. 502 (also known as Paul Revere Historical Society; and Duval Fellowship Club). |
| Do..... | do..... | Robert E. Lee Klavern No. 506. |
| Do..... | do..... | Robert E. Lee Klavern No. 513. |
| Do..... | do..... | Robert E. Lee Klavern No. 520. |
| Highlands..... | Sebring..... | Imperial Club No. 27-1. |
| Hillsborough..... | Plant City..... | East Hillsborough Sportsman's Club. |
| Lake..... | Mount Dora..... | |
| Marion..... | Ocala..... | Marion Klavern. |
| Nassau..... | Yulee..... | Nassau County Klavern No. 501. |
| Orange..... | Apopka..... | West Orange Sportsman's Lodge No. 7-3. |
| Do..... | Ocoee..... | Sherwood Club No. 7-2. |
| Do..... | Orlando..... | The 7-1 Club. |
| Pasco..... | Dade City..... | Confederate Club No. 38. |

United Florida Ku Klux Klan—Continued

| County | City or town | Designation |
|---------------|--------------------|--|
| Polk..... | Lakeland..... | Forrest Club No. 11 (United Gun Club). |
| Do..... | Auburndale..... | Auburndale Fisherman's Club. |
| Do..... | Haines City..... | Central Sportsmans Club No. 101. |
| Do..... | Lake Wales..... | Lake Wales Pioneer Club No. 5-4. |
| Putnam..... | Palatka..... | |
| St. John..... | St. Augustine..... | St. Augustine Klavern No. 519 (Ancient City Gun Club). |
| Union..... | Lake Butler..... | |
| Volusia..... | Samsula..... | DeLand Sportsmans Club. |

United Klans of America, Inc., Realm of Alabama

| County | City or town | Designation |
|-----------------|--------------------|--|
| Butler..... | Greenville..... | Greenville Klavern. |
| Choctaw..... | Silas-Needham..... | |
| Clark..... | Jackson..... | Clark-Washington Hunting & Fishing Club. |
| Coffee..... | Enterprise..... | |
| Crenshaw..... | Brantley..... | White Patriots. |
| Cullman..... | Cullman..... | |
| Do..... | Hanceville..... | |
| De Kalb..... | Fort Payne..... | Wills Valley Hunting Club. |
| Etowah..... | Gadsden..... | Confederate Lodge No. 304. |
| Fayette..... | Fayette..... | Fayette S. A. Club. |
| Green..... | Eutaw..... | Unit No. 47 (Highway 14 Hunting Club). |
| Hale..... | Akron..... | Blanca Club. |
| Do..... | Greensboro..... | Greensboro Klavern. |
| Henry..... | Abbeville..... | Henry County No. 49 Club. |
| Houston..... | Columbia..... | The 51 Club. |
| Do..... | Dothan..... | Houston County Klavern. |
| Jackson..... | Hollywood..... | |
| Do..... | Scottsboro..... | Scottsboro Klavern. |
| Jefferson..... | Bessemer..... | Bessemer Klavern No. 20 (Young Men's Social Club). |
| Do..... | do..... | Confederate Lodge No. 11. |
| Do..... | Birmingham..... | Eastview Klavern No. 13. |
| Do..... | Tarrant City..... | Confederate No. 14. |
| Do..... | Warrior..... | Warrior Klavern. |
| Lawrence..... | Moulton..... | Moulton Klavern. |
| Do..... | do..... | Ladies Auxiliary No. 8. |
| Marengo..... | Demopolis..... | Demopolis Klavern No. 46. |
| Do..... | Dixons Mills..... | Ladies Confederate Dixons Mills Unit. |
| Do..... | Linden..... | Ladies Confederates. |
| Do..... | do..... | Linden Unit No. 10. |
| Do..... | do..... | |
| Do..... | Thomaston..... | UKA No. 54. |
| Do..... | Sweet Water..... | Ladies Auxiliary. |
| Montgomery..... | Montgomery..... | White Patriots. |
| Do..... | do..... | Lawrence Lodge No. 610. |
| Morgan..... | Decatur..... | Decatur Klavern. |
| Sumter..... | Cuba..... | Club No. 50. |
| Tuscaloosa..... | Tuscaloosa..... | Tuscaloosa Klavern No. 5. |
| Walker..... | Dora..... | Young Men's Social Club. |
| Do..... | Jasper..... | Klavern No. 52. |
| Washington..... | Wagarville..... | Bassett Creek Hunting Club. |

United Klans of America, Inc., Realm of Arkansas

| County | City or town | Designation |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Ashley..... | Crossett..... | Hamburg Sportsman Club. |
| Do..... | Hamburg..... | |
| Do..... | Wilmot..... | |
| Bradley..... | Hermitage..... | Gravel Ridge Hunters Lodge. |
| Drew..... | Monticello..... | Monticello Mens Club. |
| Jefferson..... | Pine Bluff..... | Pine Bluff Klavern. |
| Lincoln..... | Star City..... | Unit No. 2 (Cairo Hunting Lodge). |
| Union..... | El Dorado..... | |
| Do..... | do..... | Men's Club of Strong Community. |
| Do..... | Strong..... | |

United Klans of America, Inc., Realm of Delaware

| County | City or town | Designation |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------|
| New Castle..... | Bear..... | Unit No. 5. |
| Do..... | New Castle..... | New Castle Unit No. 4. |
| Do..... | Wilmington..... | Wilmington Unit No. 1. |
| Do..... | do..... | Limestone Debating Club. |
| New Castle (Delaware) and Cecil (Maryland). | | Unit No. 3. |

United Klans of America, Inc., Realm of Florida

| County | City or town | Designation |
|-------------------|---------------------|---|
| Brevard..... | Melbourne..... | West Melbourne Fellowship Club. |
| Do..... | do..... | Ladies auxiliary. |
| Do..... | Titusville..... | Broward Fellowship Club. Broward Rod & Reel Club. Broward Club. |
| Broward..... | Davie..... | |
| Do..... | Ft. Lauderdale..... | |
| Do..... | do..... | |
| Do..... | Hollywood..... | Ladies auxiliary. |
| Do..... | do..... | |
| Citrus..... | Hernando..... | Do. |
| Do..... | do..... | Dade County Klavern No. 6. |
| Dade..... | Miami..... | Dade County Klavern No. 7. |
| Do..... | do..... | Klavern No. 2 Women's |
| Duval..... | Jacksonville..... | Auxiliary (Friendship Club). |
| Do..... | do..... | Jacksonville Klavern No. 2. |
| Do..... | do..... | Poinsettia Unit No. 101. |
| Do..... | do..... | Stonewall Jackson Unit No. 1. |
| Highlands..... | Venus..... | Venus Rescue Service. |
| Indian River..... | Vero Beach..... | Tri-City Sportsman Club. |
| Lake..... | Leesburg..... | Ladies auxiliary. |
| Do..... | do..... | |
| Marion..... | Bellevue..... | Summerfield Sewing Auxiliary. |
| Do..... | do..... | Summerfield Fellowship Club. |
| Do..... | Ocala..... | Ocala Klavern. |
| Pinellas..... | Clearwater..... | Clearwater Klavern. |
| Do..... | Pinellas Park..... | Wildwood Sewing Auxiliary. Wildwood Sportsman Club. |
| Sumter..... | Wildwood..... | |
| Do..... | do..... | |

United Klans of America, Inc., Realm of Georgia

| County | City or town | Designation |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| Appling..... | Baxley..... | Altamaha Men's Club No. 72. |
| Barrow..... | Winder..... | Paradise No. 115. |
| Bartow..... | Adairsville..... | Adairsville Klavern. |
| Do..... | White..... | Wolf Den Klavern No. 411. |
| Ben Hill..... | Fitzgerald..... | Fitzgerald Klavern. |
| Bibb..... | Macon..... | Bibb County Klavern No. 115 (formerly known as Ghost Klavern No. 115). |
| Do..... | do..... | Magnolia Sportsman Club No. 10. |
| Burke..... | Waynesboro..... | Waynesboro Klavern No. 310 (Sportsman Club). |
| Butts..... | Jackson..... | Impala No. 42. |
| Carroll..... | Carrollton..... | Carrollton Klavern. |
| Chatham..... | Savannah..... | Ladies of Savannah. |
| Do..... | do..... | United Social Klub No. 41. |
| Cherokee..... | Canton..... | Canton Klavern No. 70. |
| Clarke..... | Athens..... | Clarke County Klavern No. 244. |
| Clayton..... | Jonesboro..... | Clayton County Klavern No. 52 (Clayton Civic Club, Inc.; Klayton Men's Club). |
| Cobb..... | Marietta..... | Joseph E. Johnson Club No. 61. |
| Do..... | Mableton..... | Nathan Bedford Forrest Klavern No. 1 |
| Cook..... | Adel..... | Adel Klavern. |
| Coweta..... | Newnan..... | Newnan Klavern. |
| Decatur..... | Bainbridge..... | Flint River Men's Group No. 30 (Flint River Sportsman Club). |
| De Kalb..... | Vicinity of Atlanta..... | Confederate Klavern No. 2. |
| Do..... | Decatur..... | Central De Kalb Civic Club. |
| Do..... | Doraville..... | Fiery Cross Klavern No. 113. |
| Do..... | Lithonia..... | Kelly Haines Klavern No. 9. |
| Do..... | do..... | Ladies Akia No. 1. |
| Do..... | do..... | Lithonia No. 57 Club. |
| Dougherty..... | Albany..... | Flint River Men's Club No. 8. |
| Early..... | Blakely..... | Early Lodge No. 35. |
| Elbert..... | Elberton..... | Elberton Klavern. |
| Emanuel..... | Swainsboro..... | Swainsboro Klavern No. 314. |
| Floyd..... | Rome..... | Rome Klavern. |
| Forsyth..... | Cumming..... | Straight Arrow No. 17. |
| Do..... | Hapeville..... | |
| Do..... | Roswell..... | Cherokee 92 Men's Club. |
| Gilmer..... | Elijay..... | Yukon Klavern No. 5. |
| Gwinnett..... | Buford..... | Pine Valley No. 99 (Pine Valley Lodge). |
| Do..... | Dacula..... | Lilburn Men's Club No. 229. |
| Do..... | Lawrenceville..... | Zingari Klavern No. 332. |
| Do..... | Lilburn..... | Ladies A.K.I.A. |
| Habersham..... | Clarkesville..... | Clarkesville Klavern. |
| Hall..... | Gainesville..... | Gainesville Klavern. |
| Henry..... | Locust Grove..... | Lakeview Men's Club. |
| Do..... | McDonough..... | Henry County Klavern No. 60. |
| Jackson..... | Braselton..... | |
| Newton..... | Covington..... | Pioneer Sportsman Club. |
| Do..... | do..... | Rocky Plains Klavern No. 38. |
| Oglethorpe..... | Crawford..... | Oglethorpe County Klavern No. 244. |
| Do..... | Rural area..... | Tri-County Klavern No. 65. |
| Seminole..... | Donalsonville..... | Donalsonville Lodge No. 3. |

United Klans of America, Inc., Realm of Georgia—Continued

| County | City or town | Designation |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Spalding..... | Griffin..... | Spalding County Klavern No. 25. |
| Sumter..... | Americus..... | 7-11 Sportsman Club. |
| Taliaferro..... | Crawfordville..... | |
| Thomas..... | Coolidge..... | Coolidge Fishing Club. |
| Walton..... | Bold Spring..... | Vinegar Hill Klavern No. 53. |
| Do..... | Monroe..... | Douglas Klavern No. 714. |
| White..... | Cleveland..... | White County No. 66. |
| Wilkes..... | Washington..... | Wilkes County Club No. 301. |

United Klans of America, Inc., Realm of Louisiana

| Parish | City or town | Designation |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Ascension..... | Prairieville..... | |
| Calcasieu..... | Westlake..... | |
| East Baton Rouge..... | Baton Rouge..... | Chatham Hunting & Fishing Club. |
| Jackson..... | Chatham..... | Dugdemonice Hunting Club. |
| Do..... | Jonesboro..... | |
| Do..... | Do..... | |
| Jefferson..... | Kenner..... | Unit No. 557. |
| Lincoln..... | Choudrant..... | Calhoun Businessmen's Association. |
| Do..... | Dubach..... | Dubach Hunting & Fishing Club. |
| Do..... | Ruston..... | Ruston Klavern. |
| Morehouse..... | Bastrop..... | |
| Orleans..... | New Orleans..... | New Orleans Klavern. |
| Ouachita..... | Monroe..... | Green Thumb Garden Club (Ladies Auxiliary No. 4). |
| Do..... | do..... | Monroe Hunting & Fishing Club (Unit No. 539). |
| Do..... | do..... | Okaloosa Hunting & Fishing Club. |
| Do..... | do..... | Ouachita Parish Hunting & Fishing Club. |
| Do..... | Sterlington..... | Sterlington Hunting & Fishing Club. |
| Do..... | Swartz..... | Swartz Hunting & Fishing Club (Unit No. 559). |
| Do..... | West Monroe..... | Ladies Auxiliary No. 3. |
| Do..... | do..... | |
| Rapides..... | Alexandria..... | |
| Saint Tammany..... | Covington..... | Ladies Auxiliary No. 6. |
| Do..... | Slidell-Pearl River..... | |
| Union..... | Bernice..... | Bernice Sportsman's Club. |
| Do..... | do..... | Taylor Town Hunting Club. |
| Do..... | Farmerville..... | Farmerville Klavern No. 534. |
| Do..... | Junction City..... | Junction City Sportsman's Club. |
| Do..... | Marion..... | Marion Hunting & Fishing Club. |
| Washington..... | Bogalusa..... | |
| Winn..... | Winnfield..... | Ward 10 Hunting Club. |

United Klans of America, Inc., Realm of Maryland

| County | City or town | Designation |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Anne Arundel..... | Ferndale-Pasadena. | Our Fishing Club. |
| Baltimore..... | Baltimore..... | |
| Do..... | do..... | |
| Do..... | Phoenix..... | |

United Klans of America, Inc., Michigan

| County | City or town | Designation |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Genesee..... | Flint..... | |
| Wayne..... | Detroit..... | |
| Do..... | Taylor..... | |

United Klans of America, Inc., Realm of Mississippi¹

| County | City or town | Designation |
|-----------------|--------------------|--|
| Adams..... | Natchez..... | Adams County Civic & Betterment Association (Unit No. 719) |
| Do..... | do..... | |
| Benton..... | Ashland..... | White People's March for Freedom. |
| Bolivar..... | Beulah..... | |
| Choctaw..... | Ackerman..... | |
| Clarke..... | Long Creek..... | Long Creek Klavern. |
| Do..... | Pachuto..... | Pachuto Klavern. |
| Do..... | Quitman..... | Kon Klave Klub. |
| Clay..... | Cedar Bluff..... | Klan Unit No. 745. |
| Grenada..... | Grenada..... | Grenada Klavern. |
| Hinds..... | Edwards..... | Edwards Klavern. |
| Do..... | Jackson..... | Mississippi Unit No. 726. |
| Do..... | do..... | UKA 718. |
| Holmes..... | Durant..... | Durant Klavern. |
| Do..... | Goodman..... | Mississippi Unit No. 716. |
| Humphreys..... | Louise..... | |
| Jasper..... | Bay Springs..... | Bay Springs Klavern. |
| Jones..... | Laurel..... | Laurel Klavern. |
| Kemper..... | De Kalb..... | Kemper County Unit. |
| Do..... | Preston..... | Preston Klavern. |
| Lafayette..... | Oxford..... | Mississippi Unit No. 732. |
| Lauderdale..... | Collinsville..... | Collinsville Klavern. |
| Do..... | Meridian..... | Meridian Unit No. 720. |
| Lawrence..... | Jayess..... | Jayess Klavern. |
| Leake..... | Carthage..... | Leake County Unit. |
| Lee..... | Tupelo..... | Lee County Unit. |
| Leflore..... | Greenwood..... | |
| Lincoln..... | Brookhaven..... | Brookhaven Klavern No. 701. |
| Lowndes..... | Columbus..... | Mississippi Unit No. 737. |
| Do..... | do..... | Mississippi Unit No. 740. |
| Madison..... | Canton..... | Stork Club. |
| Marshall..... | Holly Springs..... | Marshall County Unit. |
| Neshoba..... | Philadelphia..... | Neshoba County Unit. |
| Newton..... | Decatur..... | |
| Do..... | Newton..... | Newton County Unit. |
| Do..... | Union..... | |

See footnote at end of table.

*United Klans of America, Inc., Realm of Mississippi*¹—Continued

| County | City or town | Designation |
|------------------|--|---|
| Oktibbeha..... | Maben..... | Miscellaneous Unit No. 730. |
| Do..... | Starkville..... | |
| Do..... | Sturgis..... | |
| Pearl River..... | McNeill..... | McNeill Klavern. |
| Do..... | Picayune..... | Picayune Unit No. 705. |
| Do..... | Crossroads Com- munity, Poplarville. | Unit No. 702 (United Conserva- tives of Mississippi, Inc., No. 1). |
| Pike..... | McComb..... | McComb Unit No. 700. (South Pike Marksmanship Association). |
| Do..... | do..... | McComb Unit No. 704. |
| Do..... | do..... | McComb Unit No. 711. |
| Do..... | do..... | McComb Unit No. 713. |
| Do..... | do..... | McComb Unit No. 714. |
| Do..... | do..... | McComb Unit No. 715. |
| Do..... | Magnolia..... | Pricedale Unit No. 712. |
| Do..... | Pricedale..... | |
| Rankin..... | Brandon..... | Rankin County Unit No. 726. |
| Do..... | Puckett..... | Rankin County Unit No. 702. |
| Do..... | do..... | Rankin County Unit No. 703. |
| Scott..... | Morton-Forkville..... | Scott County Unit. |
| Do..... | Morton-Polkville..... | Morton Klavern. |
| Sharkey..... | Delta City..... | Delta City Klavern. |
| Do..... | Rolling Fork..... | Rolling Fork Klavern. |
| Smith..... | Raleigh..... | Bond Klavern. Falkner Klavern. |
| Stone..... | Bond..... | |
| Tippah..... | Falkner..... | |
| Do..... | Ripley..... | Tippah County Unit No. 731. |
| Tishomingo..... | Iuka..... | Iuka Unit No. 735. |
| Walthall..... | Improve..... | Improve Klavern. |
| Warren..... | Vicksburg..... | Crossroads Klavern. Greenville Unit No. 736. (Greenville Unit No. 1.) |
| Washington..... | Glen Allan..... | |
| Do..... | Greenville..... | |
| Do..... | do..... | Hollandale Klavern. |
| Do..... | Hollandale..... | Buckatunna Klavern. |
| Wayne..... | Buckatunna..... | Wayne County Klavern. |
| Do..... | Waynesboro..... | Eupora Klavern. |
| Webster..... | Eupora..... | Mathiston Unit No. 728. |
| Do..... | Mathiston..... | Louisville Unit No. 729. |
| Winston..... | Louisville..... | Winston County Unit No. 714. |
| Do..... | do..... | Yazoo Unit No. 727. |
| Yazoo..... | Yazoo City..... | Yazoo County Unit. |
| Do..... | do..... | |

¹The majority of klaverns listed hereafter had become inactive as of January 1967. See pp. 30, 31 for details.

United Klans of America, Inc., New Jersey

(No active klaverns. See p. 36 of report for details.)

United Klans of America, Inc., New York

| County | City or town | Designation |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| New York and Queens... | New York City... | Klavern No. 1. |

United Klans of America, Inc., Realm of North Carolina

| County | City or town | Designation |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--|
| Alamance..... | Burlington..... | Klavern No. 62 UKA, Inc. |
| Do..... | Graham..... | Graham Game Club (Unit No. 50). |
| Anson..... | Peachland..... | Anson Sportsman Club. |
| Beaufort..... | Aurora..... | |
| Do..... | Bath..... | |
| Do..... | Belhaven..... | Belhaven Klavern. |
| Do..... | do..... | Ladies Auxilliary No. 43. |
| Do..... | Blounts Creek..... | Ladies Auxilliary (Unit No. 46). |
| Do..... | do..... | Unit No. 35 (Blounts Creek Klavern). |
| Do..... | Chocowinity..... | Unit No. 103. |
| Do..... | Washington..... | Ladies auxilliary. |
| Do..... | do..... | Unit No. 18. |
| Do..... | Pantego..... | Unit No. 81. |
| Bertie..... | Lewiston..... | B. & H. Sporting Club. |
| Brunswick..... | Bolivia..... | |
| Do..... | Freeland..... | |
| Do..... | Shallotte..... | |
| Do..... | Supply..... | Unit No. 28 (Supply Improvement Association). |
| Burke..... | Morganton..... | Burke County Improvement Society. |
| Do..... | do..... | W-A-M-B-A (Ladies Auxilliary). |
| Caldwell..... | Gamewell..... | |
| Do..... | Lenoir..... | |
| Carteret..... | Morehead City..... | Newport Fellowship Club. |
| Do..... | Stella..... | Unit No. 153. |
| Catawba..... | Hickory..... | Catawba Improvement Association (Unit No. 83). |
| Chatham..... | Goldston..... | Central Carolina Ladies League. |
| Do..... | Bynum-Pittsboro..... | Chatham Citizens Club (Unit No. 19). |
| Chowan..... | Edenton..... | Chowan Boat Club. |
| Cleveland..... | Kings Mountain..... | Red Wood Lodge (Unit No. 35). |
| Do..... | Shelby..... | Hunters Club. |
| Do..... | do..... | Ladies auxilliary. |
| Columbus..... | Whiteville..... | Columbus County Sportsman Club. |
| Craven..... | Cove City..... | Cove City Hunting Club. |
| Do..... | Dover..... | Dover Community Club. |
| Do..... | New Bern..... | Craven County Improvement Association (New Bern Klavern No. 33). |
| Do..... | New Bern-Vanceboro..... | Craven County Ladies Auxilliary |
| Do..... | Vanceboro..... | Craven Fellowship Club No. 1. |
| Do..... | do..... | Craven Fellowship Club No. 2. |
| Cumberland..... | Fayetteville..... | Cumberland County Patriots (Klavern No. 89). |
| Do..... | do..... | East Side Fellowship Club. |
| Davidson..... | Lexington..... | Davidson County Sportsman Club. |
| Do..... | Thomasville..... | Thomasville Brotherhood Club. |

See footnotes at end of table.

United Klans of America, Inc., Realm of North Carolina—Continued

| County | City or town | Designation |
|----------------|------------------------------|--|
| Duplin..... | Beulaville..... | Clark's Game Bird Farm. |
| Do..... | do..... | New River Fishing Club. |
| Do..... | do..... | Limestone Fishing Club (Unit No. 48). |
| Do..... | Chinquapin..... | Back Swamp Hunting Club. |
| Do..... | Faison..... | Triple Ace Club. |
| Do..... | Roschill..... | Sportsman Club. |
| Do..... | Warsaw..... | Warsaw Fellowship Club. |
| Do..... | Wallace..... | Cape Fear Fishing Club (later Pin Hook Improvement Association). |
| Do..... | do..... | Wallace Fellowship Club. |
| Durham..... | Durham..... | Friendly Circle (Ladies Auxiliary). |
| Do..... | do..... | Town & Country Sportsman Club. |
| Edgecombe..... | Rocky Mount..... | Tri-County Sportsman Club (Unit No. 24). |
| Do..... | Tarboro..... | Tarboro Klavern No. 43. |
| Forsyth..... | Winston-Salem..... | |
| Franklin..... | Bunn..... | Bunn Saddle Club. |
| Do..... | Centerville..... | Centerville Klavern. |
| Do..... | Louisburg..... | Ladies auxiliary. |
| Do..... | do..... | Franklin County Improvement Association (Unit No. 121). |
| Gaston..... | Bessemer City..... | |
| Do..... | Cherryville..... | Gaston County Sportsman Club (Unit No. 34). |
| Do..... | Dallas..... | |
| Do..... | Gastonia..... | Ladies auxiliary. |
| Do..... | Mount Holly..... | Dixie Travel Club. |
| Gates..... | Hobbsville..... | |
| Granville..... | Stem..... | Stem Klavern. |
| Greene..... | Ormondsville..... | Ormondsville Loyal Fellowship Association. |
| Do..... | Snow Hill..... | Greene County Improvement Association. |
| Do..... | Walstonburg..... | Walstonburg Klavern. |
| Guilford..... | Greensboro..... | Haw River Fishing Club. |
| Do..... | do..... | Guilford County Boosters Club (Club No. 130). |
| Do..... | do..... | Travelers Club. |
| Do..... | do..... | Traveler's Auxiliary. |
| Do..... | Greensboro-Pleasant Garden. | Pinedale Saddle Club (Unit No. 10). |
| Do..... | High Point..... | High Point Brotherhood Club. |
| Do..... | Stokesdale..... | Unit No. 216. |
| Do..... | Whitesett ¹ | |
| Halifax..... | Enfield..... | Enfield Klavern. |
| Do..... | Enfield-Weldon..... | Halifax County Ladies Club. |
| Do..... | Halifax-Weldon..... | Halifax-Weldon Klavern. |
| Do..... | Roanoke Rapids..... | Roanoke Rapids Klavern No. 40. (Ladies Auxiliary). |
| Harnett..... | Angier..... | Black River Improvement Club. |
| Do..... | Dunn..... | Harnett County Improvement Association (Unit No. 22). |
| Do..... | do..... | Harnett County Ladies League. |
| Do..... | do. ² | |
| Do..... | Lillington..... | Central Improvement Association of Lillington. |
| Hereford..... | Murfreesboro..... | |

See footnotes at end of table.

United Klans of America, Inc., Realm of North Carolina- continued

| County | City or town | Designation |
|------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Hyde..... | Swanquarter..... | Swanquarter Klavern. |
| Iredell..... | Statesville..... | Statesville Klavern. |
| Johnston..... | Benson-Dunn..... | Meadow Improvement Association. |
| Do..... | Clayton..... | Ranch Gun Club. |
| Do..... | Pine Level..... | |
| Do..... | Selma..... | Wilder's Golf Club. |
| Jones..... | Maysville..... | |
| Do..... | Trenton..... | Unit No. 196. |
| Lee..... | Sanford..... | Lee County Improvement Association (Unit No. 23). |
| Lenoir..... | Deep Run..... | Tulla Mill Recreation Club. |
| Do..... | Kinston..... | Ladies auxiliary. |
| Do..... | do..... | Beaver Creek Men's Fellowship Club (Unit No. 66). |
| Do..... | do..... | Lenoir Fellowship Club. |
| Do..... | do..... | Trent Community Club. |
| Do..... | do..... | Neuse Hunting Club. |
| Do..... | La Grange..... | |
| Do..... | Pink Hill..... | |
| Do..... | do..... | Rainbow Circle (Ladies Auxiliary) |
| Do..... | Whitnel..... | Caldwell Improvement Association. |
| Lincoln..... | Lincolnton..... | Lincoln County W. P. Lodge. |
| McDowell..... | Marion..... | McDowell's Sportsman |
| Martin..... | Williamston..... | Martin County Ladies Improvement Club. |
| Do..... | do..... | Martin County Sportsman Club (Unit No. 4). |
| Mecklenburg..... | Charlotte..... | Mecklenburg Sportsman Club. |
| Montgomery..... | Biscoe..... | Little River Club No. 27. |
| Do..... | Candor..... | Candor Unit. |
| Do..... | Star..... | Montgomery County Ladies Auxiliary. |
| Moore..... | Southern Pines..... | 211 Pointers Club (Unit No. 63). |
| Nash..... | Middlesex..... | Middlesex Klavern. |
| Do..... | Nashville..... | Nash County Charter Service (Unit No. 51). |
| New Hanover..... | Wilmington..... | New Hanover County Improvement Association, Inc. |
| Do..... | East Wilmington..... | East Wilmington Klavern. |
| Do..... | Wilmington..... | Ladies of the Knights Circle. |
| Do..... | Wrightsville Beach..... | Wrightsville Beach Klavern. |
| Do..... | do..... | Ladies of the Knights Circle. |
| Northampton..... | Pleasant Hill..... | Pleasant Hill Klavern. |
| Onslow..... | Holly Ridge..... | Top Sail Fishing Association (LaRose Fishing ACC Club). |
| Do..... | do..... | Ladies Auxiliary of the Surf Club. |
| Do..... | Jacksonville..... | Jacksonville Sports Club. |
| Do..... | do..... | Community Improvement Association. |
| Do..... | do..... | Onslow County Improvement Association. |
| Do..... | do..... | Ladies auxiliary. |
| Do..... | Richlands ³ | |
| Do..... | Sneads Ferry..... | Sneads Ferry Fellowship Club (Unit No. 154). |
| Do..... | Swansboro..... | Swansboro-White Oak Fishing Club. |

See footnotes at end of table.

United Klans of America, Inc., Realm of North Carolina—Continued

| County | City or town | Designation |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Orange..... | Hillsboro..... | The Sportsman's Lakeside Lodge. |
| Do..... | do..... | Hillsboro Ladies Auxillary. |
| Pamlico..... | Stonewall..... | Pamlico County Ladies Auxiliary |
| Pasquotank..... | Elizabeth City..... | Elizabeth City Klavern. |
| Pender..... | Currie-Atkinson..... | Pender County Improvement Association. |
| Person..... | Roxboro..... | Quilting Club (Ladies Auxiliary). |
| Do..... | do..... | Roxboro Fishing Club. |
| Pitt..... | Ayden..... | Ayden Garden Club (Ladies Auxiliary). |
| Do..... | Ayden-Greenville..... | Ayden Christian Fellowship Club. |
| Do..... | Farmville..... | Pitt County Improvement Association (Unit No. 37). |
| Do..... | Fountain..... | Fountain Klavern. |
| Do..... | Greenville (East Carolina Station). | Benevolent Association Unit No. 53 (Pitt County Christian Fellowship Club). |
| Do..... | Grifton..... | Grifton Christian Society. |
| Do..... | Pactolus..... | Pactolus Hunting Club (NC Unit No. 162). |
| Do..... | Winterville..... | Benevolent Association. |
| Randolph..... | Asheboro..... | White Citizens of Randolph. |
| Do..... | do..... | Ladies auxiliary. |
| Do..... | Julian-Whitsett..... | White Citizens of Whitsett. |
| Do..... | Seagrove..... | |
| Do..... | Sophia..... | Sophia Rebels Club. |
| Do..... | do..... | Dixie Belle Ladies Club. |
| Richmond..... | Rockingham..... | Sandhill Stag Club (later Richmond County Unit No. 32). |
| Robeson..... | Lumberton..... | Lumberton Klavern. |
| Rockingham..... | Leadsville..... | Draper Hunting Club. |
| Do..... | Reidsville..... | Fine Fellows Club. |
| Rowan..... | Landis..... | South Rowan Gun Club. |
| Do..... | Salisbury-Spencer..... | Rowan Sportsman's Club (Unit No. 1). |
| Rutherford..... | Rutherfordton..... | Coon Hunters Club. |
| Sampson..... | Clinton..... | Unit No. 46 (the Enterprise Club or Harmony Club; later West Duplin Boating & Fishing Club). |
| Do..... | Roseboro..... | Hunting Club. |
| Do..... | Salemburg..... | Little Coharie Improvement Association (later Tar Heel Development Association, Sampson County). |
| Stanly..... | Albemarle..... | Stanly Improvement Association. |
| Surry..... | Mount Airy..... | Surry County Sportsman Club. |
| Tyrrell..... | Columbia..... | Tyrrell County Men's Club. |
| Union..... | Monroe..... | Unit No. 225. |
| Vance..... | Henderson..... | Family Improvement Club (Ladies Auxiliary). |
| Do..... | do..... | Keystone Club. |
| Wake..... | Apex..... | Apex Ladies League. |
| Do..... | do..... | Apex Restoration Association (later Apex Unit, UKA, Inc.). |
| Do..... | Willow Springs..... | Willow Springs Restoration Association. |
| Do..... | Garner..... | Garner Improvement Association. |
| Do..... | Knightdale..... | Knightdale Klavern. |

See footnotes at end of table.

United Klans of America, Inc., Realm of North Carolina—Continued

| County | City or town | Designation |
|------------|--------------------|--|
| Wake | Neuse | Neuse Rescue Service (Unit No. 41). |
| Do | Raleigh | Eastern Triangle Ladies League. |
| Do | do | Unit No. 70. |
| Do | do | Capital City Restoration Association (Unit No. 100). |
| Do | Wake Forest | Wake Forest Restoration Service. |
| Do | Wendell | Black River Improvement Club. |
| Do | do | Riverside Sportsman Club. |
| Do | Zebulon | NC Unit No. 75. |
| Washington | Creswell | Washington County Fellowship Club. |
| Do | Plymouth | Sons of Democracy. |
| Warren | Norlina-Warrenton. | Warren County Improvement Association (Unit No. 30). |
| Do | Norlina | Warren Women's Improvement Association. |
| Wayne | Goldsboro | Wayne County Improvement Association (Unit No. 38). |
| Do | Mount Olive | Sand Hill Hunting Club. |
| Do | do | Fellowship Club. |
| Do | do | Better Citizens Club. |
| Do | Pikeville | Wayne County Sewing Circle (Ladies Auxiliary). |
| Do | Seven Springs | Seven Springs Unit. |
| Wilson | Lucama-Wilson | Wilson County Improvement Association (Unit No. 31). |
| Do | Wilson | Ladies Auxiliary No. 7. |

¹ See entry for Julian in Randolph County.

² See entry for Benson in Johnston County.

³ See entry for Chinquapin in Duplin County.

United Klans of America, Inc., Realm of Ohio

| County | City or town | Designation |
|----------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| Butler | Hamilton | Brotherhood No. 3. |
| Cuyahoga | Cleveland | Cleveland Klavern. |
| Franklin | Columbus | Columbus Klavern (Coon Hunters Club). |
| Licking | Newark | Newark Klavern. |

United Klans of America, Inc., Realm of Pennsylvania

| County | City or town | Designation |
|--------|--------------|------------------|
| Berks | Reading | Reading Klavern. |

United Klans of America, Inc., Realm of South Carolina

| County | City or town | Designation |
|-------------------|--------------------|--|
| Anderson..... | Anderson..... | Anderson Klavern. |
| Do..... | Williamston..... | AKIA No. 14 Club. |
| Beaufort..... | Beaufort..... | Hunting Club No. 18 (later Beaufort County Hunting Club No. 18). |
| Berkeley..... | Jamestown..... | |
| Do..... | St. Stephen..... | Santee Sportsman Club. |
| Calhoun..... | St. Matthews..... | Calhoun County Klavern. |
| Charleston..... | Charleston..... | Charleston Klavern. |
| Cherokee..... | Gaffney..... | Cherokee Sportsmans Club. |
| Chester..... | Chester..... | Richburg Sportsman Club (Unit No. 23). |
| Do..... | Fort Lawn..... | |
| Do..... | Lowrys..... | Lowrys Klavern. |
| Chesterfield..... | Cheraw..... | Chesterfield County Sportsmans Club. |
| Do..... | Jefferson..... | Catarrah Sports Club. |
| Clarendon..... | Turbeville..... | Douglas Sportsman Club (Unit No. 34). |
| Colleton..... | Walterboro..... | Unit No. 39. |
| Darlington..... | Darlington..... | Pee Dee Gun Club. |
| Do..... | Hartsville..... | Hartsville Sportsmans Club (Unit No. 24). |
| Do..... | Lamar..... | Lynches River Hunting Club. |
| Do..... | Society Hill..... | Cash Sportsman Club (Unit No. 36). |
| Dillon..... | Dillon..... | Odd Brothers Club No. 16. |
| Do..... | do..... | Odd Brothers Club No. 33. |
| Do..... | Lake View..... | Kemper Fishing Lodge. |
| Fairfield..... | Winnsboro..... | UKA, Inc., Lodge No. 28. |
| Florence..... | Florence..... | Magic City Lodge. |
| Do..... | do..... | Hannah Hawks Club. |
| Do..... | Lake City..... | |
| Georgetown..... | Andrews..... | Wa-Lin-Da Beach Club. |
| Do..... | Georgetown..... | Georgetown Tidewater Club. |
| Greenville..... | Greenville..... | Wade Hampton Club (Unit No. 1). |
| Jasper..... | Ridgeland..... | Brotherhood of Jasper County. |
| Kershaw..... | Camden..... | The Friendship Club. |
| Do..... | Kershaw..... | Kershaw Klavern. |
| Marion..... | Marion..... | Marion County Catfish Club. |
| Marlboro..... | Bennettsville..... | Red River Club (Unit No. 19). |
| Do..... | do..... | Bennettsville Unit. |
| Do..... | Mc Coll..... | Red Bluff Hunting Club. |
| Do..... | Wallace..... | Club No. 29. |
| Oconee..... | Seneca..... | Echo Valley Club. |
| Orangeburg..... | Orangeburg..... | Garden City Club. |
| Pickens..... | Pickens..... | Sportsmans Club (Unit No. 4). |
| Richland..... | Columbia..... | Capital City Sportsmans Club (Unit No. 9). |
| Do..... | West Columbia..... | Midway Club (Unit No. 5). |
| Spartanburg..... | Spartanburg..... | Lodge 21, UKA. |
| Do..... | Landrum..... | Round Hill Fishing Club. |
| Sumter..... | Sumter..... | Sumter Sportsmans Club (Unit No. 10). |
| Union..... | Union..... | M. Murphy Club. |
| Williamsburg..... | Kingstree..... | Black River Club (Unit No. 17). |
| Do..... | Hemingway..... | Hemingway Sportsmans Club (Klavern No. 9). |
| York..... | Rock Hill..... | R. H. Volunteers of America. |
| Do..... | York..... | |

United Klans of America, Inc., Realm of Tennessee

| County | City or town | Designation |
|---------------|--------------------|--|
| Blount..... | Maryville..... | Blount County Hunters Club (Maryville Klavern No. 1). |
| Davidson..... | Nashville..... | Davidson County Rescue Service. |
| Haywood..... | Brownsville..... | Brownsville Klavern. |
| Knox..... | Knoxville..... | Knoxville Klavern No. 3. |
| Madison..... | Jackson-Bemis..... | |
| McMinn..... | Etowah..... | Etowah Rescue Service (Unit No. 4). |
| Roane..... | Harriman..... | Harriman Volunteer Club (Unit No. 2). |
| Sevier..... | Sevierville..... | Sevierville Klavern No. 5. |
| Shelby..... | Memphis..... | Shelby County Klavern No. 6. |
| Tipton..... | Covington..... | Tipton County Community Center. |

United Klans of America, Inc., Realm of Texas

| County | City or town | Designation |
|----------------|-----------------|--|
| Angelina..... | Lufkin..... | Lufkin Klavern. |
| Galveston..... | Galveston..... | Action. |
| Do..... | Texas City..... | Texas City Klavern. |
| Grayson..... | Denison..... | Denison Klavern. |
| Harris..... | Houston..... | North Houston Klavern. |
| Do..... | do..... | Klavern No. 2. |
| Do..... | do..... | Houston Klavern No. 3. |
| Do..... | do..... | Jacinto City Citizens Committee for Law and Order. |
| Do..... | do..... | Ladies of the Ku Klux Klan. |
| Houston..... | Crockett..... | Crockett Klavern (Houston County Committee for Law and Order). |
| Orange..... | Vidor..... | Vidor Klavern. |
| Smith..... | Tyler..... | Tyler Klavern. ¹ |
| Travis..... | Austin..... | Austin Klavern. |
| Trinity..... | Groveton..... | Groveton Klavern. |

¹ Former Texas kleagle of the United Klans, George Otto, testified that the so-called Tyler Klavern was actually three groups of klansmen located in the areas of Tyler in Smith County, Lake Jackson in Brazoria County, and Frankston in Anderson County.

United Klans of America, Inc., Realm of Virginia

| County | City or town | Designation |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Amelia..... | Amelia..... | United Ladies Club. |
| Do..... | do..... | Chula Mens Club. |
| Brunswick..... | Lawrenceville..... | Brunswick Sportsman. |
| Do..... | do..... | Pichett Club. |
| Campbell..... | Rustburg..... | |
| Charlotte..... | | Charlotte County Anonymous Club. |
| Dinwiddie..... | Ettrick-Petersburg. | Tri-City Lodge. |
| Do..... | Petersburg..... | Tri-City Ladies Auxiliary. |
| Goochland..... | Goochland..... | Spencer Club. |
| Greensville..... | Emporia..... | Nottoway Club. |
| Halifax..... | South Boston..... | Virginia Hunting Club No. 1039. |
| Do..... | Virgilina..... | |
| Henrico..... | Richmond..... | Southside Handcraft Club. |
| Do..... | do..... | Virginia Rod & Gun Club. |
| Isle of Wight..... | Smithfield..... | Never Club. |
| Do..... | Walters..... | |
| Lunenburg..... | Victoria..... | Victoria Hunt Club. |
| Mecklenburg..... | Boydton-South Hill. | The 772 Club (Southside Sportsman Club No. 39). |
| Do..... | Chase City..... | Chase City Fellowship Club. |
| Do..... | La Crosse-South Hill. | South Hill "85" Club. |
| Nansemond..... | Holland-Suffolk..... | Nansemond & Suffolk Hunt Club. |
| Norfolk..... | Portsmouth..... | |
| Do..... | do..... | Women's Activity Club. |
| Northampton..... | Chesapeake..... | Ladies auxiliary. |
| Do..... | do..... | Oakville Outdoor Sports Club. |
| Do..... | do..... | Chesapeake Bar-B-Q Club. |
| Nottoway..... | Burkeville (formerly Farmville). | Southside Beagle Club. |
| Pittsylvania..... | Danville..... | Old Dominion Club. |
| Prince Edward..... | Farmville..... | Kingsville Hunt Club. |
| Princess Ann..... | Virginia Beach..... | Indian River Hunt Club. |
| Southampton..... | Franklin..... | |
| | Newport News..... | Warwick Mens Club. |

United Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida

| County | City or town | Designation |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Broward..... | Davie..... | Broward Fellowship Club. |

White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Mississippi

| County | City or town | Designation |
|----------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Adams..... | Natchez..... | |
| Bolivar..... | Shaw..... | |
| Chickasaw..... | Woodland..... | |
| Copiah..... | Crystal Springs..... | Copiah Rod & Gun Club. |
| Do..... | Wesson..... | |
| Covington..... | Mount Olive..... | Covington County Unit No. 1. |
| Do..... | Collins..... | Covington County Unit No. 2. |
| Covington..... | Hot Coffee..... | |
| Franklin..... | Meadville..... | Unit No. 1. |
| Do..... | Burkley Commu- ity. | |
| Forrest..... | Hattiesburg..... | |
| Harrison..... | Gulfport..... | |
| Hinds..... | Forest Hills..... | |
| Do..... | Jackson..... | |
| Do..... | Learned..... | Learned Klavern. |
| Do..... | Utica..... | Utica Klavern. |
| Jackson..... | Pascagoula..... | |
| Jasper..... | Bay Springs..... | Bay Springs Unit. |
| Jefferson Davis..... | Prentiss..... | |
| Jones..... | Big Tree Com- munity. | Wolf Pack Unit No. 3. |
| Do..... | Ellisville..... | Jones County Unit No. 2. |
| Do..... | Laurel..... | Jones County Unit No. 1. (Bogue Homa Hunting & Rifle Club.) |
| Do..... | do..... | East Group. |
| Do..... | | Jones County Unit No. 4. |
| Do..... | | Jones County Unit No. 5. |
| Lauderdale..... | Meridian..... | Lauderdale County Unit. |
| Lawrence..... | Monticello..... | Lawrence County Klavern No. 2. |
| Leake..... | Carthage..... | |
| Leflore..... | Greenwood..... | |
| Lincoln..... | Brookhaven..... | Bogue Chitto Unit. |
| Do..... | Ruth..... | Lincoln County Unit No. 2 (Ruth Klavern). |
| Marion..... | Columbia..... | |
| Do..... | Sandy Hook..... | Improved Mississippi Unit. |
| Montgomery..... | Winona..... | Montgomery County Unit. |
| Neshoba..... | Philadelphia..... | |
| Newton..... | Union..... | Newton County Unit. |
| Pearl River..... | Crossroads Community..... | Pearl River Gun & Rod Club. |
| Rankin..... | Brandon..... | |
| Scott..... | Sebastopol..... | |
| Do..... | Morton..... | |
| Sharkey..... | Rolling Fork..... | |
| Simpson..... | Magee..... | Magee Unit No. 1. |
| Smith..... | Burns..... | Burns Klavern. |
| Do..... | Mize..... | Mize Klavern. |
| Do..... | Polkville..... | |
| Do..... | Raleigh..... | Smith County Unit No. 1. |
| Do..... | Taylorsville..... | Taylorsville Klavern. |
| Walthall..... | Salem..... | |
| Warren..... | Vicksburg..... | |
| Washington..... | Greenville..... | |
| Webster..... | Mantee..... | |
| Yazoo..... | Yazoo City..... | |

[BURREL WHITE EXHIBIT NO. 2—JANUARY 13, 1966]

EXECUTIVE LECTURE OF MARCH 1, 1964

To be read and reread until thoroughly understood by all officers and members. Also may be used as background material for discussions and lectures at local unit meetings.

The purpose and function of this organization is to preserve Christian Civilization. It has no other legitimate reason for existence, nor can any member have any other legitimate reason for belonging than to wholeheartedly help carry out this aim.

- The world and all of the people in it are torn between two exactly opposite forces :
1. The Spiritual Force of Almighty God Championed by our Savior, Christ, Jesus.
 2. The negative, materialistic force of destruction championed by Satan.

It is necessary that each and every member truly understand the above before he can ever become effective in this organization. It is necessary that each and every member keep a copy of the Holy Scripture close at hand at all times for frequent, careful and PRAYERFUL reference. The Communist Conspiracy absolutely cannot be understood (and thereby successfully opposed) by any man, no matter how well educated he may appear to be, UNTIL that man has the FACT fixed clearly in his mind that when he is dealing with the Communist Conspiracy, he is dealing with an AGENCY of Satan, which owes all of its apparent successes to an evil, malignant, SUPERNATURAL Force. Until we all realize that we are up against a SUPERNATURAL Force, against which our FINITE minds and emotions and abilities are, by themselves, POWERLESS to defeat, we shall continue to suffer disappointments and defeats again and again.

Once, however, that we can bring ourselves to put our EGO aside and humbly admit to ourselves that our FINITE minds, and FINITE emotions, and FINITE abilities are, by themselves, incapable of defeating the Communist Conspiracy with its SUPERNATURAL assist from Satan, we will have taken a Tremendous step forward. We THEN, logically and practically turn and ask for assistance from the ONE source of SUPERNATURAL POWER that can overcome Satan. This is where and when we align ourselves with Almighty God, our Creator, our Savior, and our Inspiration. We do not commit the popular blasphemy which says : "God is on our side", or "We are His Chosen people". Quite the contrary. WE have chosen GOD. We have placed ourselves under His Direction. We have become His Finite instruments with which, we earnestly pray, He will choose to save Christian Civilization. He is our Shepherd, our Foundation, our Strength, without which we will be hopelessly devoured by the Agents of Satan. Let us choose, sirs, let us meditate soberly and seriously on this point. Christ has always been our Last Spiritual Hope. He is now become our Last Hope for earthly civilization and physical life as we have come to know it under our governmental system of Equal Justice under Law. It is the Duty of every member to pray and to read his Bible every day, and it is the Duty of the Chaplain of each and every unit to see that this is being done, and to stimulate the Spiritual Awareness of all members at all times, in order that our feet remain constantly on the Right Path. Our Survival and our Eventual Victory will depend upon a Constant, Christian awareness.

Every day, we hear so-called "anti-communists" and "wise men" praying aloud for The Almighty to "send us a Leader", some one who can show us the way out of this Collective Horror that we have let ourselves get trapped into.

Sirs, we were sent a LEADER some two thousand years ago. He was the last True Leader that has been seen upon the earth since that time. We have been rejecting Him, in one way or another, to a greater or lesser degree, ever since that time. We have NOW come to the END of the ROAD. We are NOW, right now, each and every one of us going to begin ! to LIVE, IN WITH and FOR the Spirit of Christ Jesus in ourselves and our civilized brethren about us, and thus purified, without Malice or Vengeance, begin, systematically to DESTROY the atheistic, Satanic agents of communism in our midst, OR, we are going to see, before our very eyes, our society degenerate into a savage melee of brutal, humanic animals, snarling and fighting among themselves for the bare necessities of animal existence.

This is a CHRISTIAN MILITANT Organization. We must, each of us, understand precisely what is meant by the combination of those two terms and ACT and govern ourselves accordingly. As Christians, we are disposed to kindness, generosity, affection and humility in our dealings with others. As MILITANTS, we are disposed to the use of physical force against our enemies. How can we reconcile these two apparently contradictory philosophies, and at the same time, make sure that we do not violate the Divine Law by our actions, which may be held against us when we face that Last Court on the Day of Judgement ? The answer, of course, is to purge Malice, bitterness and vengeance from our hearts. To pray each day for Divine Guidance, that our feet shall remain on the Correct Path, and that all of our Acts be God's Will working through our human selves here upon this earth.

We are all going to face the fact that we must fight and destroy our enemies in order to save our lives, our Nation, and our Christian Civilization, but we must remember at all times, Consciously and Constantly, that we are Christian Soldiers, and we must conduct ourselves with Honor, as did our forbears of old. This is not going to be easy to do. We are all of us in a highly irritated and excited State of Mind at this time. The communists in the governmental administration and their fellow conspirators in the NAACP are deliberately trying to goad us into making mistakes, which they can exploit to their political advantage. To counteract this, we must keep our heads and get down to WORK. We must not make the classic military blunder of permitting the ENEMY to choose the battleground and set the conditions of the battle. We must design our OWN attack program, and STICK TO IT without distraction!!!!

The affairs in our own domestic house have been in turmoil for several months, but we can now see that we have a reasonable chance to achieve a sound and stable government under our new constitution. The entire success or failure of this organization of ours is going to rest with the individual member, and how well he is going to be able to make his local unit function. The new constitution was deliberately designed to make the leading offices as unimportant as possible, since any student of communist technique knows that any organization which depends on a powerful FUEHRER can easily be wrecked simply by killing the FUEHRER, but that a Materially Loose, DECENTRALIZED Organization of Careful, Sober, Christian MILITANTS, who are RIDIGIDLY UNITED in Principle and Devotion, and who have trained themselves to think for themselves in the midst of confusion and emergencies, will constitute a Force in Being which will be very difficult to destroy. Any man can be killed; but an IDEAL of Christian Militancy which lives and burns in the hearts and minds of each and every member of this order, will NEVER be destroyed, and THAT is what is IMPORTANT to us at this time.

The Militant phase of our organization at the local level is divided into Three Primary Branches or Fields of Work, with almost infinite subdivisions under them. These Three Primary Branches are: 1. SECURITY, 2. INTELLIGENCE, 3. PROPAGANDA.

When a Local Unit is FIRST, maintaining a high degree of Christian Spirit among all of its members, and THEN maintaining absolute Secrecy and Military Protection and Security in connection with all phases of its work, and THEN maintaining a constant flow of INTELLIGENCE information concerning all phases of enemy activity in their local area, to the higher headquarters, together with recommendations, and THEN systematically operating a verbal and printed PROPAGANDA network in their own area, in order to convince the average citizen that OUR organization is a necessary and worthwhile asset to the community, while those who oppose us are Dangerous Enemies who are responsible for all of the trouble in the local area; WHEN, a local unit is doing all of these things, and maintaining all of these phases of our work, Effectively, Continuously and Simultaneously, then it can be said of the Officers and Members of that Unit, that they are TRULY accomplishing the PURPOSE for which this organization was designed.

Volumes can, and have been written on SECURITY, INTELLIGENCE and PROPAGANDA. We will discuss them only briefly here, and each local unit should obtain some of the many worthwhile books available on these subjects, and Local Unit Officers should drill this information into the membership at frequent intervals, some of it at every meeting.

SECURITY

SECURITY takes in: 1. The ability of a unit and its members to remain undetected by outsiders. 2. The ability of a unit to protect its meetings from detection and intrusion from outsiders. 3. The ability to protect the families of the membership from outside forces. 4. The ability to protect the entire community from outside forces. Obviously, only the first ability is within the grasp of a new unit. The other abilities must be acquired thru skill, discipline and patience. But each unit should start to work immediately on acquiring and refining the First.

Let us start with a few PROVEN rules and see to it that they are STRICTLY Observed:

1. Be careful that you are not followed in going to and from meetings. Do not park large numbers of cars around meeting places. Go in groups in one (1) or park several blocks away and walk. Train yourself to see yourself as a skilled detective would see you. Always behave in a normal, average manner. You may NOT foolish in public, but you must BE careful.
2. In recruiting new members, always learn as much as possible, and make sure that he is strictly reliable before you approach him. Just being a "conservative" or a "segregationist" is not enough. WE are looking for men who are Christian, American Patriots, to whom all secondary issues are SECONDARY. Do not hesitate to ask for an investigation on any proposed new member that you do not know. When in doubt, SCRATCH. A good man can always be brought in later, but a bad one causes real turmoil. Remember, the men who join you are going to be walking around with your life in their hands. Do not object to a good man simply because you have a personal grudge against him. This is a Christian organization and grudges must be forgotten.

3. Always have several secret meeting places and mail drop boxes so that you can switch on short notice. Change meeting places frequently, but do not confuse your own members about this.
4. Each unit must have one officer designated as Security Officer who shall watch and criticize the other members for unsound conduct, loose talk or actions, carolosses, etc. The Local Unit Head will demand obedience to Security matters at all times for all Officers and Members. A schedule of small fines for caroloss members should be set up and enforced at once.
5. Assume that all telephones are tapped (which they probably are). Learn to talk over the telephone in code in short, quick sentences. Talk in such a way that no outside could understand the meaning of what you are saying. Use public phones.
6. Always use deceptive language when sending letters. Do not sign letters or any other paper in connection with this organization. USE YOUR NUMBER. Write with a typewriter that cannot be traced to you. On very important messages, write with the message enclosed in an envelope after it has been wrapped in carbon paper or tinfoil or something that will short circuit the cute infra-red reading machines which our enemies are now using to check PATRIOTIC (but not communist) mail. Never put a return address on a letter unless it is typewritten and completely fictitious. Seal all joints on the envelope with Scotch tape. Always try to mail letters from as far away from your home as possible, another city, if convenient. Each and every member is required to obtain two pairs of gloves. One pair of DARK, cheap cotton gloves, and one pair of high quality rubber gloves. These gloves must be worn at all times when handling printed material that is to be sent out, or when handling any other type of material that can be traced by fingerprints.
7. Occasionally, organize a systematic mailing campaign to see that certain of our enemies start receiving all kinds of "wild" suspicious mail, implicating him in all kinds of subversive plots and schemes. This will confuse the postal pimps and help protect our other members. Also, in reverse, you should try to act like you are a "pinkie" yourself, who is really against our organization, and wishes that everybody would just be "peaceful". Do this without encouraging anyone else to believe this way, however. Remember, it is just as important to TRICK, CONFUSE, and DECIEVE our enemies as it is to fight them. Each member must do his share of both.
8. Keep all records and communications at an absolute minimum, and carefully hidden, and in code. Keep them in such a manner that they can easily and quickly be destroyed. Always include a large number of enemy names on the list of any of our records, so that the list will be confusing to any outsider.
9. Observe the "Need to Know" Rule. This means that no Officer nor Member should have any information that he does not absolutely have to have in order to perform his duty. No member should feel "left out" because he is denied such information. Instead, every member should strive to avoid knowing anything that he does not need to know. Modern techniques of drugs, hypnotism and brain manipulation have made it impossible for any man to withhold information under capture. Our only defense against this is that a man cannot tell what he does not know.
10. All members in a local unit should informally segregate themselves into groups according to the "name" of being a patriot that they have in their local community. Under group A would be those who are known to be MEMBERS by the Public or the Law Enforcement Agents. Under group B would be those who are not known to be members but who are known Patriots in their community. Under group C would be those who are not generally recognized as being patriots in their local community. Under group D are those who are unknown to even the other members of the unit except for the one who SPECIALLY recruited him. All members of these various informal groups should be very careful of having any outside, public contact with members who are in a different group than themselves. Each member must CONSTANTLY respect the Secrecy and Security of any other member and never reveal the identity of any other member to another member without Specific Permission on each occasion.
11. If you are already known to be a member or an outspoken patriot, you should start right away to change your public "image" to that of a person who has become disillusioned with the "right-wing" and the "conservative" movement in general. You must be careful not to discourage anyone else while you are doing this, however.
12. Do not write patriotic letters to magazines or newspapers under your own name. If C.K.K. to write if you have the ability, but DO NOT sign a correct name or address. Use a typewriter at all times. Never WRITE a letter in handwriting.
13. Each local unit must maintain a squad of at least 8 well-armed men, each man with minimum of 50 rounds of ammunition. This squad should should hike, drill, and sit together frequently and become proficient as an infantry squad. This squad will be the guard unit for the meetings.
14. A reserve supply of arms and ammunition should be cached or buried in several places within range of the local unit, so that if an overnight crackdown of arms possession comes, the unit would not be disarmed. The "blue ribbon" weapons of the unit must always be kept in a secure and handy place. The squad should have among its arms both short range, saturation fire weapons, and medium and long range precision accuracy weapons. Squad members should become proficient with the knowledge and use of the simplest and latest long-range weapons. The local unit treasury should help in the purchase of any expensive arms that might impose an undue hardship on individual squad members. However, as a general rule, it may be said that each squad member furnishes his own basic arms.

INTELLIGENCE

INTELLIGENCE consists of the gathering and transmission of all information concerning the Enemy, or weaknesses or leaks in our own organization. In a properly administered Local Unit each member will be designated to watch and turn in regular reports concerning the habits and activities of ONE certain enemy. In addition, all members are charged to be on the alert at all times for any other additional information. All such information must be written up and turned in at each meeting to the Local Investigator, (or, in his absence, to the Investigative Secretary, who the Investigator will designate as his clerical assistant. The Investigator is charged with the responsibility of keeping this information, but he must have a Private Secretary to assist him in the orderly arrangement of Investigative Data. The Local Investigator will maintain a file on each of the regular members of the Enemy camp, and an additional file for general information and activity involving transient enemies. The local Investigator will transmit all timely information at once to the province Investigator together with any comments or remarks concerning the urgency of the matter to be covered. Also, the vote of the Local Unit concerning the wishes of the Local Members regarding any Militant activity must be transmitted thru the office of the Province Investigator to the higher headquarters. All members must realize that ALL current information concerning communists activity must be turned in at once. It must also be realized that this is not a gossip society where enemy activity is discussed back and forth until it is either worn out or the members have become so excited that they are ready to form a lynch party. Each report is to be written up PRIOR to the meeting by the individual member. After all reports have been turned in, any member who desires some discussion on his report must so request the Head, who will order the Report read and discussed. ALL reports must be written up and turned in before they are discussed on the floor of the meeting. Investigation is a 24hr. Process. The State Executives must know what is going on in the Local Units without having to depend upon the newspapers and radio. All of the Local units must gather and feed this information constantly and continuously. Car tags, owners names, car descriptions, physical descriptions of persons, photographs of communist agents who are in governmental office, information on pimps hiding behind authority, armament, dress, habits, technique, etc., etc., etc. As long as a Local Unit is functioning it will be expected to pour out a constant stream of information. Local units must not become discouraged if action appears to be delayed. Fighting communists is a slow, necessarily careful, deadly business. Hasty action will lead to either the bastille or the cemetery. Remember, ALWAYS, we are in this war to WIN it, not just to FIGHT it. Continuous, current, correct information is VITAL to the success of this organization. KEEP SENDING IT IN !!!!!

PROPAGANDA

PROPAGANDA is the weapon of modern war which our organization uses to convince the public that we are all good, and that those who oppose us, or criticize us, or attempt to interfere with our activities in any way are all BAD, and are dangerous enemies of the Community. We must always keep the public on our side. As long as they are on our side, we can just about do anything to our enemies with impunity. If the public can be turned against us, our most Christian Acts will be made to app ear wrong by our Satanic Enemies of the Established Press. Keeping the Public on OUR side, and AGAINST our enemies is the Vital Task of the Propaganda Dep't in each Local Unit. Our most important propaganda instruments at this time are Underground Newspapers. They are just as valuable in this war as bullets, and our enemies are actually more afraid of them than bullets. There are three ways that we can destroy an atheist or a traitor in the community. They are: 1. Socially, 2. Economically, 3. Physically. The weapon of Propaganda can accomplish the first two in nearly all cases, and it should precede and follow up the action in the Third Case, if practical. The Will and Capability of the Liberals, Comsymps, Traitors, Atheists and Communists to resist and subvert Christian American Principles MUST BE DESTROYED. This is our Sacred Task. If our enemies can be humiliated and driven out of the Community by Propaganda, well enough. If they continue to resist, they must be physically destroyed before they can damage our Christian Civilization further, and destroy us. This is plainly and simply, SELF DEFENSE. The public is now ready to accept this fact. Our Propaganda efforts must get them to accept it. The State Organization will, from time to time, publish and distribute a State Newspaper, and will assist Local Units in getting started in their own Local Production of printed matter. Each Local Unit must have the capability of WRITING, PRINTING and DISTRIBUTING their own Propaganda. The Local Propaganda must never be identified with the Classic Name of the Organization. Each Local Unit will have its own name for its newspaper, and it will be sympathetic in tone to our organization, but will be "Independent" IN NAME. The name of each Local Publication should be well thought out in order to inspire the sense of Thrill and Mystery in the average reader. Spend a lot of time on the Name and Banner of your Local Publication. This is propaganda in itself. The materials which are necessary to operate a propaganda department in a local unit are a typewriter, mimeograph machine, and supplies. All of this must be obtained in such a manner that it cannot be traced. About 4 or 5 men in the unit should be assigned to this work, usually under the Ritual and Lecture Officers, and the details of the actual operation should be unknown to the other members. The composing and printing of Propaganda require skill, but are, in themselves, not particularly dangerous. When the time comes to distribute the Underground Material, danger really enters the picture. Of all the methods of Distribution

Mailing is probably the safest, although it is expensive and should not be relied upon entirely. Mail distribution is accomplished by preparing a mailing list in advance of people who are known to be sympathetic to our cause and who will distribute the copies when they receive them. ALSO, on this same list, should be included a substantial number of the enemy in order to protect our sympathizers from being pinpointed and identified thru the Postal Dept. In order to speed things up and avoid a long typing list for each issue, the mailing list should be cut on a stencil, and about 50 copies run off. One of these list copies can be cut up for each issue and pasted on the envelopes for the addressees. The return address on each envelope (if any) should be the rubber-stamped name of some long-deceased Patriot such as J. Singleton Mosby, T. Jackson, R.E. Lee, G. Washington, etc. The best PLACES to send copies for distribution are Cafes, Howstands, Barber Shops, Service Stations, Hotels, Tap Rooms, etc. If you have a college near your area, find out the names of some of the "good boys", and see that they get plenty of copies. One good, safe method of distribution is to stash a bundle of copies in a hidden place with a couple of bricks in it. Then call someone whom you think will be interested in earning the fee, and tell them to go pick them up and put them out. If he does O.K. you can give him some repeat business. Each member needs to scheme constantly for new ways and methods of distribution. The method must be changed often, because our enemies are going to be laying traps all the time. As soon as you have a distribution method down pat, you had better start changing it because it is getting OBSOLETE. It cannot be overemphasized to much that the DISTRIBUTION of Underground Propaganda MUST be kept SEPARATED from those who are writing and printing the material. The enemy will spend tremendous efforts to track down the source of propaganda, and he must be frustrated from so doing. Be careful that your supplies are not being checked and observed. This is a dangerous point in the operation. Try to buy supplies in large enough quantities to where you can operate for long periods of time without buying any more. Try to buy supplies out of town or out of State. Always wear gloves when working with printed material. DON'T GET CAUGHT !!! The posting of Underground Material on Public Bulletin Boards and in Public Places has a wonderful effect on Morale and the Spirit of the Members and the Citizens. Always try to cover Bulletin Boards if the risk is not too great. Propaganda is the one weapon that we have at hand today that can be successfully used against the enemy in AGGRESSIVE fashion. If we will use it properly, we can force him to fight on our terms, rather than we having to fight on his. It is possible that we can use this weapon into goading our enemy into making mistakes. If we can begin to do this consistently enough, we can defeat him. When propaganda is properly used, it actually disturbs the enemy more than the killing of his agitators. Scientific communists fear the weapon of Patriotic Propaganda more than any other. We must use this weapon constantly and efficiently against our enemies in order to keep the public on our side. The public must always be made to feel that WE are the ones who are doing the GOOD work, and that all those who oppose us are foul traitors, scoundrels and blackguards. We must never give the enemy an even break. This is a Life and Death struggle. We must strive at all times to break and destroy our enemies, while maintaining good relations with the public. As long as we have the public on our side, we can handle our enemies any way that we please, but if our propaganda fails, and our enemies turn the public away from us, THEY will be able to slaughter us. The most effective trick of propaganda that we can use is actually a true one at this time. We must constantly appear as the Honorable Underdog: David Goliath, Daniel in the Lions Den, The Cold and Hungry Continentals at Valley Forge, etc. but we must never let the Spirit of the Underdog depress us. Actually, we are not really the Underdog, if we are aligned with Almighty God, although from the purely Materialistic standpoint, we are literally, overwhelmed. Propaganda, of course, is based on the materialistic standpoint, which, it is said to say, is about all that the "general public" appears to be able to understand. The importance of Propaganda in this struggle simply cannot be overemphasized. If we can mould and maintain favorable public opinion, we can attain our objective, God willing. If we permit our enemies and opponents to convince the public that THEY are Good, and WE are Bad, we will eventually lose, regardless of how many of the enemy that we kill. Every member must understand this thoroughly. Now let's get off it and on it !!!

This has been only a brief and very schotchy outline of the basic fundamentals of this organization. It will be supplemented from time to time. All officers are required to lecture the members on these fundamentals at every opportunity. State officers will be checking from time to time to see that this is being done. A good set of books on Guerrilla Warfare should be kept in each unit and studied by all personnel. Those who write the Propaganda will do well to read Col. Virgil Roy's book: "Notes on Guerilla Warfare" available from Command Publications, Box 6505, N. W. Station, Washington 15 D.C. Cost: \$ 4.50, Postpaid.

VERITAS et ARMIS

-5-

[Burrel White Exhibit No. 1—January 13, 1966]

IMPERIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

DATE MAY 3, 1964.

To: All Officers and Members.

From: Forthcoming Enemy attack and countermeasures to be used in meeting same.

THIS ORDER WILL BE READ TO OR BY AND UNDERSTOOD BY EVERY MEMBER OF THIS ORGANIZATION

It is absolutely necessary that each and every member of this organization stand fast and remain calm at this time; while he is working deliberately to prepare himself and his unit for effective combat against the enemy.

The military and political situation as regards the enemy has now reached the crisis stage. Our best students of enemy strategy and technique are in almost complete agreement that the events which will occur in Mississippi this summer may well determine the fate of Christian Civilization for centuries to come.

This organization is the physical Spear upon which the enemy will either impale himself and perish, or sweep aside, then to proceed almost unhindered in his evil work of destroying civilization. The manner in which we conduct ourselves and use our strength this summer will determine which of these fates our Nation will follow.

This is indeed an awesome and critically responsible position in which we now find ourselves. Every member must Soberly and PRAYERFULLY face this Responsibility, and draw his strength from the Spiritual Source which tells us, deep in our hearts, that our Cause is truly Just.

It must be emphasized that our Cause is far from hopeless. The enemy, 'it is true, appears to have victory within his grasp, but he is vacillating at this very moment when he should be closing it. His leadership is not as united as it should be, and there is conflict and dissention [sic] in his ranks. His naked and brutal methods are coming into more complete exposure every day and he is losing public support. He must achieve his victory soon or lose the initiative to our side. If this should happen, he is doomed, and his leaders know this. Our task now is to delay and frustrate him at the very brink of his triumph.

This summer, within a very few days, the enemy will launch his final push for victory here in Mississippi. This offensive will consist of two basic salients, which have been designed to envelope [sic] and destroy our small forces in a pincer movement of Agitation, Force by Federal Troops, and Communist Propaganda.

The two basic salients are as follows, listed in ONE-TWO order, as they will be used:

1. Massive street demonstrations and agitation by Blacks in many areas at once, designed to provoke White militants into counter-demonstrations and open, pitched street battles, resulting in civil chaos and anarchy to provide [sic] an "EXCUSE" for:

2. A *decree* from the Communist authorities in charge of the National Government, which *will* declare the State of Mississippi to be a Stae [sic] of open revolt, with a complete breakdown of Law and Order, and declaring Martial Law, followed by a massive occupation of the State by Federal Troops, with all known Patriotic Whites placed under Military Arrest. If this Martial Law is imposed, our homes and our lives and our aims will pass under the complete control of the enemy, and he will have won his victory. We will, of course, resist to the very end, but our chance of Victory will undoubtedly end with the imposition of Martial Law in Mississippi by the Communist Masters in Washington.

Our situation calls for the highest degree of combined intelligence and courage, combined with a sincere, Christian Devotion, which Christian Soldiers have ever been called upon to demonstrate. We can not permit ourselves even one mistake in combating the enemy this summer. All of our actions must be disciplined, precise, courageous and intelligent. There is no margin for error.

When the first waves of Blacks hit our streets this summer, we must avoid, open daylight conflict with them, if at all possible, as private citizens, or as members of this organization. We should join with and support local police and duly constituted law-enforcement agencies with Volunteer, LEGALLY DEPUTIZED men from our own ranks. We must absolutely avoid the appearance of a mob going into the streets to fight the Blacks. Our first contact with the troops of the enemy in the streets should be as LEGALLY-DEPUTIZED Law enforcement

officers. It must ALSO be understood at this point that there are many different local police situations. Where we find corrupt and cowardly ——— and Police, obviously, our members cannot submit to their control, but we should still try to work with them at arms length in every reasonable way possible to avoid being labelled as outlaws.

IN ALL CASES, however, there must be a SECONDARY group of our members, standing back away from the main area of conflict, armed and ready to move on very short notice who are not under the control of anyone but our own, Christian officers. This secondary group must not be used except in clear cases where local law enforcement and our own Deputized, Auxillary [sic] First Groups are at the point of being overwhelmed by the Blacks. Only if it appears reasonably certain that control of the streets is being lost by the Established forces of Law can the Secondary Group be committed. Once committed, this Secondary Group must move swiftly and vigorously to attack the Local headquarters of the enemy, destroy and disrupt his leadership and communications (both local and Washington) and any news communication equipment or agents in the area. The action of this Secondary group must be very swift and very forceful with no holds barred. The attack on the Enemy headquarters will relieve the pressure [sic] on the First group in the streets and as soon as this has been done, the Second group must prepare to withdraw out of the area. They will be replaced by another Secondary group standing at Ready. It must be understood that the Secondary group is an extremely swift and extremely violent Hit and Run group. They should rarely be in action for over one-half hour, and under no circumstances for over one hour. Within two hours of their commitment they should be many miles from the scene of action. The local law enforcement agencies and the first group should then find it fairly simple to restore local order and control the local situation. The enemy should be completely confused when he loses his headquarters and his leadership.

This Secondary group must be used only under the EMERGENCY conditions herin [sic] stated. We must cooperate with our Law enforcement officials, but we must never place ourselves entirely at that disposal, nor under their complete control. We must always remember that while Law enforcement officials have a "JOB" to do, we, as Christians, have a Responsibility, and have taken an OATH to preserve Christian Civilization. May Almighty God grant that their "JOB" and our OATH never come into conflict; but should they ever, it must be clearly understood that we can never yield our principles to anyone, regardless of his position. RESPECT FOR CHRISTIAN IDEALS CANNOT YIELD TO RESPECT FOR PERSONS NOR STATUTES AND PROCEDURE WHICH HAVE BEEN TWISTED BY MAN AWAY FROM ITS ORIGINAL DIVINE ORIGIN. Remember what the Master said regardin [sic] the rightness [sic] of the Scribes and the Pharisees and be guided accordingly. We must all thoroughly [sic] understand this Important Principle and keep it clearly in mind when we are dealing with officialdom.

When the Black waves hit our communities we must remain calm and think in terms of our INDIVIDUAL enemies rather than our MASS ENEMY. We must roll with the MASS punch which they will deliver in the streets during the day, and we must counterattack the INDIVIDUAL leaders at night. In our night work any harassment which we direct against the MASS of the Enemy should be of a minor nature and should be primarilly [sic] against his equipment (transportation and communication) rather than the PERSONS of the MASS enemy. Any Personal attacks on the enemy should be carefully planned to include *only* the leaders and prime white collaborators of the enemy forces. These attacks against these selected, individual targets should, of course, be as severe as circumstances and conditions will permit. No severe attacks should be directed against the general mass of the enemy because of the danger of hurting some actually innocent person. The leaders, of course, are not innocent, and they should be our prime targets, but the innocent must be protected.

A great deal of attention should be given toward detecting those enemy agents who bomb, burn and kill their own homes, churches and people in order to provide a sympathetic base for their National Propaganda Machine. These bombings and killings are always blamed on our side, but it is the Insane Communist agitators themselves who are doing it. If we could catch them at it we could score a nice victory. Stay alert.

We must use all of the time which is left to us in these next few days preparing to meet this attack. Weapons and ammunition must be accumulated and stored; squads must drill; Propaganda equipment must be set up ready to roll; counter-

attack maps, plans and information must be studied and learned ; radios and communications must be established ; and a Solemn, determined Spirit of Christian Reverence must be stimulated in all members.

May Almighty God grant that our arms be guided to success in this, our greatest trial.

VERITAS et ARMIS

[JAMES JONES EXHIBIT No. 34—OCTOBER 21, 1965]

HARRASSMENT

Enemy's Army which has been harassed for a long time may be easily defeated.
Old Sanskrit Proverb

Each local unit must make a thorough study of the technique of harassing the enemy at little or no cost to themselves. All members should tax their minds to devise new means and methods of accomplishing this important work.

In general, harassing should always have a humorous twist to it and should be in the nature of Harlowen Pranks. This does not mean that it should be executed in a careless or haphazard manner. It must be done seriously and soberly and with a definite aim in mind. The purpose of preserving the humorous twist to the work is to obscure the deadly seriousness behind the work and to weaken and nullify any work that the enemy propaganda machine might use against us in connection with our work of harassment. The work should appear to be a ridiculous joke rather than the real and serious business that it is. One of the truly great weaknesses of our enemy is that he does not understand nor appreciate humor. Everything is a gray, drab, humorless situation to him. We can exploit this weakness by using trickery, pranksterism, wit and humor all wrapped up in a bundle that he cannot understand. He must be serious, ourselves, but we should be happy Warriors and never forget how to laugh and enjoy life even in the midst of deadly adversity.

- As far as our immediate work is concerned, harassment fulfills two important goals:
1. It provides a healthy, not-too-dangerous outlet for the Spirited Enthusiasm of the Membership and trains them to work together. If successful, it boosts morale.
 2. It always has the latent possibility of goading the enemy into premature or ill-considered action, whereby he may make a Major Mistake which we can capitalize upon.

Acts of harassment themselves must be confined to acts of minor importance as far as the alien authorities are concerned. This does not mean, of course, that harassment is really unimportant. It is very important, but the acts themselves should always appear to aliens as ridiculous and unimportant. Harassment itself should never aim at accomplishing any goal DIRECTLY. The purpose of harassment is to stir up and fret the enemy, then step back and wait for him to make a mistake, meanwhile preparing calmly and soberly to exploit any mistake that he does make to maximum advantage to ourselves, especially as regards propaganda. Careful harassment coupled with good propaganda directed against an enemy agent can expose him in his true colors and identify him to the general public of the community for the real enemy of Christian Civilization that he really is.

Some equipment which may be found useful in harassment is listed:

1. Roofing nails
2. Sugar and molasses
3. Firecrackers
4. Snakes and Lizards
5. Bad Dogs
6. Itching Powder
7. Stink Bombs
8. Tear Gas
9. Paint
10. Lacquer thinner
11. Sling Shots, Marbles, BB guns, Air Rifles, Bow and Arrow, Crossbows
12. Blank cartridges and pistols.
13. Roman Candles
14. Skyrockets
15. Salt and pepper
16. Molotovs

In addition to the regular equipment herein listed, the proper use of the Telephone must be given tremendous weight as an effective means of harassment. Telephone numbers of all enemy agents and sympathizers should be kept in current form and listed on the roll of the Investigative Secretary. Telephone campaigns can sometimes produce wonderful results at very little cost. It should be borne in mind that many of our enemies are especially attached to their automobiles and telephones; anything that can be done to interfere with his normal use and enjoyment of those facilities will annoy him to a great degree, and greatly disturb his operations.

All members should be careful not to get into a pattern or overdo any particular form of harassment, because effective countermeasures will always be set up against regular patterns of harassment. The harassment program should be systematic, but not of a regular pattern.

The use of sympathetic outsiders to engage in harassment is a technique that has many advantages. Many persons who are not qualified to be members for one reason or another can be stimulated into becoming effective harassers without ever knowing that they are working for this organization. This also helps to confuse the enemy investigators who can never be sure just who or what is behind any particular act of harassment. Care must be used in handling outsiders, but they can provide valuable assistance without breaching secrecy if they are properly approached and handled.

It must always be remembered that ours is a Nocturnal Organization. We work best at night and our greatest victories will be achieved at night. Cameras do not work so well at night. We must harass the enemy at night, and, in general have little or nothing to do with him in the daytime. We must stay out of daytime street fights and demonstrations if at all possible. We must remember that the communists who are directing the agitators want us to engage in pitched battles in the streets so that they can declare Martial Law. We must stand at the Ready during demonstrations in daylight hours and be prepared to move at a moment's notice, but we must try and support the regular Law enforcement authorities as disciplined assistants, rather than as a unit operating entirely on our own. Of course, this does not mean that if the regular Law enforcement units can not or will not bring the enemy under control and safeguard the community from their brutal savagery, we will not then openly take the field of battle in the streets. This, however, should be only as a last resort, if it becomes necessary the chances of saving this Nation and achieving a eventual victory over the Enemy will be very slim. We must fight our enemies, but we must avoid the streets and we must avoid the daylight.

Harassment should always be executed in such a way that little or no risk is taken by our side. It should be approached from the standpoint that while only a little may be accomplished, practically nothing is risked. Always strive to make a "profit" in every contact with the enemy. That is, try to make his damage far greater than ours when the final bill is totaled.

The prime purpose of harassment which should be kept in mind at all times is that of worrying the enemy into making a mistake. Harassment should rarely aim at achieving a solid victory by itself, but only aim at producing a situation whereby the enemy may be provoked into a weak position where a victory can then be scored by our side.

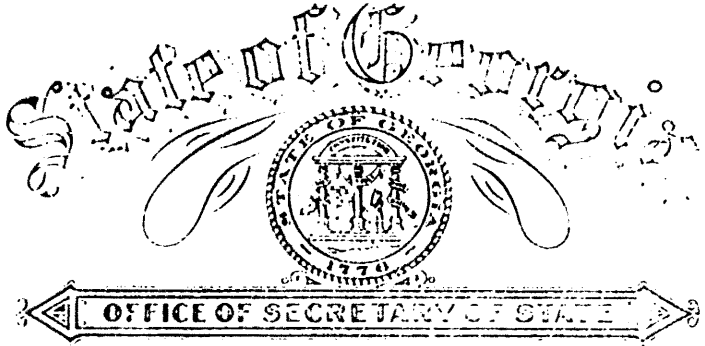
Whenever an enemy is being harassed he must be carefully watched for counter attacks. When he makes these counter attacks, the authorities should be brought in immediately to blame and prosecute him for the entire affair.

Harassment is done to cause the enemy trouble. It should not be done if the situation and circumstances are such that it is very likely to cause our side trouble.

Veritas et Armis

[WILLIAM DANIEL EXHIBIT NO. 1—NOVEMBER 1, 1965]

DUPLICATE



I, Ben W. Fortson, Jr., Secretary of State of the State of Georgia, do hereby certify, that

"U. S. KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN INC."

was on the 24th day of October, 1955, duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Georgia by the Superior Court of Fulton County for a period of thirty-five years from said date, in accordance with the certified copy hereto attached, and that a certified copy of the charter of said corporation has been duly filed in the office of the Secretary of State and the fees therefor paid, as provided by law.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of office, at the Capitol, in the City of Atlanta, this 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Five and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and ~~seventy~~ Eightieth.

Ben W. Fortson, Jr.
 SECRETARY OF STATE, EX-OFFICIO CORPORATION
 COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

GEORGIA
FULTON COUNTY

#26054

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF FULTON COUNTY:

The petition of E. L. Daniel, W. Wesley Brown, and William A. Daniel, Sr. whose post office address shall be 1014 1/2 1st Avenue, S. W. Atlanta, Georgia, respectfully shows to the Court as follows:

1.

Petitioners desire for themselves, associates and assigns, a charter for a corporation be granted to them for a period of thirty five years under the name and style of;

" U. S KLANS, INCIDENTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN INC., with the right of renewal thereafter.

2.

The principal office of said corporation shall be in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia but petitioners desire the privilege of establishing branch offices and places of business elsewhere.

3.

Said corporation is organized for social and charitable purposes and not for pecuniary gain or profit for itself or its members and shall have no capital stock.

4.

The general nature of business in said corporation shall be to formulate and execute plans and programs for the advancement of the fraternal society, to promote the Christian faith, to promote a better way of life among its members and to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

5.

The corporation shall be a secret fraternal organization, fraternal in nature and whose membership rolls shall be protected.

6.

They desire the right to own and acquire real and personal property, to solicit funds, receive donations and raise funds of every

various projects for the exclusive use and benefit of said corporation. That no member of said corporation shall at any time have any vested interest of any kind in or to any property or assets which said corporation shall have or acquire.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray for themselves, associates and successors, to be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid with all the rights, powers and privileges and immunities herein set forth and as are now or hereafter allowed a corporation of like character under the laws of Georgia and the United States.

Samuel Grady, Jr.
Attorney for Petitioners
716 Hurt Building

O R D E R

The foregoing petition for charter having been presented to the Court, examined and it appearing that the application is legitimate within the purview of the law and it further appearing by certificate of the Secretary of State that the name of the proposed corporation is not the name of any other existing corporation registered in the office of said Secretary, it is therefore ordered and adjudged that said application be and it is hereby granted, and said petitioners, their associates, successors and assigns are hereby incorporated as prayed for in said petition under the name and style of

U. S. KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, Inc
with all the rights, powers and privileges and immunities prayed for in said application and as may now or hereafter be authorized by the laws of this State.

Oct 24, 1953

C. Claude D. [Signature]
JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT, ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

FILED IN OFFICE

24 *Oct 1953*
W. A. Sanford

[ROBERT SHELTON EXHIBIT NO. 2—OCTOBER 19, 1965]

DUPLICATE



I, Ben M. Fortson, Jr., Secretary of State of the State of Georgia, do hereby certify, that

"INVISIBLE EMPIRE UNITED KLANS KNIGHTS KU KLUX KLAN OF AMERICA, INC."

was on the **21st** day of **February**, 1961 ,
duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Georgia by the Superior Court of
Fulton County for a period of **thirty-five** years
from said date, in accordance with the certified copy hereto attached, and that a certified copy
of the charter of said corporation has been duly filed in the office of the Secretary of State and
the fees therefor paid, as provided by law.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed the seal of office, at the Capitol, in the City of
Atlanta, this **21st** day of **February** in the year
of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty
One and of the Independence of the United States
of America the One Hundred and Eighty-**first**.

Ben W. Fortson, Jr.

SECRETARY OF STATE, EX-OFFICIO CORPORATION
COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

GEORGIA....FULTON COUNTY

33053

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY:

C
O
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The petition of ROBERT DAY, 4422 Gregory Road, Decatur, Georgia, GEORGE SLIGH, 246 Wayne Avenue, Jonesboro, Georgia, WILLIAM A. DANIEL, SR., P. O. Box 455, Mableton, Georgia, and W. WESLEY MORGAN, SR., 27 Gould St., S.E., Atlanta 15, Georgia, respectfully shows to the court:

1.

That petitioners desire for themselves, their associates and assigns to be incorporated under the name and style of:

"INVISIBLE EMPIRE, UNITED KLANS, KNIGHTS KU KLUX KLAN OF AMERICA, INC."

for a period of thirty-five (35) years, with the right of renewal as provided by law at the expiration of that time.

2.

The principal office of the corporation shall be Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, but petitioners desire the right and privilege to open and operate branch offices and places of business in other states of the United States.

3.

The said corporation shall have no capital stock, but it reserves the right to limit its membership, keep secret its ritualistic work, and shall be ealymosinary, social, fraternal, charitable, and beneficent, and will not be operated for profit, either for itself or any of its officers or members.

4.

The general purpose of the corporation shall be to teach patriotism, to support the Constitution and Laws of the United States and the several States wherein said corporation may be established, and to maintain the liberty bequeathed to us by our forefathers, and to preserve the American way of life.

5.

C The corporation desires the right to adopt rituals for its secret work, to print bylaws, the right to issue subordinate charters to its local units or organizations, and to establish rules, regulations and edicts under which the corporation and its subordinate units may be required to operate.

6.

O The corporation desires to print and distribute literature for the purpose of carrying on its work as hereinbefore outlined, and to publish a monthly, weekly or daily newspaper to be known as its official organ, and to do any and all other acts necessary to the conduct of the business of the said corporation.

7.

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Y The corporation desires the right to sue and be sued and to own, buy, sell or trade real estate and personal property necessary to the use and operation of the said corporation, to solicit funds, receive donations through various projects for the exclusive use and benefit of the corporation operated charities.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray to be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid, with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities herein set forth and as now are or may hereafter be allowed to corporations of like character under the laws of this state.

Vester M. Ownby
ATTORNEY FOR PETITIONERS

402 Peachtree Arcade Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

GEORGIA....FULTON COUNTY

ORDER

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The foregoing petition for charter having been presented to the court, and it appearing that the application is legitimate and within the purview of the law and it further appearing by certificate of the Secretary of State that the name of the proposed corporation is not the name of any other existing corporation registered in the office of the said Secretary of State, and that the applicants have paid for the required publication of said petition as provided by law, it is therefore ordered that said application be and the same is hereby granted, and petitioners for themselves, their associates, successors and assigns are hereby incorporated under the name and style of:

"INVISIBLE EMPIRE, UNITED KLANS, KNIGHTS KU KLUX KLAN OF AMERICA, INC."

with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities as prayed in the petition, and as are now or may hereafter be authorized by the laws of this state.

This the 21st day of February, 1961.

FILED IN OFFICE THIS THE
FEB 21 1961

Day of _____ 195
N. G. Sanford
Deputy Clerk

151 Joseph C. Lankster
JUDGE, SUPERIOR COURT, ATLANTA JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

— — — — —
VESTER M. OWNBY, ATTORNEY AT LAW

408 PEACHTREE ARCADE BUILDING - ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA - JACKSON 3-7274

[ROBERT SHELTON EXHIBIT NO. 3—OCTOBER 19, 1965]

Constitution And Laws

Of The

United Klans Of America, Inc.

Knights Of The Ku Klux Klan

As amended, ratified and approved by the
Imperial Klonecilium at Birmingham, Alabama,
September, 1964.

Imperial Palace — Invisible Empire
United Klans of America, Inc.
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION

*To: All Klanmen Klansmen
And To All True Americans,*

Greetings:

By viture of authority vested in me, I, and members of the Imperial Klouncilium of September, 1964, held in Birmingham, Alabama Proclaim to you:

We have adopted this Constitution and I hereby proclaim it to be the Supreme and Fundamental Law of our Order, to which we all own and give complete and loyal obedience, and which is immutable except as it, itself, provides.

Done in the Aulic of his Majesty, the Imperial Wizard of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, this 1st day of January, Anno Domini Nineteen Hundred and Sixty-Five. Anno Klan. Signed by His Majesty.

DECLARATION

WE, THE UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC., KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN SOLEMNLY DECLARE TO ALL MANKIND: that the principle and spirit of Klankraft will at all time be dedicated in thought, spirit and affection to our Founding Fathers of the Original Ku Klux Klan organization in the year 1866, and active during the period of Reconstruction History; and to their predecessors in the years (1915 & 16).

WE DO FURTHER DECLARE TO THE WORLD: 'that our original Prescript used as the governing law of the Ku Klux Klan, during the period of its former activities, and all official titles, mannerisms, usages and things therein prescribed, have not been abandoned by us; but is Held in Esteem as dedication, all of these, together with designs of paraphernalia, regalia, flags, banners, emblems, symbols, or other insignia and things prescribed or previously used by or under the authority of the Ku Klux Klan, are the property of the Ku Klux Klan under and by virtue of its name of Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and are held sacred by us as a precious heritage, which we shall jealously preserve, forever maintain and valiantly protect from profanation.

THE IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION

To the lovers of law, order, peace and justice of all nations, people, tribes and tongues of the whole earth, Greetings:

I, and the citizens of the Invisible Empire, through me, make dedication to you:

We, the members of this order, desiring to promote patriotism toward our civil government;

honorable peace among men and nations; protection for and happiness in the homes of our people; manhood, brotherhood, and love among ourselves, and liberty, justice and fraternity among all mankind; believing we can best accomplish these noble purposes through a mystic, social, patriotic, benevolent association, having a perfected lodge system, with an exalted ritualistic form of work and an effective form of government, not for selfish profit, but for the mutual betterment, benefit and protection of our oath-bound associates, and their loved ones; do physically, socially, morally and vocationally;

PROCLAIM TO THE WORLD

That we are dedicated to the sublime duty of providing generous aid, tender sympathy and fraternal assistance and fortune and misfortune, in the effulgent light of life and amid the sable shadows of death, and to the exalted privilege of demonstrating the practical utility of the great (yet most neglected,) doctrine of the Fatherhood, of God and the brotherhood of man as a vital force in the lives and affairs of men.

We invite all men who can qualify, to become citizens of the Invisible Empire, to approach the portal of our beneficent fomain, join us in our noble work of extending its boundaries, and in disseminating the gospel of "Klankraft", thereby encouraging, conserving, protecting and making vital the fraternal relationship in the practice of an honorable clannishness; to share with us the glory of performing the sacred duty of protecting womanhood; to maintain forever the God-given supremacy of the White race; to commemorate the holy and chivalric achievements of our fathers;

to safeguard the sacred rights, privileges and institutions of our civil government; to bless mankind and to keep eternally ablaze the sacred fire of a fervent devotion to a pure Americanism.

The Invisible Empire is founded on sterling character, and immutable principles based upon sacred sentiment and cemented by noble purposes. It is promoted by a sincere, unselfish by their consecrated intelligence. It is the soul devotion of the souls of men, and is governed by chivalry, virtue's impenetrable shield and the devout impulse of an unconquered race.

UNITED KLAN KREFED

We, the order of the United Klan of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, reverentially acknowledge the majesty and supremacy of Almighty God and recognize His goodness and providence through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Recognizing our relation to the government of the United States of America, the supremacy of its Constitution, the union of states thereunder, and the Constitutional laws thereof, we shall ever be devoted to the sublime principles of a pure Americanism, and valiant in the defense of its ideals and institutions.

We avow the distinction between the races of mankind as decreed by the Creator, and we shall ever be true to the maintenance of White supremacy and strenuously oppose any compromise thereof.

We appreciate the value of practical, fraternal relationship among men of kindred thought, purpose and ideals, and the infinite benefits accruing therefrom; we shall faithfully devote ourselves

to the practice of an honorable clannishness that the life each may be a constant blessing to others.

'NON SILBA SED ANTHAR'

PREAMBLE

We, the members of this order, citizens and probationers of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in order of insure unity of organization; to guarantee an effective form of government; to pereptuate our great institution through patriotic and fraternal achievements, to preserve forever its holy principles; to continue and make vital its spiritual purposes; to achieve its laudable objects; to attain its lofty ideals; to consummate its mission and to promote effectively all things set forth in the National Klonvokation herein; do declare this Constitution of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, in lieu of the original Prescript of the Ku Klux Klan, as the supreme law of this society, and pledge our voice, our loyalty, our manhood and our sacred honor to enforce the same. In our endeavor toward the faithful fulfillment of this, our honorable mission, we solemnly invoke the guidance and blessing of Almighty God in behalf of our country, our homes, our race and each other, now, and unto generations yet unborn.

APPELLATION AND GOVERNMENT

Article I

Section 1. To the name of this society, Ku Klux Klan has been prefixed the words "Knights of the," and forever hereafter it shall be known as the United Klans of America, Inc., "Knights of the Ku Klux Klan." The United Klans of Ameri-

ca, Inc., is and shall continue to be a patriotic, military, benevolent, ritualistic, social or Fraternal order or society.

Section 2. The government of this order shall ever be military in character, especially in its executive management and control; and no legislative enactment of Constitutional amendment hereafter shall encroach upon, effect or change this fundamental principle of the Invisible Empire.

Section 3. The government of this Order shall be vested primarily in the Imperial Wizard, with official Board, who shall be supreme within the restrictions of this constitution, and as otherwise provided, and whose decisions, decrees, edicts, mandates, rulings and instructions shall be of full authority and unquestionably recognized and respected by each and every citizen of the Invisible Empire.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES

Article II

Section 1. The objects of this Order shall be to unite white male persons, native-born Gentile citizens of the United States of America, who owe no allegiance of any nature or decree to any foreign government; nation, institution, sect, ruler, person or people; whose morals are good; whose reputations and vocations are respectable; whose habits are exemplary; who are of sound minds and twenty-one years or more of age, under a common oath into a brotherhood of strict regulations; to cultivate and promote patriotism toward our civil government.

Section 2. This Order is an institution of chivalry, humanity, justice and patriotism; em-

bodying in its genius and principles all that is chivalric in conduct, noble in sentiment, generous in manhood and patriotic in purpose. Its peculiar objects are: First, to protect the weak, the innocent, and the defenseless from the indignities, wrongs and outrages of the lawless, the violent and the brutal; to relieve the injured and the oppressed; to succor the suffering and unfortunate, especially widows and orphans. Second, to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States of America, and all laws passed in conformity thereto, and to protect the states and the people thereof from all invasion of their rights from any source whatsoever.

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTIONS AND ASSEMBLIES

Article III

Section 1. THE INVISIBLE EMPIRE. The phrase "Invisible Empire" in a material sense denotets the universal geographical jurisdiction of this Order and it shall embrace the whole world. The convention of the Invisible Empire shall be known as the Imperial Klonvokation.

The phrase "Invisible Empire" in a spiritual sense applies to all the secrets and secret knowledge and information, secret work and working and things of this Order, and to all that has been, to all that now is and to all that is to be, the past, the present and the future, yesterday, today and forever; the dead of yesterday, the living of today and the contemplated of tomorrow, of the life that now is and of that which is to come.

Section 2. In a material sense, the territorial division of the Invisible Empire into a subordinate

jurisdiction shall be known as a "Realm," and same shall embrace a part of a state or states or a territorial possession of the United States of America.

Section 3. A territorial division of a Realm shall be known as a "Province" and shall embrace a Congressional District of a state. Provinces shall be designated by number. The convention of a Province shall be known as the "Klonverse."

Section 4. A "Klan" is the unit of this Order; it is the local or subordinate body, lodge, or organization, and its territorial jurisdiction shall be known as the "Klanton," which shall extend in all directions to a distance midway between the location of the Klan and the nearest Klan thereto, except as otherwise designated by the Imperial Wizard or Grand Dragon and with the approval of their respective Boards. The boundaries of a Klanton shall be fixed, so far as is possible, on the delivery of the Klan charter. A convention or an assembly of a Klan in secret session shall be known as the "Klonklave."

Section 5. All things and matters which do not exist within this Order or are not authorized by or do not come under its jurisdiction shall be designated as the "Alien World." All persons who are not members of this Order shall be designated as "Aliens."

MEMBERSHIP

Article IV

Section 1. The qualifications for membership in this Order shall be: An applicant must be a White male Gentile person, a native-born citizen of the United States of America, who owes no

allegiance of any nature of degree whatsoever to any foreign government; nation, institution, sect, ruler, prince, potentate, people or person; he must have attained the age of twenty-one years, be of sound mind, good character, of commendable reputation and respectable vocations, a believer in the tenets of the Christian religion, and one whose allegiance, loyalty and devotion to the government of the United States of America in all things is unquestionable.

Section 2. Application for membership in this Order must be on a regular charter petition by charter applicants of a Klan, and on a regular application blank after a Klan has been chartered. The applicant must state whether he ever has applied for membership in this Order, and such application made to a chartered Klan must be endorsed by at least two Klansmen, or by a Kleagle.

Section 3. The "Klectokon" (initiation fee) is given by an applicant and accepted by this Order as a donation to its propagation and general fund and not in the sense of purchasing membership in this Order by the applicant, and this donation must accompany each application for citizenship. The Klectokon is a sum of money of not less than Ten (\$10.00) Dollars, nor more than Twenty-five (\$25.00) Dollars.

Section 4. An applicant's qualifications must be known before he is accepted for membership of this Order. Great care must be exercised on the part of a Kleagle or a Klan in ascertaining an applicant's qualifications under Section I, of this Article.

THE IMPERIAL KLONVOCATION

Article V

Section 1. The Imperial Klonvokation shall be the sole legislative body of this Order, therefore, it shall have original jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to creating and amending this Constitution and Laws, the regulation, government and general Welfare of this Order. It shall have power to enact laws for the regulation of its own procedure, for the government of the Invisible Empire, Realms, Provinces and Klans, and for the general control and management of the business of this Order, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof. It shall have power to prescribe the rights, privileges, duties and responsibilities of the Realms, Provinces, and Klans, and all officers and members of this Order, and finally to determine the same. The Imperial Klonvokation shall meet biennially in the month, date and place to be fixed by the Imperial Wizard with approval of Imperial Board.

Section 2. The Imperial Klonvokation shall be composed of all Imperial Officers, Grand Dragons, Titans, Kleagles, and Realm or Province Officers, each Organized and Chartered Unit shall be represented by 3 voting delegates, when their unit membership is 50 or less. Units may increase voting delegates by one for each additional 50 men. In order for any Officer to vote, he must be an elected or appointed delegate in good standing from a Chartered Unit.

Section 3. The State or Realm Klonvokation shall be composed of all State Officers and Realm Officers, and each Organized and Chartered Unit shall be represented by 3 voting delegates, when

when their unit membership is 50 or less. Units may increase voter delegates by one for each additional 50 men. In order for any Officer to vote, he must be an elected or appointed delegate in good standing from a Chartered Unit.

THE IMPERIAL KLONCILIUM

Article VI

Section 1. The Imperial Kloncilium shall be the supreme advisory board of this Order and shall be composed of all the Imperial officers named in Article VII.

Section 2. The Imperial Kloncilium shall be the Supreme Tribunal of justice of this Order and shall have full appellate jurisdiction to hear and finally determine all appeals of whatsoever nature presented to it affecting the relationship and constitutional rights and privileges of Realms, Provinces, Klans and members of this Order.

Section 3. It shall have full power and authority, acting in the presence of the Imperial Wizard or his authorized representative, to act in the interium between sessions of the Imperial Klonvocations.

Section 4. It shall meet in regular session at a time to be determined by the Imperial Wizard and Imperial Board.

Section 5. Nine members of the Imperial Kloncilium shall constitute a quorum.

Section 6. Decisions of the Imperial Kloncilium on all matters of a judiciary nature coming before it for adjudication shall be final when same are ratified by the Imperial Wizard.

Section 7. Between the meetings of the Imperial Klouncilium, whenever, in the judgment of the Imperial Wizard, it shall become necessary for it to consider any matter or thing whatsoever, he may submit the matter to the members of the Imperial Klouncilium in writing by mail or otherwise, and their votes thereon shall be case in writing by mail or otherwise within a time limit to be fixed by the Imperial Wizard.

Section 8. The Imperial Kligrapp shall be the secretary and recording officer of the Imperial Klouncilium.

IMPERIAL OFFICERS

Article VII

Section 1. Hereafter the Imperial officers of this order shall be sixteen in number, and their official titles shall be as follows:

The Imperial Wizard (Supreme Chief Executive),

Imperial Klaliff (Supreme Vice-Pres.),

Imperial Klokard (Supreme Lecturer),

Imperial Kludd (Supreme Chaplain),

Imperial Kligrapp (Supreme Secretary),

Imperial Klabee (Supreme Treasurer),

Imperial Kladd (Supreme Conductor),

Imperial Klarogo (Supreme Inner-Guard),

Imperial Klexter (Supreme Outer-Guard),

Imperial Klonsel (Supreme Attorney),

Imperial Night-Hawk (Supreme Courier),

and five Imperial Klokann (consisting a Board of Auditors and Supreme advisors).

These shall be known as the Imperial Wizard and his fifteen GENI.

Section 2. The term of office is as follows:

Imperial Klaliff — 2 years, Imperial Klokard — 1 year, Imperial Kludd — 1 year, Imperial Kli-grapp — 2 years, Imperial Klabee — 2 years, Imperial Kladd — 1 year, Imperial Klarogo — 1 year, Imperial Klexter — 1 year, Imperial Klon-sel — 2 years, Imperial Night-Hawk — 2 years.

IMPERIAL WIZARD

Article VIII

Section 1. Upon the death or removal of the Imperial Wizard from office, the Imperial Klaliff shall immediately succeed to that office and shall govern until a successor to the Imperial Wizard is installed. In the event the Imperial Wizard is removed from office, a successor shall be named at the earliest possible date thereafter, consistent with careful judgment in the selection.

Section 2. The Imperial Wizard shall be an elected Officer and his term of office shall be three years.

DUTIES, PREROGATIVES AND POWERS OF THE IMPERIAL WIZARD

Article IX

Section 1. Being the Supreme Chief Executive of this Order, the Imperial Wizard shall have and hold supreme authority and power within this Constitution in all administrative matters, and to act in any and all matters not prescribed in this Constitution, when in his judgment the best interest of this Order warrants. He may delegate such authority to his subordinate executives or administrative officers as he may deem necessary.

Section 2. He shall specify the duties of all

officers regardless of rank or station, of whatever department, bureau, or division, other than those duties enumerated in this Constitution, and shall require such duties to be properly performed on penalty of removal from office.

Section 3. He shall issue charters for Klans, specify conditions on which charters shall be issued, and shall have the power to open and close charters of Klans at his discretion or upon request of a Klan. He shall have full authority and power to suspend or revoke charters of Klans, for cause.

Section 4. He shall promulgate all countersigns and passwords, and any and all other secret signs and work of this Order.

Section 5. He shall have supreme supervision over all departments of this Order.

Section 6. He shall have full authority to issue decrees, edicts, mandates, rulings and instructions covering any matter not specifically set forth in this Constitution, or emphasizing any matter of this Constitution, and all such decrees, edicts, mandates, ruling and instructions must be respected and obeyed promptly and faithfully by all members of this Order on penalty of Suspension, upon approval of the Imperial Board.

Section 7. All paraphernalia, regalia, uniforms, costumes, emblems, insignia, flags, banners, jewelry for individual wear, jewels for official use, clerical forms, books, pamphlets, literature, advertising matter, stationery, etc., etc., may be manufactured upon the Recommendation of the Imperial Board and no other design, emblem, insignia or form or thing, article or articles shall be recognized, countenanced or

used by this Order or any member of same. All designs, emblems or other insignia officially adopted by the Imperial Board whether created by them or not, shall be recognized as official and duly respected by all members of this Order.

Section 8. They shall request of the Imperial Klönvokation such legislation as they deem wise for the best interest of this Order in its government, regulation and promulgation.

Section 9. He shall have full power and authority to suspend from office at any time any officer of this Order, or any rank or station or capacity, or any employee whomsoever, on the ground of incompetency, disloyalty, neglect of duty, or for unbecoming conduct.

Section 10. He shall have and hold full and original authority and power, office and title of "Supreme Kleagle."

Section 11. He shall issue and sign all commissions or other credentials of this Order in promulgating same, and affix the Imperial Seal thereto; and he shall contract, in the name of this Order, with other members for its extension, financing, management, operation and business interests.

Section 12. Whenever a question of paramount importance to the interest, well-being or prosperity of this Order arises, not provided for in this Constitution, he shall have full power and authority to determine such question, and his decision, which he shall report to the Imperial Board, if requested, shall be final.

DUTIES OF IMPERIAL OFFICERS

Article X

Section 1. **IMPERIAL KLALIFF**: Is the second highest officer of this Order; He shall be the president of the Imperial Klonvokation, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Imperial Board.

Section 2. **IMPERIAL KLOKARD**: The duties of the Imperial Klokard shall be to disseminate Klankraft, and perform such duties as may be required by the Imperial Wizard on approval of the Imperial Board.

Section 3. **Imperial KLUDD**: Is the chaplain of the Imperial Klonvokation and shall perform such other duties as may be required by the Imperial Wizard on approval of the Imperial Board.

Section 4. **IMPERIAL KLIGRAPP**: Is the Supreme Secretary and recording officer of this Order. He shall be the secretary of the Imperial Klonvokation and shall act as secretary of the Imperial Kloncilium and shall have general supervision of all the clerical work and workings. He shall keep an accurate account of the receipts and disbursements. He shall sign all papers, vouchers and other documents requiring his signature of attestation. He shall prepare and submit a report of the workings of his office to each session of the Imperial Klonvokation. He shall furnish the Imperial Kloncilium, when requested, with such information as they desire with reference to his office. In the event additional clerical help is needed in the Imperial office it may be secured upon recommendation of the Imperial Wizard and approval of Imperial Board.

Section 5. **IMPERIAL KLABEE:** Is the Supreme Treasurer of this Order and is, therefore, the custodian of its funds, and he shall counter-sign all checks with the Imperial Wizard, and he shall make a full and complete report of his office to the regular Klonvokation each and every year.

Section 6. **IMPERIAL KLADD:** Shall perform such duties as may be required of him by the Imperial Wizard on approval of Imperial Board.

Section 7. **IMPERIAL KLAROGO:** Is inner guard at all Imperial Klouncilium and Imperial Klonvokation, and shall perform such other duties as may be required by the Imperial Wizard on approval of Imperial Board.

Section 8. **IMPERIAL KLEXTER:** Is outer guard at all meetings of the Imperial Klouncilium and Imperial Klonvokation, and shall perform such other duties as may be required by the Imperial Wizard on approval of Imperial Board.

Section 9. **Imperial Klonsel:** Is Supreme Attorney or legal advisor of this Order and shall perform such other duties as may be required by the Imperial Wizard on approval of Imperial Board.

Section 10. **IMPERIAL NIGHT-HAWK:** Is the Supreme Board of Auditors and Special advisors. It shall be the responsibility of the Imperial Board to select not more than 5 and not less than 3 responsible persons to serve in the capacity of auditors and advisors of the Imperial office for purpose of auditing the records and generally serving in the capacity as advisors. It shall recommend to the Imperial Wizard such plans and methods as it deems wise for the welfare of this Order, and it shall perform such other duties as

may be required of it, and each member thereof, individually, shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Imperial Wizard on approval of Imperial Board.

KLEAGLES AND GIANTS

Article XII

Section 1. A Kleagle is an organizer or field worker of this Order. On the approval of the Imperial Board and where by an established Realm exist the Grand Dragon and his staff will have the authority to appoint Kleagles for his respective Realm and he shall work by and under their instructions.

Section 2. The Imperial Wizard, being by virtue of his office the Supreme Kleagle shall have full power and authority to commission and appoint members of this Order as Kleagles, and he shall have full power to remove from office any Kleagle of any rank, grade or station on due cause.

Section 3. Any Kleagle of any rank is entitled to receive \$3.00 Commission on new applicants not to exceed charter strength of 25 members. He is also entitled to the sum of \$2.00 Commission on any re-instatement in acquiring charter strength of 25 men. This commission to be used at his discretion to bear expenses in securing charters.

Section 4. Kleagles of whatever rank, grade or station must thoroughly familiarize themselves with the Kloran, laws, principles, objects, history, usages and mannerisms of this Order, and must be able to demonstrate same in an intelligent and proficient manner.

Section 5. The title of Giant may apply by gradation to all officers who have served one or more terms as the chief executive officer of the Invisible Empire and of subordinate jurisdictions thereof. A Klan Giant is one who has served as Exalted Cyclops; a Great Giant is one who has served as Great Titan; A Grand Giant is one who has served as Grand Dragon; an Imperial Giant is one who has served as Imperial Wizard. The title is not conferred on an officer until his successor has been duly installed. The title Giant shall in all cases be conferred upon the recommendation of the next officer above in rank. This honorary title shall be conferred in recognition of regular and faithful services performed as prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of this Order. The Grand Dragon of a Realm shall, whenever possible, use such Giants for special service.

PARAPHERNALIA, REGALIA, EMBLEMS, ENSIGNS, INSIGNIA, ETC.

Article XIII

Section 1. Members robes shall be classified as their personal property. In the event that such member is suspended, banished, or voluntarily quits the organization the unit may, if agreeable with member, re-purchase robe at an agreed price. All paraphernalia, clerical records, standard bearers, flags, and other materials referred to as properties of this order shall be surrendered upon request by proper authority upon the member disassociating from this Order.

Section 2. All designs, ensigns, flags, standards, banners, emblems, insignia, seals, paraphernalia, regalia, uniforms, costumes, etc., and all clerical forms or matters to be printed,

shall be adapted by or designed by or under the directions of the Imperial Board.

Section 3. All articles, designs and things referred to or implied in Sections 1 and 2, above, and Article X, Section 7, of this Constitution, and all property, real and personal, shall ever be and remain the property of this Order and such supplies can only be procured from the Imperial Wizard by the required requisition therefor, and this also shall apply to all supplies used by any subordinate jurisdiction, and any and all jewelry or other articles used by a member upon the approval of the Imperial Board.

Section 4. Any article or things, regardless of form, or of that material it shall be made, or for what purpose it shall be made, or to what use it shall be subjected, if it bears an emblem or an insignia of this Order, shall belong to and is the property of this Order; and such articles or things cannot legally bear an emblem, insignia, or design of this Order without written authority of the Imperial Wizard. If a member has in his possession any article or property of this Order, and voluntarily discontinues his membership, or is banished from membership, or in any other manner his connection with this Order is served, such article or articles, thing or things, must be immediately returned or surrendered by him to an Exalted Cyclops, Great Titan, Grand Dragon, or to the Imperial Wizard, and he shall be given a receipt for same.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, company, firm or corporation, to manufacture or cause to be manufactured, catalog or cause to be cataloged, advertise or cause to be advertised, sell or offer for sale, or cause

same to be done, any article or design whatsoever of this Order, or anything used by or properly belonging to this Order, unless such person or persons, company, firm, or corporation, be duly licensed by the Imperial Board to manufacture, advertise, or sell such article, designs or things, and even then, only by a strict adherence to the conditions, restrictions and directions specified in said license.

Section 6. It shall be unlawful for any member of this Order to purchase, cause to be purchased, or otherwise come into possession of any article or property of this Order from any person, company, firm or corporation, without authority to do so from the Imperial Wizard; he can procure such article from the Imperial Wizard only by making requisition therefor, and remitting the amount of money required. It shall be unlawful for any subordinate jurisdiction to procure any article or property of this Order, or any supplies, etc., used by it from any other source than the Imperial Wizard, or by his authority.

Section 7. If an unauthorized person shall have in his possession any article, or property of this Order, and this fact shall become known to a member, it shall be the sworn duty of such member to regain for this Order the actual possession of such article without delay; his failure to do so will jeopardize his membership.

COSTUMES, SEALS, ENSIGNS, SYMBOLS, ETC.

Article XIV

Section 1. KLAN PARAPHERNALIA: Shall consist of altar furnishings as per Kloran, and

such account books, forms, and other things as are necessary.

Section 2. COSTUMES: The official costume of this Order shall be a white robe of lightweight cotton cloth, made with cape of same material, and of proper length, with white girdle around waist, and insignia of this Order worn on the left breast. The cowl or helmet shall be made of this same material as the robe, and with whatever material necessary to give it the proper stiffness, and so made that it will be collapsible, and when worn shall be of a cone shape. There shall be one red tassel attached to the peak of same. There shall be an apron of the same material in both front and rear, so as to completely conceal the identity of the wearer. The front apron shall have two holes of the proper size and location to facilitate the vision of the wearer. This shall be known as the Klansman's robe or costume. Costumes to be worn by active officers, of whatever rank or station, shall be of such design, and made of such material, and with the use of such colors, as may be prescribed by the recommendation of the Imperial Board.

Section 3. EMBLEMS, AND SYMBOLS: Shall be such as may be designated or authorized by the Imperial Board.

Section 4. ENSIGNS, FLAGS AND STANDARDS: The official ensigns, flags, and standards of this Order, together with all official banners, shall be of such shape, size and design as may be authorized by the Imperial Board.

Section 5. THE GRAND ENSIGN: The "Grand Ensign," or banner of this Order shall be in the form of an isosceles triangle, five feet long and

three feet wide at the staff. The material shall be yellow, with a red scalloped border about three inches in width. There shall be painted upon it in black, a Dracovolans, or flying dragon, with the following motto inscribed on it: "Quod Semper, Quod ubique, quod abominibus." The tongue shall be painted in red with an arrow head end. The tail shall also end with an arrow head.

Section 6. SEAL: There shall be a Seal of this Order, which shall be known as the Great Imperial Seal. It shall bear the words: United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, "and shall be of such design as the Imperial Wizard shall direct. Each chartered Klan of this Order shall have a seal bearing the name, number and Realm of the Klan, together with the name of this Order: United Klans of America, Inc.", and shall be of such design as directed by the Imperial Board. This seal must be procured by the Klan immediately after it shall have been chartered. Seals to be used by the various subordinate jurisdictions shall bear the name: "United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," and be of such design as the Imperial Board may direct.

Section 7. KLIKON AND SYMBOLS: The Klikon is the sacred picture of this Order, and as such must be rigidly safeguarded by whatever Klan or Klansman to whom it may be intrusted. The various symbols of this Order, used in its several Kloranic orders, shall be such as are designed and authorized by the Imperial Board.

REVENUES AND PROPERTY TITLES

Article. XV

Section 1. The revenues of this Order shall consist of: First, a per capita tax, which shall be known as the Imperial Tax, which shall be a sum of fifty cents (\$.50) per month. Second, all profits realized from the placing of paraphernalia, regalia, supplies, jewelry, uniforms, costumes, stationery, and any and all other articles used in the work of this Order or by any member. Third, all interest accruing on investments made by this Order.

Section 2. The Imperial Tax shall begin with the month immediately succeeding the month in which a Klan is chartered, and is due and payable on the first day of each calendar month thereafter; the Kligrapp of each Klan shall remit the same with his regular monthly report — his failure to do so will subject the charter of that Klan to suspension or cancellation. The Imperial Tax is hereby levied upon each and every Klan now chartered and which may be hereafter chartered, and the Imperial Authorities have full authority and power to collect same.

Section 3. The revenues of a Realm shall consist of: First, such portion of the Imperial revenue received from that Realm as may be fixed by proclamation of the National Klönvokation. Second, a per capita tax, to be known as a Realm Tax, in such amount as the Klorero may determine, in no case to be less than 25¢ cents per month.

REALMS

Article XVI

Section 1. A Realm may be organized within a state or states of the United States, or other territorial sub-division.

Section 2. A Realm is organized on the declaration of the Imperial Wizard, and with such declaration he shall appoint and name all officers thereof and shall furnish laws and regulations for the government of that Realm, and such appointment of officers and such laws if not in conflict with the Constitution, shall be effective until the convention of the initial Klorero of that Realm after its organization; at which time the Klorero will proceed to elect all of its elective officers, and adopt laws for the government of that Realm, but such laws adopted and such elections held shall not be inconsistent with this Constitution and the laws of this Order. Such laws and amendments of laws adopted at this time or at any future Klorero must be ratified by the Grand Dragon or the Imperial Wizard before the same become effective as law.

Section 3. The Klorero of a Realm shall be composed of all Grand Officers within that Realm, and Kleagles, Titans and their Furies from each Province in said Realm; Grand Officers, Great Titans and Great Officers shall be entitled to one vote each. Each unit by virtue of their Charter and up to 50 men have 3 delegate votes and for each 50, 1 additional delegate vote.

Section 4. The Klorero shall possess no power to interfere with the Imperial Boards plan and purposes in the promulgation of this Order within its respective bounds.

Section 5. The Klorero shall provide its own revenue to meet the expenses of its convention and clerical obligations.

Section 6. The officers of A Realm shall be a Grand Dragon, who shall be President of the Klorero; he shall be elected by the Realm for a term of three years, and shall govern his Realm in a manner not inconsistent with this Constitution, or the instructions and directions of his Imperial Klaliff; Grand Klaliff, second highest officer of a Realm, who shall be vice-president of the Klorero; Grand Klokard, lecturer; Grand Kludd, chaplain; Grand Kligrapp, secretary; Grand Klabee, treasurer; Grand Kladd, conductor; Grand Klarogo, inner guard; Grand Klexter, outer guard; and a Grand Night-Hawk. These shall be known as the Grand Dragon and his nine Hydras. They are to be elected by proper delegation of their respective Realm.

Section 7. It will be the responsibility of the Grand Dragon to call a meeting with the Great Titans of each Realm, at his discretion, to disperse of Klan business within the Realm. This meeting manditory at least once each year.

PROVINCES

Article XVII

Section 1. A Province will consist of a respective Congressional District of the said Realm.

Section 2. At the initial convention of a Klonverse of a Province, the elective officers of that Province shall be elected, but such election must be ratified by the Grand Dragon of that Realm, and such officers elected and ratified shall be

installed by the Grand Dragon or by his duly appointed deputy, and they shall govern the Province under the direction and instructions of the Grand Dragon.

Section 3. The officers of a Province shall hereafter be: A Great Titan, the highest officer of a Province, and president of the Klonverse; three great Klaliffs, who shall compose an Advisory Board; a Great Kligrapp, secretary; a Great Klabee, treasurer; a Great Kludd, Chaplain; and a Great Night-Hawk. These officers shall be known as the Great Titan and his seven Furies, and their terms of office shall be from the date of their installation until the next convention of the Klonverse, or until their successors shall have been elected and installed.

Section 4. The Great Titan and all officers of a Province shall be elected by the Klonverse of that Province.

Section 5. The function of the Klonverse is social and fraternal, for the purpose of promoting good fellowship within the bounds of that Province, and stimulating and developing interest in this Order, and its mission and work.

Section 6. The Klonverse shall meet at the discretion of that Titan of that Province. Meeting to be held at least once monthly.

KLANS

Article XVIII

Section 1. In states having no Realm organization the King Kleagle shall be the judge of the location to institute a new Klan.

Section 2. The Grand Dragon in Realm or-

ganizations, or the Imperial Board in states without Realm organization, shall, upon being authorized by the Imperial Wizard, upon recommendation of the Imperial Board have power to order the disbandment of any provisional Klan for the same cause that the charter of a chartered Klan may be revoked; and such order of disbandment shall have the same effect as a revocation of the charter of a chartered Klan.

Section 3-a. Upon the organization of a Klan, a vote shall be had on the petitioners, and if there be three negative votes cast on the ballot as a whole, then an individual ballot shall be had by balloting on the petitioners one at a time, three negative ballots rejecting. After a Klan has been organized and prior to the issuance and closing of its charter, charter applicants must be submitted to the Klan in Klonklave assembled; if any Klansman present knows any just reason that disqualifies an applicant for membership, he must rise to his feet and challenge that applicant and state his reasons for so doing; this done, the Provisional Exalted Cyclops, or the Kleagle in charge acting as such, shall refer the application to the Klokann and the Klokann shall investigate the application on the basis of the grounds of objection, and they shall report on such applicant at the next subsequent Klonklave, if possible, or at which Klonklave final action shall be taken. An applicant who has been finally rejected cannot apply again until after the expiration of twelve months from date of rejection. If after a careful investigation the Klokann finds that the objector was in error, they shall report accordingly and recommend the passage of the applicant, and the Klan shall take definite and final action on the report of the Klokann.

Section 3-b. Applications for membership in chartered Klans shall be read three times in Klonklave assembled, and opportunity given each member present to make objections. All objections may be made in writing, signed by the objector and delivered to the Klokann, whose duty it shall be to investigate the objections and make their findings and report the same to the Klan body for its adoption or rejection. All petitions must be made in writing on Form K-115.

Section 3-c. An applicant who has been finally rejected cannot apply again until after the expiration of twelve months from date of rejection and shall be within the jurisdiction of that Klan for a period of three years. Provided, however, upon request of the Klokann of that Klan through regular channels the Grand Dragon and Staff or organized Realms or the Imperial Wizard and Staff in unorganized states, a special dispensation may be granted ordering another ballot taken immediately.

Section 4. A Klansman who presents the name of an applicant for membership in this Order must know the applicant personally and be familiar with his qualifications according to this Constitution and Laws. All members of a Klan must faithfully guard the portal of the Invisible Empire so that no person not qualified to enter therein shall be admitted.

Section 5. In the event a petitioner or an applicant is denied membership in this order, the sum of his Klektokon shall be immediately returned to him.

Section 6. All actions of a Klan in rejecting an applicant for membership, as to the votes cast,

and by whom objections were made, are a positive secret of this Order; members who have knowledge of same and divulge or intimate in the slightest degree or cause such knowledge to be in any way communicated to any person not a member, shall be at once banished from the Invisible Empire for the violation of his oath.

Section 7. When the required number of charter petitioners have been obtained in a community where a Klan is to be located, a regular petition for the issuance of charter shall be forwarded to the Imperial Wizard through regular channels. Such petition must give the name selected for that Klan, time of the meeting of regular Klunklave and must be signed by the Kleagle in charge of the officers, giving the address of that Klan.

Section 8. The Klan charter shall contain the following text.

IMPERIAL PALACE, INVISIBLE EMPIRE,
UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

To All Who Read and Respect These Lines,
Greetings:

WHEREAS, The Imperial Wizard has received a petition from the following named Klan of the Invisible Empire,

Praying for themselves and others and their successors to be instituted a Klan of the Order under the name and number of _____
Klan No. _____ Realm of _____ and same
to be located at _____ in the County of _____,
State of _____, United States
of America, and they having given assurance of
their fidelity to this order and their competency

to render the service required, and their willingness to take upon themselves and their successors the duties and responsibilities thereof, and their serious determined purpose, to rightly use and not abuse the powers, privileges and prerogatives conferred on them as such, and be faithful and true in all things committed to them;

NOW KNOW YE, that I, the Imperial Wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, on this the _____ day of the _____ Month of the Year of Our Lord Nineteen Hundred and _____, and on the _____ day of the _____ week of the _____ Month of the Year of the Klan _____ and in the _____ Cycle of the Seventh Reign of the Reincarnation, under the authority possessed by me, do issue this Charter to the aforesaid petitioners, their associates and successors, under the name and number aforesaid from the day and date hereon, and same is effective from the date of its acceptance by said Klan as certified below.

The said Klan is hereby authorized and empowered to do and perform all such acts and things as are prescribed by the Kloran, Laws, Imperial decrees, edicts, mandates and usages of the Order, and to enjoy all the rights, privileges and prerogatives authorized by the Constitution thereof; and all Klansmen are strictly enjoined to valiantly preserve and persistently practice the principles of pure patriotism, honor, Klanishness and White supremacy, ever keeping in mind and heart the sacred sentiment, peculiar purpose, manly mission, and lofty ideals and objects of this Order, a devoted loyalty to their Emperor and their Imperial Wizard, a steadfast obedience to the Constitution of this Order, a faithful keeping of their Oath of Allegiance, and

a constant unwavering fidelity to every interest of the Invisible Empire, to the end that progress, power, purpose and influence of Klankraft be properly promoted, the knowledge of the faithful self-sacrificing service and noble achievements of our fathers be not lost to posterity, and all those things for which this, our beloved Order, is founded to do and to perform and to protect and to preserve and to perpetuate, be diligently done and scrupulously maintained and that they be blameless in preserving the grace, dignity and intent of this Charter forever.

I solemnly charge you to hold fast to the dauntless faith of our fathers and to keep their spotless memory secure and unstained, and true to the traditions of our valiant sires, meet every behest of duty, in all the relationships of life and living, promptly and properly, without fault without fail, without fear and without reproach.

The Imperial Wizard has and holds the full and unchallengeable authority, right and power to cancel, to suspend or revoke this Charter, and to annul all the rights, powers, prerogatives and immunities conferred hereby, for the neglect or refusal on the part of the said Klan to conform to and comply with the Kloran, Constitution and Laws of this Order, and the Imperial decrees, edicts, mandates, rulings and instructions thereof, or its failure to respect the usages of this Order as proclaimed by and maintained under the Imperial Authority of same.

In testimony whereof, I, the Imperial Wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, have caused to be affixed hereon the Great Imperial Seal of the Invisible Empire, and do hereunto set my hand and impress my official seal, and same is duly attested — "Non Silba Sed Anthar."

Done in the Executive Chambers of His Lordship.

BY HIS LORDSHIP,

Imperial Wizard, of the Invisible Empire,
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (United Klans of
America, Inc.)

ATTEST:

Imperial Kligrapp

CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE:

This certifies that above Charter was read to and duly adopted by above named Klan, in session assembled, with all stipulations and conditions herein stated or implied, on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 19 _____, AK _____
Signed _____

Exalted Cyclops of Above Named Klan in behalf of all present and future members thereof.

(Witness)

Grand Dragon of Realm

Section 9. Upon the receipt of the charter, Kleagle or other officer in charge, shall notify, of cause to be notified, the members, of that Klan to assemble at the earliest convenient time in Klonklave, at which Klonklave the charter shall be read and accepted by the Klan and a record made in the minutes of the Klan. The charter of the Klan is then closed and the Klan will proceed to elect its elective officers, exercising care to select officers who are competent and fitted for the respective offices. This done, the Klan pro-

ceeds at once to supply itself with a seal and with adequate and suitably bylaws for its government and the regulation of its affairs and for the rigid protection and interests of this Order within its Klanton.

Section 10. By-Laws of the Klan shall not conflict with or be inconsistent with the Constitution and Laws of this Order, and after same have been prepared by the Klan, they must be immediately sent to the Imperial Wizard or Grand Dragon to be approved and ratified by him, corrected and amended by him, if necessary and upon his ratification such By-Laws become effective as law for the regulation of that Klan.

Section 11. The charter of a Klan may be reopened by the Grand Dragon of a Realm or by the Imperial Wizard upon a request by the Klan, signed by its Exalted Cyclops and Kligrapp. When a charter is reopened, the Grand Dragon or the Imperial Wizard will provide a Kleagle for this Klan for work under their direction.

Section 12. The elective officers of a Klan shall hereafter be as follows: the Exalted Cyclops, president; Klaliff, vice-president; Klokard, lecturer; Kludd, chaplain; Kligrapp, secretary; Klabee, treasurer; Kladd, conductor; Klarogo, inner guard; Klexter, outer guard; Night-Hawk, in charge of candidates; and three Klokann, board of investigators, auditors, and advisors, each of whom shall bear the title of "Klokann." These shall be known as the Exalted Cyclops and his twelve Terrors.

Section 13. The term of office for officers of a Klan shall be for twelve months or until their successors have been elected and installed.

Section 14. An officer of a Klan elected and who is absent on the night of installation shall be installed at the next Klonklave, and if he should be absent from this Klonklave, he shall be notified to be present at the next Klonklave for installation; then, if he fails to present himself, and has no providential excuse, his office shall be declared vacant by the Exalted Cyclops and the Klan shall proceed to elect at that Klonclave a member to fill that vacancy, and such member elected shall be installed at that Klonklave.

Section 15. Officers-elect shall not in any case be installed unless their Klan dues are paid up to and including the calendar quarter of installation and their respective offices shall become vacated, if, at any time, their Klan dues become in arrears, and no Klan installation of officers shall be recognized within the Invisible Empire as being official unless that Klan be in good standing with the Imperial Palace, Realm and Province offices.

Section 16. When a Klan becomes in arrears in payment of its Imperial, Realm or Provincial tax for a period of one hundred days, its several offices are automatically vacated, its members denied visiting privileges in other Klans, and its acts subsequent thereto are invalid unless the time is extended by the Grand Dragon in organized Realms, or the Imperial Wizard in unorganized Realms, either of whom shall have the authority to order a complete audit of this Klan's affairs at the expense of the local Klan. Such Klan shall not be entitled to representation in any Klonverse, Klorero or Imperial Klonvokation. It shall be the duty of all Grand Dragons of Realms and Great Titans of Provinces to file with the Imperial Kli-

grapp, at least ten days preceding the Klonvokation, a list of all Klans in their respective territories which have paid their Realm or Province Tax, and the numerical strength of the individual Klans.

Section 17. Immediately upon the election of officers, the Kligrapp shall transmit the names of the Exalted Cyclops and Kligrapp to the Great Titan of the Province. The Great Titan shall immediately forward a copy of the list to the Grand Dragon of that Realm, who shall in turn file a copy in his office and transmit a copy immediately to the Imperial Wizard. No office-elect shall be inducted into office unless he be worthy and well qualified to fulfill the duties of that office and his election duly ratified by the Great Titan or Grand Dragon.

Section 18. Klan dues shall be paid in advance. A new member shall begin paying dues the month immediately succeeding the month in which he was naturalized. A member failing to pay his dues for three successive months shall be automatically suspended from the Klan, and his name dropped from the roll and he shall be so reported in the next monthly report. Up on the payment of his arrears he shall be automatically reinstated and shall be so reported by the Kligrapp in the next monthly report.

Section 19. Each and every member naturalized in this Order must supply himself with a robe and helmet by sending, through his Kligrapp, his measurement to agreed party to supply robe.

Section 20. A Klan under any and all circumstances shall accord full respect to its charter, and thereby strictly observe the Constitution and

Laws, mannerisms, usages and Kloranic (ritualistic) regulations and requirements of this Order as same are promulgated by the Imperial Wizard; and shall give due respect and obedience to all Imperial, Realm and Provincial decrees, edicts, mandates, rulings and instructions issued by the said officers; and failure on the part of a Klan to do so shall be cause for revocation of its charter and the suspension of its entire membership from this Order.

Section 21. A Klan shall meet in Klonklave at least once every week, when possible, and gather promptly at the hour agreed upon. Six members of a Klan shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business at any regular Klonklave.

Section 22. Special Klonklaves may be held at any time whenever same are deemed necessary by the Exalted Cyclops or when he is requested to do so by twenty-five per cent of the membership in good standing and ten per cent in cases where the membership in good standing is greater than one thousand; provided, however, in no event under the provisions of this section shall the number require be less than one hundred in Klans having a membership in good standing greater than four hundred. If this meeting is called upon petition in accordance with the provisions of this section, forty per cent of the membership in good standing at the time of such call shall constitute a quorum.

Section 23. In the event the charter of a Klan has been revoked or cancelled for any cause, whatsoever, and in the event of disbandment of a Klan, whether it be a Chartered or Provisional Klan, all books, papers, manuscripts, Klorans,

records, seal, Klan paraphernalia, and any and all other things used by the Klan, and all articles or things appertaining to this Order as may have been used by or are in the possession of any individual member thereof shall be properly surrendered to proper authority.

Section 24. A Klan, or member of this Order shall not use the official costume or any part of same on any occasion outside the Klavern without permission of the Grand Dragon in organized Realms, or the Imperial Wizard in unorganized states under penalty of forfeiture of their charter or banishment from this Order.

Section 25. No Klan or member shall use the name of this Order or any part thereof for any purpose that contravenes in any manner the laws of the land, that will reflect or probably reflect upon the reputation and good name, or compromise, or injure this Order, or any member thereof, in any way.

DUTIES OF KLAN OFFICERS

Article XIX

Section 1. EXALTED CYCLOPS: The Exalted Cyclops in the supreme officer of a Klan and its official head. He shall preside over the Klonklaves and govern same with dignity, devotion and impartiality. He shall be faithful in the prompt and efficient discharge of every duty prescribed or implied, incumbent upon him and fearless without respect to individual persons in the administration of the affairs of his office in promoting the welfare of this Order within the bounds of his Klanton, and he shall set a laudable example to all Klansmen of patriotism, Klanishness, bene-

volence, love, justice, every respect. He shall require a faithful honor and devoted loyalty to this Order in observance on the part of all Klansmen within his Klanton of the Constitutions, laws, usages, etc., of this Order, and all Imperial, Realm or Province decrees, edicts, mandates, rulings and instructions, and seek to make vital and effective the principles, objects and purposes of this Order. He shall call the Klonklave to order promptly on the hour designated, if there be a quorum present, and see that his Terrors fill their respective offices in an acceptable manner. He shall diligently safeguard the sanctity and dignity of the Charter of his Klan and suffer no encroachment thereon, nor any departure therefrom. He shall require the ritualistic work of the Kloran to be exemplified with the highest degree of perfection possible, and he shall do such other things as may be required of him by the Laws of this Order, the Kloran, the By-Laws of his Klan, and faithfully execute all orders and special instructions of the Great Titan, Grand Dragon or the Imperial Wizard.

Section 2. KLALIFF: The Klaliff is the vice-president of his Klan, and he shall preside over the Klonklave in the absence of the Exalted Cyclops. He shall preserve order during the deliberations of a Klonklave, and otherwise assist the Exalted Cyclops in Klonklave assembled and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Exalted Cyclops, the Kloran and By-Laws of his Klan.

Section 3. KLOKARD: The Klokard is the lecturer or instructor and the Klan censor or critic. He shall administer the oaths, deliver the Kloranic lectures, instruct in secret work, do those

things commonly required of a critic, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Exalted Cyclops, the Kloran and the By-Laws of his Klan. He shall be responsible for the proper performances of all ritualistic work within his Klan, and shall disseminate Klankraft throughout his Klanton.

Section 4. KLUDD: The Kludd is the chaplain of the Klan. He shall perform the duties peculiar to his sacred office, and such other duties as may be required of him by the Exalted Cyclops, the Kloran and the By-Laws of his Klan. He shall be responsible for such musical program as may be presented; and for the general spiritual welfare of his Klan.

Section 5. KLIGRAPP: The Kligrapp is the secretary and recording officer of the Klan. He shall keep an accurate and complete record of all the proceedings of his Klan assembled, and a correct and systematic record of its membership, and of the date each member was naturalized, etc., as required by the record book for that purpose. He shall make a report through the proper channels to the proper officers not later than the 10th of the month for the calendar month last past on the regular blanks therefor; and with his reports he shall remit to said officer or officers, all monies belonging to this Order, such as Imperial Tax, Realm or Provincial Tax, Klectokons monies due for supplies and any and all other monies due and payable to said officers. He shall witness all requisitions made for any article or paraphernalia, regalia, jewelry, or other property of this Order, to be used by the Klan or a member thereof, and see that the required sum of money is sent therewith. He shall notify all members who

are in arrears three months, and shall notify the Imperial office of the arrears of a member for three months. He shall be the custodian of the seal of the Klan and shall impress it on all papers and documents requiring same and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Exalted Cyclops, the Kloran and the By-Laws of his Klan.

Section 6. KLABEE: The Klabee is the treasurer of the Klan. He shall be the custodian of its funds, and shall receive from the Kligrapp all monies due to be turned over to him, giving his receipt for same, and keeping same apart from his personal funds and secure for the sole use of the Klan. He shall keep an accurate account of all monies received by him, and pay same out only on order of the Klan, signed by the Exalted Cyclops and the Kligrapp, except the monies due by the Klan to the Imperial, Realm and Province offices, which monies do not require action of the Klan, and make a faithful record of such disbursements. He shall make a complete and itemized report of his office to the Klan when same is requested by the Exalted Cyclops or the Klan, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Exalted Cyclops and the By-Laws of the Klan.

Section 7. KLADD: The Kladd is the conductor of the Klan and the custodian of its paraphernalia and other properties. He shall conduct candidates for naturalization, collect the countersign and password at the opening of a Klonklave, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Exalted Cyclops, the Kloran and the By-Laws of his Klan.

Section 8. **KLAROGO:** The Klarogo is the inner guard of the Klan. He shall keep a diligent watch at the inner door and permit only those to enter the Klavern who are qualified to have the permission of the Exalted Cyclops. If he should be in doubt as to the qualifications of the one seeking admission, he must satisfy himself from the Klaliff or Kligrapp. He shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Exalted Cyclops, the Kloran and the By-Laws of his Klan.

Section 9. **KLEXTER:** The Klexter is the outer guard

outer guard of a Klan. He shall keep a diligent faithful watch at the outer door, and allow no one to pass him from the outside except those who are qualified and have permission of the Exalted Cyclops. He shall observe from time to time the outside premises of the Klavern to see that no eavesdroppers or other persons are around, who are liable to obtain information or knowledge concerning the acts or procedure of the Klonklave. He shall in no case leave his post of duty unless summoned therefrom by the Exalted Cyclops, and even then, a substitute must be placed in his stead to watch until his return. He shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Exalted Cyclops, the Kloran and the By-Laws of his Klan.

Section 10. **NIGHT-HAWK:** The Night-Hawk is the special courier of the Exalted Cyclops. He shall have charge of and shall entertain the candidate or candidates in the outer den of the Klavern until he is signalled to enter the Klavern at the beginning of the ceremony of naturalization. He shall carry the Fiery Cross in the ceremony and on all public exhibitions where same is used, and shall perform such other duties as may be

required of him by the Exalted Cyclops and the By-Laws of his Klan.

Section 11. KLOKLANN: The Klokann is the board of auditors, advisors and trustees, and the investigating committee of the Klan. It shall be composed of three members, each of whom shall bear the title of "Klokan." It shall be their duty to audit the books and records of the Kligrapp and the Klabee in the month of June each year, and oftener if so required by the Klan in writing. They shall see that all paraphernalia, regalia and other property of the Klan and of this Order is properly kept, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of them by the Exalted Cyclops and By-Laws of their Klan. The Klokann may select such assistants as in their judgment seems necessary.

Section 12. An officer of a Klan who allows himself to get in arrears for three months, or who absents himself from three consecutive Klonklaves without a providential excuse, or who fails to master his part of the Kloranic work within sixty days after he is placed in office, shall forfeit all right, prerogatives and honors of his office; the Exalted Cyclops must declare his office vacant and will at once appoint a successor thereto. If the Exalted Cyclops shall be guilty of negligence as above, the Klan in Klonklave shall demand his resignation and whether tendered by him or not, they shall proceed to elect his successor at the following Klonklave if he is not present to apologize to the Klan and take up his duties of office.

Section 13. The Grand Dragon or the Great Titan shall have the power to remove any officer of a local Klan for cause, but must immediately

report said removal to the Tribunal of the Realm whose duty it shall be to immediately pass on the correctness of his act. If he is sustained the Klan shall proceed to elect a successor to the officers removed; if he is not sustained, the officer removed resumes the duties of his office. This applies in Realms that have perfected Realm organizations. In all other jurisdictions this power is vested in the Imperial Wizard, who shall report same to the Imperial Klouncilium for review in the same manner as above set forth.

OFFENSES AND PENALTIES

Article XX

Section 1. Offenses against this Order shall be divided into two classes — major offenses and minor offenses.

Section 2. Major offenses shall consist of:

- (1) treason against the United States of America;
- (2) violating the Oath of Allegiance to this Order or any supplementary oath or obligation thereof;
- (3) disrespect of virtuous womanhood;
- (4) violation of the Constitution or the laws of this Order;

conspiring against the interest and prosperity of this Order or any Klansman in any way or being a party thereto, or being a party to any move, conspiracy or organization whose existence is antagonistic or injurious to or is an imitation of this Order; whose name, style or title is a colorable imitation of this Order; swearing allegiance to or otherwise becoming a citizen or subject of any nation, government or institution of any nature or classification whatsoever, or any ruler or potentate, prince or person of any court whatever that is foreign to or is inimical to the government of the United States of America and its

established institution, or aiding or abetting such a government, nation, institution, ruler, potentate, prince or person, against the interest, well-being or dignity of the United States of America or the distinctive institutions of its government; violating the By-Laws of a Klan of this Order; excessive or habitual drunkenness; drunkenness or the drinking of intoxicating liquor during a Klonklave or on the premises thereof, or entering a Klonklave in an intoxicated condition; the habitual use of profane language or vulgarity during a Klonklave or during an assembly of Klansmen just prior thereto; (5) being responsible for the polluting of Causasian blood through miscegenation, or the commission of any act unworthy of a Klansman; (6) the repeated commission of a minor offense shall in itself constitute a major offense.

Section 3. Minor Offenses. Minor offenses shall consist of drunkenness, drinking intoxicating liquor during a Klonklave or on the premises thereof, entering a Klonklave in an intoxicated condition, use of profane language or vulgarity during a Klonklave or in an assembly of Klansmen just prior thereto, or committing any other act which might operate against the best interest of the Klan or Klansmen, refusal or failure to obey the mandates, rules, edicts and orders of the Exalted Cyclops or the Klan, or the failure or refusal on the part of any Klansman, upon demand by the Exalted Cyclops, to respond to any summons issued by him, unless he has a providential excuse; or failure or refusal to surrender his credentials when called for by the Exalted Cyclops.

Section 4. PENALTIES: All offenses enumerated above under the head of major offenses,

shall be tried and penalties assessed by the Tribunal hereinafter provided for. All offenses enumerated as minor offenses shall be heard and determined and penalties assessed by the Exalted Cyclops of the Klan. Penalties shall be of four classes, as follows: (1) reprimand; (2) suspension; (3) banishment; (4) extreme penalty — banishment forever, and there shall be added thereto complete ostracism in any and all things by each and every member of this Order.

Section 5. A member who fails to respect the penalty imposed on another member shall receive the same penalty as if he himself were guilty of that offense.

Section 6. All charges against a Klansman, involving a major offense under the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan shall be in writing, specifying the acts complained of, which shall be submitted to the Klokann of the Klan, of which the accused is a member, or in whose jurisdiction the offense was committed.

Section 7. Upon the filing of such charges the Klokann shall consider and investigate the same and take action thereon within thirty days from the time such charges are filed. The Klokann shall determine the sufficiency of the charges presented and the advisability of a trial as herein provided, and their action on such charges shall be final.

If the judgment of the Klokann is not unanimous, then the decision of a majority of the Klokann, when approved by the Exalted Cyclops, shall be final.

Section 8. Upon the filing of such charges the

Klokann shall have the right in its discretion, through the Exalted Cyclops, to suspend the accused during the period of investigation of such charges or until his acquittal (if trial is ordered).

If, in the opinion of the Klokann, the charges presented constitute a minor offense, as herein defined, the same shall be referred to the Exalted Cyclops for such action as he shall deem proper.

Section 9. If the Klokann shall order a trial of the accused, the charges and specifications shall be published in regular Klunklave by the Klaliff.

Section 10. The Exalted Cyclops shall in such event set the date of the trial which shall be not more than thirty days after report of the Klokann, and shall serve the accused with a copy of the indictment or charges not less than ten days before the date of the trial.

Section 11-a. The accused shall be tried before a Tribunal selected as follows: The Exalted Cyclops, Klaliff, Klokard and Kludd shall each select from the membership in good standing six Klansmen, whose names shall be placed in some suitable receptacle and from this receptacle the Kludd, wearing hoodwink, shall withdraw eight names, and the remaining sixteen Klansmen shall constitute the Tribunal whose attendance at the trial is compulsory. In the event any one or more of the Sixteen Klansmen thus selected shall fail to appear, that number which do appear may select from the Klay body sufficient Klansmen to fill their places.

Section 11-b. In event of charges being presented against the Exalted Cyclops of a Klan, he

shall immediately vacate his office and he shall remain out of office until the case against him is finally adjudicated. In such event the Klaliff shall immediately assume the office, duties and responsibilities of the Exalted Cyclops and shall appoint a Klaliff. The Klaliff in all respects shall be Exalted Cyclops in fact and the one appointed by him to the office of Klaliff shall be Klaliff in fact until the case against the Exalted Cyclops is finally adjudicated. In event the Exalted Cyclops so accused shall have been found guilty and duly penalized, the acting Exalted Cyclops and Klaliff shall remain in their respective offices until the end of the term, or until he shall have been reinstated. In the event charges are preferred against a Terror of a Klan he shall vacate his office immediately and shall remain out of office until the case against him has been finally adjudicated. Immediately upon his vacating office, the Exalted Cyclops shall appoint a substitute thereto and this substitute shall act in this office until the case against the Terror in question has been finally adjudicated. In the event the Terror in question is convicted and penalized, the substitute in his former office shall become the Terror in fact of that office unless or until the said Terror shall have been reinstated. In the event the Exalted Cyclops or any Terror of the Klan is accused and tried and acquitted, such Exalted Cyclops or Terror shall immediately resume his former office and proceed with the affairs of his office as before.

Section 12. Such Tribunal shall select one of their number as Triton, who shall preside, and one as Scribe, and the duty of the Scribe shall be to make a record of the proceedings, write the testimony of witnesses, or cause same to be done

by a competent Klansman stenographer. Said Tribunal shall have authority and power to issue summons directed to any Klansman, commanding him to appear and give testimony for or against the accused, and hear the charges and evidence and to render judgment in conformity with the laws of this Order and the evidence adduced.

Section 13. The Tribunal and the accused may take testimony touching the issues involved, except where Klan secrets and secret information of the Klan are involved, by interrogatories and cross interrogatories, first giving either party timely notice thereof, and such evidence when so taken may be received as evidence in the case and may be used by either party.

Section 14. On the date set for trial the accused shall be required to be present in person or by counsel (who shall be a Klansman in good standing,) Providence alone preventing; and in the event of his failure or refusal to be present or represented by counsel the said Tribunal shall select a member in good standing in that Klan as counsel for the defense and render its decision in accordance with the laws of this Order and the evidence adducted at such trial; and said Tribunal in rendering its decision shall find whether or not service of the charges has been made upon the accused and notice of the time and place of hearing has been given to the defendant. Service of the time and place of the trial of the accused shall be made upon him in person or by registered letter, and a return card from the postoffice showing delivery thereof to such Klansman, coupled with an affidavit from the Night-Hawk of such Klan to the effect that a copy of the charges or indictment and a notice to the accused Klansman,

specifying the time and place of trial, was placed in a letter in an envelope with proper postage and directed to such Klansman at his last known address, shall constitute service and notice on such Klansman.

Section 15. No evidence shall be offered at such trial except such as may be pertinent to the charges presented.

Section 16. At a trial held under this article on the following may be present: (a) the Tribunal in full regalia of the Order; (b) the prosecutor appointed by the Klokann; (c) the defendant and his representative or representatives; (d) witnesses who are Klansmen; (e) the Great Titan or his representatives; (f) the Grand Dragon or his representatives; (g) the Imperial Wizard or his representatives; (h) a stenographer reporting the case, who must be a Klansman.

Section 17. At the conclusion of the evidence, the prosecutor and counsel for the accused shall have the right to argue the case to the Tribunal and the accused shall have the right to be heard in his own behalf, and at the conclusion of the arguments all persons except the Tribunal immediately shall retire.

Section 18. After fully considering the charges and evidence thereon, such Tribunal shall determine the guilt or innocence of the accused by written ballot. Twelve or more votes shall be necessary to convict or acquit.

Section 19. If the accused shall be found guilty, the Tribunal shall assess the penalty to be imposed and the Exalted Cyclops shall enforce the same, and such judgment shall be published by the Klaliff at the next regular Klonklave.

Section 20. If the accused shall be acquitted, the Exalted Cyclops shall be notified thereof and such acquittal shall be published by the Klaliff at the next regular Klonklave.

Section 21. If the Tribunal is unable to reach a decision as herein provided, then such Tribunal shall be discharged, another Tribunal composed altogether of different members from the former Tribunal shall be created as herein provided, who shall proceed to try the case as herein set forth.

Section 22. Should the accused be acquitted, a majority of the Klokann shall have the right to appeal from the judgment of the Tribunal and such majority of the Klokann shall also have the right to suspend the accused through the Exalted Cyclops until such appeal shall have been finally determined.

Section 23. Should the accused be convicted he shall have the right to appeal from the judgment of the Tribunal; but he shall remain suspending until such appeal shall have been finally determined.

Section 24. Notice of appeal shall be in writing signed by the party or parties appealing and filed with the Kligrapp of the Klan in which the accused was tried, not more than 15 days from the date and judgment of the Tribunal was published in regular Klonklave.

Section 25. Upon the filing of such appeal, the Kligrapp, Titan and Scribe of the Tribunal shall, within 30 days, make up a complete transcript of the proceedings had upon the trial, which shall be duly certified to by the Kligrapp and forwarded by him immediately to the Grand Dragon of that Realm; provided, however, that any mem-

ber shall be found guilty by a Tribunal in a Realm other than that in which he holds membership, shall have the right, at his option, to take his appeal to the Imperial Klouncilium, instead of to the Grand Tribunal of the Realm where the trial is held.

Section 26. In states where Realm organizations has not been instituted, the appeal shall be taken to the Imperial Klouncilium and a transcript of appeal filed with the Imperial Kligrapp in like manner as is provided in appeals to the Grand Tribunal of a Realm.

Section 27. In organized Realm, the Grand Dragon shall annually select a Grand Tribunal composed of 12 Hydras or Giants, provided that for the first two years after a Realm is instituted the Tribunal may be composed of Hydras, Furies, Exalted Cyclops and Klaliffs.

Section 28. The Grand Tribunal shall meet at the annual meeting of the Klorero and at such other times as the Grand Dragon thereof may direct.

Section 29. The Grand Dragon shall designate one of said Grand Tribunal as Triton and he shall select his Scribe therefor from the membership of the Grand Tribunal. The decision of nine or more members of said Grand Tribunal shall render judgment.

Section 30. Until Realm organization is instituted all appeals from judgments of the Tribunal of the individual Klans in such states shall be reviewed by the Imperial Klouncilium whose judgments thereon shall be final.

Section 31. The procedure shall in all cases

refer and apply to major offenses against the Order and shall in no sense alter or affect Sections 3 and 4 of Article XX of the Constitution and Laws.

Section 32. All judgments of the Tribunal shall be reported promptly by the Kligrapp of the Klan within five days to the Grand Dragon; or where a Realm organization has not been perfected, to the Imperial Kligrapp.

Section 33. Where banishment has been imposed, the Grand Dragon or the Imperial Kligrapp, as the case may be, shall so notify all Klans within the Realm where the case originated. Where the extreme penalty has been imposed, the Imperial Wizard shall decree, proclaim and publish same or cause the same to be done to all Klans throughout the Invisible Empire.

Section 34. In the event the preceding sections of this Constitution fail to provide for punishment of any Klansman for any of the offenses herein referred to, or for any other offenses that is inimical to the best interest of this Order, the Imperial Wizard is hereby vested with authority and power to prefer charges against such Klansman in accordance with the provisions of this article, or at his discretion to issue banishment order against such Klansman, who shall have the right of appeal to the Imperial Klouncilium for a period of 90 days after date of banishment. The Imperial Kligrapp shall publish the decree of banishment to Klans in the realm in which such person holds membership, or throughout the bounds of the Invisible Empire in accordance with the decree.

KU KLUX KALENDAR KU KLUX KULLORS, ETC.

Article XXI

Section 1. Hereafter the calendar of this Order, by which days, weeks, months and years shall be designated in all official documents, is as follows:

| Days — | Weeks — | Months — |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 7. Desperate | 5. Weird | 12. Appalling |
| 6. Dreadful | 4. Wonderful | 11. Frightful |
| 5. Desolate | 3. Wailing | 10. Sorrowful |
| 4. Doleful | 2. Weeping | 9. Mournful |
| 3. Dismal | 1. Woeful | 8. Horrible |
| 2. Deadly | | 7. Terrible |
| 1. Dark | | 6. Alarming |
| | | 5. Furious |
| | | 4. Fearful |
| | | 3. Hideous |
| | | 2. Gloomy |
| | | 1. Bloody |

YEAR OF THE KLAN: The year of the Klan (Anno Klan) begins with the month of December each year.

REIGN: The reign of Incarnation includes all time up to the American Revolutionary War. The first reign of our Re-incarnation dates from the beginning of the Revolutionary War and the establishment of our government to the organization of the Ku Klux Klan of the Reconstruction, in the year A. D. 1866. The second reign of our Re-incarnation dates from the year A. D. 1866 to the year A. D. 1872. The third reign of our Re-incarnation dates from the year A. D. 1915 on to the present and future.

Section 2. The Kardinal Kullors of this Order

hereafter shall be white, crimson, gold and black. The secondary Kullors shall be gray, green and blue. The official Kullors of the Emperor shall be such as he may designate; those of the Imperial Wizard, Royal purple. The significance and the mystery of these Kullors in the Invisible Empire shall be revealed Kloranically.

Section 3. There shall be four Kloranic orders of this Order, namely: the order of citizenship of K-UNO (probationary); Knights Kamellia or K-DUO (primary order of knighthood); Knights of the Great Forest or K-TRIO (the order of American chivalry); and Knights of the Mid-night Mystery or K-QUAD (superior order of knighthood and spiritual philosophies.)

Section 4. These several orders of Klannish achievement and Kloranic advancement shall be communicated, and their Kloranic regulations, requirements and governments shall be established and promulgated by and in the discretion of the Emperor of this Order in the unfoldment of its philosophies and in the revelation of its spiritual mysteries.

ANNIVERSARY

Article XXII

Section 1. The Order was first organized and operated under the appellation of the Ku Klux Klan, or Invisible Empire, in the town of Pulaski, Tennessee, in the month of May, in the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Six (1866), by six young men as a "social club." In the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Seven (1867), it was reorganized into a "regulative and protective organization" and as such it actively existed as a cohesive or-

ganization until about the year Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Two (1872), at which time it voluntarily disbanded in pursuance of an order issued by its Grand Wizard General Sathan Bedford Forrest. In the month of October, in the year Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen (1915) it was resurrected, reconstructed and remodeled into its present incorporated form and character as a "historical, social, patriotic, military, benevolent, ritualistic, fraternal order or society, under its present appellation by William Joseph Simmons, of Atlanta, Georgia, and thirty-three associates, three of whom were bona fide members in good standing of this Order when it disbanded as a regulative and protective organization, as above stated.

Section 2. The anniversary date of this Order hereafter shall be the Sixth (6th) day of the month of May each year.

Article XXIII

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended by the Imperial Klonvokation, at any regular session thereof, provided that such proposed amendment be indorsed by the Klorero of three or more Realms, or such amendments shall become a part of this Constitution when same has (or have) been passed by a two-thirds vote of the Klonvokation and also ratified by the Imperial Wizard, provided further that no amendment shall affect in any way the fundamental principles, objects, purposes and ideals of this Order, or the military character of its government.

Section 2. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed and this Constitution shall go into effect immediately.

INSTALLATION CEREMONIES

of the

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.

KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

PREPARATION

All officers elected will form in line in front of the Sacred Altar facing the station of the Exalted Cyclops in order as named, left to right: Exalted Cyclops, Klaliff, Klokard, Kludd, Kligrapp, Klabee, Kladd, Klarogo, Klexter, Klokann, Night-Hawk.

Installation officers will consist of a Master of Ceremonies and a Marshal of Ceremonies.

The duties of the Master of Ceremonies will be to perform the installation ceremony and shall stand in front of the Sacred Altar between it and the station of the Exalted Cyclops.

The duties of the Marshal of Ceremonies will be to assist the Master of Ceremonies as he may direct, and shall stand at the right of the Exalted Cyclops in line, facing Master of Ceremonies when not filling order of the Master of Ceremonies.

PRECEDURE

(When All is in readiness)

Master of Ceremonies: "Marshal of Ceremonies publish the names of the newly elected officers to the Klansmen now in Klonklave Assembly."

After concluding this the Marshal of Ceremonies shall ask all to attend prayer, which will be given by the Marshal of Ceremonies or one substituted in his stead.

Prayer to be as follows:

Almighty God, we beseech Thee to grant these manly men who have been elected to fill the offices

of this Klan, wisdom and grace and may their every effort be for the betterment of Thy great name and for the best interest of this our great Order, help them to despatch with dignity, devotion and impartiality every duty incumbent upon them.

Grant them power that they may set an example to all Klansmen and be able to teach their fellow Klansmen that which is right according to Thine Own divine wishes.

Oh, God, we ask these things for our good and to the glory of Thy great name, Amen.

Master of Ceremonies: "Marshal of Ceremonies, present the Exalted Cyclops."

The Marshal of Ceremonies takes the Exalted Cyclops by the right arm and left faces, marching to the center and in front of the Sacred Altar, turns, facing the Master of Ceremonies.

Master of Ceremonies: "Klansman (pronounces name of Exalted Cyclops) you have been elected to that highest and most supreme office of this Klan. Your duties are many in number and before you can be installed and declared Exalted Cyclops of (name of Klan) (number), Realm of (state) it is necessary that you answer each of the following questions with an emphatic 'yes.'"

"Will you preside over the Klunklaves and govern same with dignity, devotion and impartiality?

"Will you be faithful in the prompt and efficient discharge of every duty prescribed or implied incumbent upon you?

"Will you, with respect to individual persons,

fearlessly administer the duties of this office in promoting the welfare of the Order in this Klanton?

"Will you set a laudable example to all Klansmen of patriotism, Klannishness, benevolence, love and justice?

"Will you require a faithful honor and a devoted loyalty to this Order in observance on the part of all Klansmen within this Klanton the Constitution, Laws, usages, etc., of this Order, and all Imperial, Realm or Province Decrees, Edicts, Mandates, Rulings and Instructions and seek to make vital and effective the principles, objects and purposes of this Order?

"Will you call the Klonklave to Order promptly on the hour designated if there be a Quorum present, and see that your terrors fill their respective offices in an acceptable manner?

"Will you diligently safeguard the safety and dignity of the Charter of this Klan and suffer no encroachment thereon, nor any departure therefrom?

"Will you require the Ritualistic work of the Kloran to be exemplified with the highest degree of perfection possible?

"Will you do such other things as may be required of you by the Laws of this Order, the Kloran, the By-Laws of this Klan?

"Will you faithfully execute all orders and special instructions of the Great Titan, Grand Dragon, Imperial Representative or the Imperial Wizard?

"Klansman (pronounces name of Exalted Cy-

clops) since you have before God and these mysterious men answered the questions with an emphatic 'yes' I now officially proclaim you duly installed Exalted Cyclops of (name of Klan) (number), Realm of (state) and sincerely hope that you will forever perform your duties with despatch and dignity and for the best interest of this Order."

Master of Ceremonies: "Marshal of Ceremonies, you will escort the Exalted Cyclops to his station."

The Marshal of Ceremonies will take Exalted Cyclops by right arm, left face and march to the station of the Exalted Cyclops (turning to the right at corners). The Exalted Cyclops will remain standing, the Marshal of Ceremonies returning to his proper place at the line of officers. The Master of Ceremonies to take position at the left of the Exalted Cyclops and give two raps with the gavel which calls all Klansmen to their feet. Then the Master of Ceremonies says:

Master of Ceremonies: "Klansmen, greet your Excellency."

All Klansmen to give the sign of greeting and the Exalted Cyclops will return the sign and the Master of Ceremonies will seat the Klansmen with one rap of the gavel. Then the Master of Ceremonies addresses the Exalted Cyclops.

Master of Ceremonies: "It is with pleasure that I present you with this implement of your office."

And then the Master of Ceremonies hands the Exalted Cyclops the gavel and returns to his place in front of the Sacred Altar.

Master of Ceremonies: "Marshal of Cere-

monies, you will present the Klaliff."

The Marshal of Ceremonies takes the Klaliff by the right arm, left faces, marching to the Sacred Altar and right faces, facing the Master of Ceremonies.

Master of Ceremonies: "Klansman (pronounces the name of the Klaliff) you have been elected to a very important office of this Klan. You are Vice-President of this Klan and shall preside over the Klonklaves in the absence of the Exalted Cyclops and when so acting as Exalted Cyclops you shall preserve order during the deliberations of a Klonklave and otherwise assist the Exalted Cyclops in the Klonklave assembled and perform such other duties as may be required of you by the Exalted Cyclops, the Kloran and By-Laws of this Klan.

"Will you perform these duties with despatch and dignity and ever strive for the betterment of this Klan and its affairs?

(Answer should be yes).

Master of Ceremonies: "Marshal of Ceremonies, will you escort the Klaliff to his station.

Marching as before, turning to the right at corners, then after seating the Klaliff, he will return to his place in line.

Master of Ceremonies: "Marshal of Ceremonies, you will present the Klokard."

The Marshal of Ceremonies takes the Klokard by the right, left faces, marching to the Sacred Altar and right faces; facing the Master of Ceremonies.

Master of Ceremonies: "Klansman (pro-

nounces the name of the Klokard) you have been elected to a very important office of this Klan. You have been elected to that of Lecturer or Instructor and the Klan Censor or Critic. You shall administer the Oaths, deliver the Kloranic Lectures, instruct in secret work, do those things commonly required of a Critic, and perform such other duties as may be required of you by the Exalted Cyclops, the Kloran and the By-Laws of this Klan. You shall be responsible for the proper performance of all Ritualistic Work within this Klan, and shall disseminate Klankraft throughout your Klanton. Will you faithfully perform these duties?

(Answer should be yes).

Marshal of Ceremonies will then escort the Klokard to his station and return to his place in line.

Master of Ceremonies: "Marshal of Ceremonies, you will present the Kludd."

The Marshal of Ceremonies makes same movement to Altar as previously done.

Master of Ceremonies: "Klansman (pronounces the name of the Kludd) you have been elected to the office of Chaplain of this Klan. You shall perform the duties peculiar to your sacred office and such other duties as may be required of you by the Exalted Cyclops, the Kloran and the By-Laws of this Klan. You shall be responsible for such musical programs as may be presented, and for the general spiritual welfare of this Klan. Will you conform to the requirements of your office?

(Answer should be yes).

Marshall of Ceremonies will then take the Kludd to his station, returning to his place in line, going through the same movements.

Master of Ceremonies: "Marshal of Ceremonies, you will present the Kligrapp.

The Marshal of Ceremonies presents the Kligrapp.

Master of Ceremonies: "Klansman (pronounces the name of the Kligrapp) you have been elected as the Secretary and Recording officer of this Klan. You shall keep an accurate and complete record of all the proceedings of this Klan assembled, and a correct and systematic record of its membership, and of the date each member was naturalized, etc., as required by the record book for that purpose. You shall make a report through the proper channels to the proper officers not later than the tenth of the month for the calendar quarter last past on the regular blanks therefor and with your report you shall remit to said officer or officers all monies belonging to this order, such as Imperial tax, Realm or Provincial tax, Klectokans, monies due for supplies and any and all other monies due and payable to said officers. You shall witness all requisitions made for any article or paraphernalia, regalia, jewelry, or other property of this order to be used by this Klan, or a member thereof, and see that the required sum of money is sent therewith. You will notify all members who are in arrears three months and shall notify the Imperial office of the arrears of a member for three months. You will be the custodian of the Seal of this Klan and shall impress it on all papers and documents, requiring same, and perform such other duties as may be required of you by the Exalted Cyclops,

the Kloran and the By-Laws of this Klan. Will you faithfully perform the duties pertaining to your office?

(Answer should be yes).

The Marshal of Ceremonies will escort the Kligrapp to his station and take his place in line.

Master of Ceremonies: "Marshal of Ceremonies, you will present the Klabee."

The Marshal of Ceremonies presents the Klabee.

Master of Ceremonies: "Klansman (pronounces the name of the Klabee) you have been elected as the Treasurer of this Klan. You will be the custodian of its funds, and shall receive from the Kligrapp all monies due to be turned over to you, giving your receipt for same, and keep same apart from your personal funds and secure for the sole use of this Klan. You will keep an accurate account of all monies received by you and pay same out only on order of this Klan signed by the Exalted Cyclops and the Kligrapp, except the monies due by this Klan to the Imperial, Realm or Province officers, which monies do not require action of this Klan and make a faithful record of such disbursements. You will make a complete and itemized report of your office to this Klan when same is requested by the Exalted Cyclops or this Klan and you will perform such other duties as may be required of you by the Exalted Cyclops and the By-Laws of this Klan. Will you truthfully and faithfully perform the duties of your office?

(Answer should be yes).

The Marshal of Ceremonies will escort the Klabee to his station and take his place in line.

Master of Ceremonies: "Marshal of Ceremonies, you will present the Kladd."

The Marshal of Ceremonies presents the Kladd.

Master of Ceremonies: "Klansman (pronounces the name of the Kladd) you have been elected Conductor of this Klan and the Custodian of its paraphernalia and other properties. You will conduct candidates for naturalization, collect the Countersign and Password at the opening of a Klonklave, and perform such other duties as may be required of you by the Exalted Cyclops, the Kloran and the By-Laws of this Klan. Will you willingly and faithfully perform the duties of your office?"

(Answer should be yes).

The Marshal of Ceremonies will escort the Kladd to his station and take his place in line.

Master of Ceremonies: "Marshal of Ceremonies, you will present the Klarogo."

The Marshal of Ceremonies presents the Klarogo.

Master of Ceremonies: "Klansman (pronounces the name of the Klarogo) you have been elected Inner Guard of this Klan. You will keep a diligent watch at the Inner Door and permit only those to enter the Klavern who are qualified or have permission of the Exalted Cyclops. If you should be in doubt as to the qualifications of the one seeking admission, you must satisfy yourself from the Klaliff or Kligrapp. You will perform such other duties as may be required of you by the Exalted Cyclops, the Kloran and the By-Laws of this Klan. Will you faithfully perform the duties

of your office?"

(Answer should be yes).

The Marshal of Ceremonies will then escort the Klarogo to his station and take his place in line.

Master of Ceremonies: "Marshal of Ceremonies, you will present the Klexter."

The Marshal of Ceremonies presents the Klexter.

Master of Ceremonies: "Klansman (pronounces the name of the Klexter) you have been elected Outer Guard of this Klan. You will keep a diligent and faithful watch at the Outer Door and allow no one to pass you from this outside except those who are qualified and have permission of the Exalted Cyclops. You will observe from time to time the outside premises of the Klavern to see that no eaves droppers or other persons are around, who are liable to obtain information or knowledge concerning the acts or procedure of the Klonklave. You will in no case leave your post of duty unless summoned therefrom by the Exalted Cyclops and even then a substitute must be placed in your stead to watch until your return. You will perform such other duties as may be required of you by the Exalted Cyclops, the Kloran and the By-Laws of this Klan. Will you faithfully perform the duties of your office?"

(Answer should be yes).

The Marshal of Ceremonies will escort the Klexter to his station and take his place in line.

Master of Ceremonies: "Marshal of Ceremonies, you will present the Klokann."

The Marshal of Ceremonies presents the three members of the Klokann.

Master of Ceremonies: "Klansmen (pronounces the names of the Klans) have each been elected as members of the Board of Investigators of this Klan. It will be your duty to audit the books and records of the Kligrapp and the Klabee in the month of June each year and oftener if so required by the Klan in writing. You shall see that all paraphernalia, regalia and other property of this Klan and of this order is properly kept, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of you by the Exalted Cyclops and the By-Laws of this Klan. You may select such assistants as in your judgment seems necessary. Will each of you faithfully perform the duties of your office?

(Answer should be yes).

The Marshal of Ceremonies will escort the Klokann to their station and take his place in line.

Master of Ceremonies: "Marshal of Ceremonies, you will present the Night-Hawk."

The Marshal of Ceremonies presents the Night-Hawk.

Master of Ceremonies: "Klansman (pronounces name of the Night-Hawk) you have been elected as the Special Courier of the Exalted Cyclops, you will have charge of and will entertain the candidate or candidates in the Outer Den of the Klavern until you are signaled to enter the Klavern at the beginning of the Ceremony of Naturalization. You will carry the Firey Cross in the Ceremony and on all public exhibitions where same is used, and will perform such other

duties as may be required of you by the Exalted Cyclops, the Kloran and the By-Laws of this Klan. Will you faithfully perform the duties of your office?

(Answer should be yes).

The Marshal of Ceremonies will escort the Night-Hawk to his station and take a position in front of the Sacred Altar between the Sacred Altar and the station of the Klaliff facing the Master of Ceremonies.

Marshal of Ceremonies: "Master of Ceremonies, I duly declare all the newly elected officers installed and at their proper stations."

Master of Ceremonies: "Your Excellency, the Marshal of Ceremonies declares all officers duly installed and in their proper stations. I therefore place in your care and charge the affairs of this Klan to be handled in a conservative and reverential manner throughout the term of your office."

The Master of Ceremonies and the Marshal of Ceremonies take seats with the Klansmen. The Exalted Cyclops handles the meeting therefrom.

NOTES

Manner of handling meeting for Installation Ceremonies at Klans having a Charter:

Open meeting in form and first matter in General Business perform the Installation Ceremonies.

Each retiring officer will remain at his station until relieved by the newly elected and installed officer.

In case of re-election of an officer a substitute will fill this particular station during Installation Ceremonies until he is relieved by the newly elected and installed officer.

Manner of handling meeting for Installation Ceremonies of Klans receiving their Charter at the same meeting:

Master of Ceremonies will have charge of meeting and will call meeting to order and proceed to deliver charter. After this has been done, next comes the Installation of Officers.

No stations are occupied until so filled by newly elected and installed officers.

By Proclamation of
The Imperial Wizard
Robert M. Shelton

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R M Shelton'.

Imperial Wizard

OFFICE OF IMPERIAL WIZARD
Suite 401
Alston Bldg.
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

[GORDEN LACKEY EXHIBIT NO. 2—JANUARY 12, 1966]

THE CONSTITUTION

of the White Knights of the KU KLUX KLAN of
the Sovereign Realm of Mississippi

(PREAMBLE)

We, the White Knights of the KU KLUX KLAN of Mississippi, FIRST recognizing Almighty God as our Creator, our Savior, and our Inspiration, in order to form a more Christian and Effective Klan, Provide a vehicle for the preservation of the Constitution of the United States of America according to its original Spirit, to Establish Justice, Insure Domestic Tranquility, Provide for the Common Defense, Promote the Welfare of Christians and the Christian Civilization, to Secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, to Promote the Purity and Integrity of the Separate Races of Mankind, Do Ordain and Establish this Constitution for the Government of the White Knights of the KU KLUX KLAN of the Sovereign Realm of Mississippi.

Article I

(Legislative Branch)

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in two houses, not sitting concurrently, which shall be known as the Klongress. The upper house shall be known as the KLONVOCATION, and the lower house shall be known as the KLANBURGESSES. The KLANBURGESSES shall have the exclusive power to call the KLONVOCATION into session by means of passing a Convening Act.

Section 2. The members of the KLONVOCATION, who shall be known as Senators, shall be chosen as follows: All Klansmen within each of the several counties of the Realm, shall convene at a time and place within their respective counties, which shall previously have been determined and advertised, and then and there, by

popular election among all individual Klansmen in good standing from within the respective counties, elect Senators to represent the counties in the Klonvocation. Each county may elect one and one only Senator, but the Senators shall have the power to designate a proxy to stand in their stead.

Section 3. The KLANBURGESSES shall consist of all Klansmen in good standing, who shall have voice and vote, unless a great disorder or a grossly unbalanced representation should occur, WHEREUPON either the Speaker, or any Klansman in good standing, may call for a UNIFORM REPRESENTATION RULE. Upon such call the floor shall be reduced to one delegate. Only Khartered Klaverns and UnKhartered Klaverns with a minimum membership of twenty-five (25) Klansmen in good standing shall be entitled to vote in the Klanburgesser under the UNIFORM REPRESENTATION RULE.

Section 4. The proceedings of the KLVOCATION shall be conducted according to strict interpretation of Parliamentary Rules at all times. The proceedings of the KLANBURGESSES shall be conducted under a loose Parliamentary procedure and the KLANBURGESSES shall forever remain popular in character.

Section 5. The powers of the KLANBURGESSES shall be as follows:

- A. To hear reports and questions.
- B. To make recommendations to all Grand and Province Officers.
- C. Exclusively, to elect temporary Grand and Province Officers.
- D. Exclusively, to call for evidence and Impeach, on a 3/4 vote, any Grand or Province Officer.
- E. To debate any issue of business of concern to the Klan, and to hear any member Klansman in good standing who may wish to speak.

- F. To authorize commercial operations.
- G. Exclusively, to determine a set of rules and an order of business for the KLANBURGESSES.
- H. Order investigations upon probable cause.
- I. To authorize disbursements, the aggregate of which shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) per session.
- J. The KLANBURGESSES shall have the power to constitute itself as a tribunal to investigate, try and punish disciplinary cases within the Klan, and may fine Klavern Officers a maximum of \$25.00, Province or District Officers a maximum of \$50.00, and/or Grand Officers a maximum of \$100.00 for malfeasance or misconduct. The Exalted Cyclops of each Klavern shall be held responsible to the Klan for the conduct of each member of his Klavern.
- K. The KLANBURGESSES shall have the power to vote fines upon any klansman, not to exceed Five Dollars (\$5.00) for misconduct at the KLANBURGESSES.
- L. Exclusively, to call the KLANVOCAATION into session, by means of passing a CONVENING ACT for the following purposes:
 - 1. To try impeachments with a 2/3 vote required for conviction.
 - 2. Amend the Constitution on specific points, but NOT Article VI, Section 1.
 - 3. Enact Specific Laws.
 - 4. Fix or change emoluments for officers.
 - 5. Authorize disbursements in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500.00).
 - 6. Fix or change uniform dues, rates and allowances, but all shall be uniform throughout the Klan, at the KLAN-LEVEL.
 - 7. Establish a Klan Headquarters.
 - 8. Elect all Grand Officers.
 - 9. Confirm all executive appointees and Klan of Province fines, with a 2/3 vote required; but the Klonvocation shall not be convened solely for con-

firmation purposes.

10. The Klönvocation shall have the power to appoint from within their own membership any special or standing committee which they may deem necessary without specific authorization, Section 9 of this article notwithstanding.

Section 6. The KLANBERGESSES shall appoint the time, place and manner for the election of province officers which shall be held in the proper province. Each Klavern shall have but one vote in the Province Elections, but no Province elections shall be held in any Province which may have less than five (5) Khartered Klaverns within that Province. To meet any such deficiency, the Klanburgesses shall elect temporary officers for such provinces, but elections for full-term, permanent Province Officers shall be held in the Respective Provinces as soon as practicable after the Fifth Klavern is Khartered within the Province, after the Second Tuesday in January, 1965.

Section 7. The KLANBURGESSES shall meet not less than once each ninety (90) days. The meeting place shall alternate equitably among the Provinces, and no two consecutive sessions shall be held within the same Province. The time and place of the first session shall be set by the Imperial Wizard, and all subsequent sessions shall be set by the immediately preceeding session of the KLANBURGESSES. The Imperial Wizard shall notify the Exalted Cyclops of all Klaverns as to the time and place of all future sessions of the Klanburgesses. The Imperial Wizard shall have the power to call a Special Session of the Klanburgesses.

Section 8. The KLANBURGESSES shall be called to order at the appointed time and place by the highest ranking officer present,

who shall immediately appoint a member to open the proceedings with Prayer. All Grand and Province Officers shall be required to attend all sessions of the KLANBURGESSES, Providence alone preventing. The adjournment of all sessions of the KLANBURGESSES shall be automatic six (6) hours after the call to order, but may be adjourned prior to that time by majority vote.

Section 9. The CONVENING ACT by which the KLANBURGESSES shall call the KLANVOCA-TION into session shall specifically state, define and outline the matter (s) to be legislated or rejected, and thereby restrict and limit the particular legislative area to which the particular session of the KLANVOCA-TION shall be confined, except as noted in Section 5, SS-L, Item 10 of this Article.

Section 10. The KLANVOCA-TION shall be called to order at the time and place specified in the CONVENING ACT by the Grand Giant, and the First Order of business shall be a Prayer, followed by the election of a Presiding Officer, if none shall have been elected. A period of time shall then be given over to opening declaratory remarks by the Senators, or their Proxies, and any Grand Officer upon Majority Invitation, not debatable. This period of opening remarks shall be followed by a recess, and then the specified order of business shall be considered, with only necessary and proper recesses, until such business shall be properly legislated or rejected, and a 2/3 majority of the Senators shall vote to adjourn.

Section 11. No one save the Senators or their Proxies shall be permitted upon the floor of the KLANVOCA-TION, and none but they shall speak, except those who may receive an invitation by majority vote.

Section 12. This Constitution and all Laws enacted pursuant to it, SHALL BE THE SUPREME LAW OF THE WHITE KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN OF THE SOVEREIGN REALM OF MISSISSIPPI, AND BINDING THEREOF UPON ALL MEMBERS, REGARDLESS OF RANK. The election and confirmation or removal of officers shall not require ratification. Printed copies of this Constitution shall be made available to the Klansmen at a nominal fee.

Section 13. All Grand and Province Officers shall be required to attend the KLONVOCATION and shall be provided with stations behind the chair from whence they may be invited to speak upon majority invitation. The chair shall recognize none other than a duly elected Senator or his Proxy, and none shall vote in the Klonvocation save a proper Senator or his Proxy.

Section 14. The Klonvocation is prohibited from voting its members any emoluments.

Section 15. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in the consequence of appropriations made by law. A regular statement of all the receipts, expenditures and balances on hand shall be furnished to the Klongress, all Grand Officers and the Klavern Kligraphs by the Chief Klabursar.

Section 16. The President of the Klonvocation shall be a Senator, and shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, and shall vote only to break a tie.

Section 17. Both Houses of the KLONGRESS shall have the power to determine the rules of order for their respective houses, except as herein noted.

Article II
(Executive Powers).

Section 1. The Executive Department of the Klan shall consist of the following elected Grand Officers: 1. The Imperial Wizard, 2. The Grand Dragon, 3. The Grand Giant, 4. The Grand Chaplain, 5. The Grand Director of the Klan Bureau of Investigation. These officers shall all be limited to a maximum of three (3) consecutive terms of four (4) years each, which is a maximum total of twelve (12) years service. This shall not include a fractional part of a year or term which may have been arranged to adjust to a rotational convenience of staggered terms. No officer shall have the power to appoint or commission an officer or Klansman to a term extending past the then current term of the appointing officer.

Section 2. The Realm of Mississippi shall be divided into five (5) Districts, which shall correspond to, and adjust to, any changes in the United States Congressional Districts of the State of Mississippi, as geographical boundaries based on population.

Section 3. Commencing in 1964, and so remaining until changed by a Congressional Re-districting the Districts of the Klan shall be as follows:

- A. The counties of Alcorn, Tishomingo, Prentiss, Lee, Itawamba, Monroe, Pontotoc, Calhoun, Chickasaw, Webster, Clay, Lowndes, Attala, Choctaw, Winston, Oktibbeha, and Noxubee taken together shall constitute Klan District # 1.
- B. The Counties of DeSoto, Marshall, Tippah, Benton, Union, Lafayette, Tate, Panola, Tunica, Coahoma, Quitman, Bolivar, Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Grenada, Montgomery, Carroll, LeFlore, Sunflower, Holmes, Washington, Humphreys, Sharkey, and Issaquena

taken together shall constitute Klan District # 2.

- C. The counties of Yazoo, Warren, Hinds, Claiborne, Copiah, Lincoln, Jefferson, Amite, Franklin, Adams, Wilkinson, Pike and Walthall taken together shall constitute Klan District # 3.
- D. The counties of Madison, Leake, Neshoba, Kemper, Rankin, Scott, Clarke, Lauderdale, Newton, Jasper, Smith and Simpson shall constitute Klan District # 4.
- E. The counties of Lawrence, Jeff Davis, Covington, Jones, Wayne, Marion, Lamar, Forrest, Perry, Greene, George, Stone, Pearl River, Hancock, Harrison and Jackson shall constitute Klan District # 5.

Section 4. Each of the Klan Districts shall elect, by vote of all the Klaverns within the respective Klan Districts one Financial Officer who shall be known as a Klabursar, and also one Judicial Officer who shall be known as a Klan Justice, and each Klavern in the respective Districts shall have one vote in their District Elections.

Section 5. The Realm of Mississippi shall also be divided into geographical divisions without regard to population, which shall be known as Provinces:

- A. The counties of Hinds, Copiah, Lincoln, Franklin, Amite, Pike and Walthall taken together shall be known as Province # 1.
- B. The counties of Bolivar, Washington, Sharkey, Isaquena, Humphreys, Sunflower, LeFlore, Holmes, Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Grenada, Carroll and Montgomery, taken together shall be known as Province # 2.
- C. The counties of Coahoma, Tunica, Quitman, Panola, Tate, DeSoto, Marshall, Lafayette, Benton, Tippah, and Union taken together shall be known as Province # 3.

- D. The counties of Alcorn, Tishomingo, Prentiss, Itawamba, Lee, Pontotoc, Calhoun, Chickasaw and Monroe, taken together shall be known as Province # 4.
- E. The counties of Clay, Webster, Lowndes, Oktibbeha, Choctaw, Attala, Winston, and Noxubee taken together shall be known as Province # 5.
- F. The counties of Madison, Leake, Neshoba, Kemper, Rankin, Scott, Clarke, Lauderdale, Simpson, Smith, Jasper and Newton taken together shall be known as Province # 6.
- G. The counties of Lawrence, Jeff Davis, Covington, Jones, Wayne, Marion, Forrest, Perry, and Greene shall be known as Province # 7, together with Lamar.
- H. The counties of Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison and Jackson taken together shall be known as Province # 8.
- I. The counties of Yazoo, Warren, Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams, Wilkinson taken together shall be known as Province # 9.

Section 6. Each of the Provinces shall elect by Klavern vote, one Province Giant and also one Province Klan Bureau Investigator, and each Klavern in the respective Provinces shall have one vote in their Province Elections.

Section 7. No Officer or Klansman shall make any treaty, or enter into any negotiation with any other person or organization, domestic or foreign, without the advice and consent of the Klonvocation, but this shall not be construed so as to limit the power of the Imperial Wizard to render temporary material assistance to other organizations. Article VI, Section 1 is absolutely paramount to this entire constitution, and essential to it, and shall not be abrogated or modified by any means. No treaty shall be valid until approved by a 2/3 vote of the Klonvocation.

Section 8. The Imperial Wizard shall direct

the Political, Educational, and other activities of the Klan, and shall have the necessary powers to initiate action and issue orders to accomplish the purposes of the Klan, except as restricted by this constitution. The Imperial Wizard shall enjoy the right of secrecy, and his own, private council for his private deliberations; however, he or they may be held accountable for all past actions in connection with his office of the Klan, and they and he shall be subject to censure, fine and impeachment, for misconduct or any act of malfeasance, and his Purse power shall always remain in the hands of the Klongress.

Section 9. The Imperial Wizard shall appoint the Klan Kleagle, and all other Kleagles and all private, executive investigators, and shall make all other appointments which may become necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Klan. All Executive appointees and commissions shall be subject to confirmation of the Klonvocation, except the private, executive investigators, who shall be private to the Imperial Wizard. All of the Executive appointees and commissions may act and serve until confirmed by the Klonvocation, but may later be rejected, and thus removed, by the Klonvocation.

Section 10. The Imperial Wizard shall be required to notify the Exalted Cyclops of all the Several Klaverns of the Realm, regarding the time and place of the Future Sessions of the Klonvocation and Klanburgesses, INSTANTER, it becomes known to him, and process will admit.

Section 11. In the event of the death or incapacity of the Imperial Wizard, the Grand Dragon shall immediately assume the position of Imperial Wizard, and shall call an immediate session of the Klanburgesses to elect a new and temporary Grand Dragon. If the

first Grand Dragon should die or become incapacitated before such election can be held, the then third-ranking Grand Officer shall assume the position of Imperial Wizard, and the election shall fill the two vacancies, and so on. The Rank of the Grand Officers, and their order of succession to the position of Imperial Wizard shall be as follows:

1. The Imperial Wizard
2. The Grand Dragon
3. The Grand Giant
4. The Grand Chaplain
5. The Grand Director of the Klan
Bureau of Investigation
6. The Speaker of the Klanburgesses
7. The President of the Klonvocation

Section 12. The Klonvocation shall be the sole judge of the capacity of the Imperial Wizard or any other Grand Officer by a 2/3 vote.

Section 13. Upon demand of the Imperial Wizard or the Chief Klanbursar any Klavern must furnish information concerning its total membership and active strength, but no Klavern shall be required at any time to divulge the names of its regular Klansmen, nor their individual numbers, but the Officers of the Klavern are excepted and must reveal their identity to the other Officers of the Klan, if necessary.

Section 14. The Imperial Wizard may investigate without interference to see that the Law of the Klan is being observed.

Section 15. The Grand Dragon shall understudy the duties of the Imperial Wizard in order to qualify himself for the position of Imperial Wizard, and shall receive compensation according to law.

Section 16. The Grand Giant shall conduct

all Province and District elections with the assistance of the Province Giants and the Province Klan Bureau Investigators. The proper Province Giant shall forward the election returns of their respective Province elections to the Grand Giant, who shall certify same. The proper Klavern Kligraphs shall forward the election returns of their respective Klavern elections to their proper Province Giants, who shall forward them in to the Grand Giant for certification. The Klavern Kligraph of the oldest Khartered Klavern in each respective county shall forward the election results for the post of county Senator to the proper Province Giant, who shall forward them in to the Grand Giant for certification. The Grand Giant shall, in a rotational manner, select a proper Province Giant and a proper Province Klan Bureau Investigator to conduct the District elections, and the selected Province Giant shall forward the bonafide District Election results to the Grand Giant. The Grand Giant shall present all certified results to the klonvocation at its first session following the election.

Section 17. The Province Giants and the Province Klan Bureau of Investigators shall, upon a Klavern authorization conduct the purposes of the klan in their respective Provinces which are not of a Great Magnitude or Complex in nature. All projects which arise in a Klavern or in the Klan, which are of a Great Magnitude or Complex in Nature shall be forwarded through the Chain of Command to the Imperial Wizard, who shall seek the advice and counsel of all Grand Officers.

Section 18. The Grand Chaplain shall serve in the capacity of Christian advisor on all questions of morals and idealistic Klavern conduct.

A. In cases of extreme penalties the advise of the Grand Chaplain shall be sought and

considered.

- B. The Grand Chaplain shall appoint a Province Chaplain for and from each of the respective Provinces. A 2/3 vote by the KLONVOCATION shall be required to confirm each of these appointments.
- C. The Spiritual Conduct of all Klan Functions shall be under the direct supervision of the Grand Chaplain.

Section 19. The Grand Director of the Klan Bureau of Investigation shall coordinate the Investigative effort of the Klan in such a manner as to insure maximum balance and efficiency between the Executive Investigators down, and the Elected Investigators up and down.

Section 20. All officers of the Klan, elective or appointive, at all levels shall be Klansmen in good standing, of sound mind, good moral standing, and meet the following particular requirements for the Individual Offices:

- A. The Imperial Wizard shall have attained his thirty-fifth birthday anniversary prior to taking office.
- B. The Grand Dragon shall meet the same age requirement as the Imperial Wizard.
- C. The Grand Giant shall be at least twenty-five years of age prior to taking office.
- D. The Grand Chaplain shall be at least twenty-five years of age prior to taking office and shall be an Ordained Minister of the Christian Faith, and of a Christian Protestant Church.
- E. The Grand Director of the Klan Bureau of Investigation shall be thirty-five years of age prior to taking office.
- F. The Klan Klegle shall be at least twenty-five years of age prior to taking office.
- G. Each Klan Justice shall be at least forty years of age prior to taking office.
- H. Each Klanbursar shall be at least thirty-

- five years of age prior to taking office.
- I. Each County Senator and his Proxy shall be at least twenty-one years of age prior to taking office.

Section 21. The Imperial Wizard shall have the power to veto any legislative act within ten (10) days of the passage date, but shall explain in detail his reasons for all vetos.

Section 22. The Klomgress shall have the power to override the veto of the Imperial Wizard by a 2/3 vote of both houses.

Section 23. The confirmation or rejection of any Executive Appointee of Commissions shall not be construed as legislative acts, and are therefore not subject to the Executive veto power granted in Section 21 of this article.

Section 24. The administration of the Klan shall consist of three levels of command, which shall be known as the Klan Chain of Command. All problems and administration shall proceed through this klan Chain of Command in orderly fashion, up and down. The three levels are:

- A. Klan-Level (All Grand Officers and other klan-level appointed Officers)
- B. Province-Level (All Elected and Appointed Province Officers)
- C. Klavern-level (All Elected and Appointed klavern Officers)

Section 25. The Province Officers shall be the connecting link between the Klavern and the Klan-Level Officers.

- A. The Province Giants are Second in Command to the Grand Giant.
- B. The Klavern Aligraphs are Second in Command to the Province Giants.

- C. The Province Bureau of Investigators are second in command to the Grand Director of the Klan Bureau of Investigation, but not under his Exclusive Control.
- J. The Klavern Investigators are second in command to their respective Province Bureau Investigators, but not under their exclusive control.
- E. The Klavern Exalted Cyclops shall use the Province Officer most convenient to him for transmission of administrative problems through the Chain of Command.

Article III
(Judicial Department)

Section 1. The Judicial Department of the Klan shall consist of five (5) elected Klan-justices, one each elected from their respective Districts in accordance with Article II Sections 3 & 4. They shall select one of their number to serve as Chief Klanjustice who shall, with 5-0 consent, select their meeting places.

Section 2. To serve as a Klan Justice, a klansman shall not be required to be a licensed lawyer, and due notice shall be taken at all elections of possible conflict between the Bar and Klan loyalty of candidates.

Section 3. The Klanjustices shall be required to return a ruling on any proper legal question that may arise concerning the Klan within ten (10) days after such a ruling is requested by the Klangurgesses or the Imperial Wizard. Only 5-0, 4-0 and 4-1 rulings shall be valid, and the dissenting opinions shall be written and presented to the future sessions of the Klanburgesses.

Section 4. All of the Klanjustices shall be required to attend the Klonvocation, Providence alone preventing, and render legal

assistance upon request of the Klonvocation. The Chief Klanjustice, may, with 5-0 consent of the other Klanjustices, submit legislative recommendations.

Section 5. The Klanjustices shall be subject to censure, fine, impeachment and removal by the Klongress for misconduct or malfeasance. The Klanjustices shall be entitled to travel and per diem allowances to be fixed by law.

Section 6. The Klonvocation shall confirm the election of all Klanjustices by a 2/3 vote.

Section 7. The Judicial Department shall have no Executive Powers save those minimum ones necessary to conduct their own private affairs, and no legislative powers whatsoever.

Section 8. The terms of office of the Klanjustices shall be for six (6) years, EXCEPT the initial terms of office, shall, in each individual case, correspond to a number of whole years which is equal to the numerical number of the U. S. Congressional district from which the respective Klanjustices shall have been elected. After this initial term, which will provide a staggered system of terms, the individual Klanjustices shall be elected for terms of six (6) years.

Article IV (Financial Department)

Section 1. All financial transactions and disbursements of the klan shall be administered by a Board of Klabursars, each of whom shall have been elected in accordance with Article II, Sections 3 and 4, from the respective Districts of the Realm. The Chief klabursar shall make all disbursements, with the knowledge of all the other Klabursars. No disbursements shall be made, except those which have been authorized by proper legislative Acts of the KLANBURGESSES and/or the

KLONVOCATION. The Chief Klabursar shall submit copies of the financial statement to each session of the Houses of the Klongress. At least one Klabursar shall attend each session of the KLANBURGESSES, and all Klabursars shall attend each session of the KLONVOCATION, Providence alone preventing.

Section 2. The Board of Klabursars shall meet once each month at a time and place specified by the Chief klabursar, and shall then and there conduct all of the regular monthly transactions of the Klan. The Klabursars shall be required to admit to their meeting any Grand Officer or any Province Officer on their own authority, and any Klansman upon presentation of written authority from his klavern.

Section 3. The Board of Klabursars shall not make any disbursements without specific authorization from the Klongress, and then only at their scheduled meeting.

Section 4. The Chief Klabursar shall be the Treasurer of the Klan, and he shall be elected from among and by the duly elected Klabursars. The Chief Klabursar may assign custody of separate portions of the Treasure among the Klabursars for safekeeping, however, there shall be but one, common Klan Treasure in theory, which may be divided into separate portions for safety, in practice.

Section 5. The District Elections of all Klabursars shall be confirmed by a 2/3 vote of the Klonvocation.

Section 6. The Klabursars shall be entitled to travel, per diem and other allowances to be fixed by Law.

Section 7. The Klabursars shall be subject to censure, fine and impeachment and removal by the Klongress, and if convicted of

financial dishonesty, misconduct or malfeasance, shall be required to restore any short funds to the Treasury.

Section 8. All initiation fees, fines and other monies due the Klan shall be placed in the hands of the proper District Klabursar to be held and used for the expenses of the Klan as provided in this Constitution, and by Appropriation Acts of the Klongress enacted pursuant to it.

Section 9. The Klongress shall, when sufficient funds become available, appropriate and set aside by proper legislative acts, certain specific funds for particular use as follows:

- A. Legal Defense
- B. Benevolent Assistance
- C. Incentive of the Klansmen

The Imperial Wizard shall have complete control of the Legal Defense Fund, but shall be held accountable, and shall answer to the Klongress for any money used from the Legal Defense Fund.

The Klonvocation shall select a committee of eleven (11) of its members who shall make legislative recommendations relative to the use of all monies appropriated into the Benevolent Fund. A 2/3 vote of the Klonvocation shall be required to authorize the disbursement of any Benevolent Funds.

The Klonvocation shall select a committee of eleven (11) of its members, who are not members of the Benevolent Fund Committee, who shall make legislative recommendations relative to the use of all monies appropriated into the Incentive Fund. A 2/3 vote of the Klonvocation shall be required to authorize the disbursement of any Incentive Funds.

If any apportionment of Specific Funds which are outlined and described in this Section shall become excessive or inconvenient to the best interests of the Klan, the Klomgress may, by a majority vote, transfer sums of money from one fund to another as may be deemed necessary and practical by the legislators.

Section 10. A uniform receipt system shall be used by all Klabees, Kleagles, Organizers, Executive Appointees, Executive Officers, Klabursars, and all other Officers and Klansmen who may be engaged in the handling of funds, in order that the financial efficiency and integrity of the Klan shall be maintained at the highest practical level.

Section 11. Every person who is accepted for membership in the White Knights of the KU KLUX KLAN shall be required to pay a Klectoken Fee of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) prior to receiving the Initiation Oath, and the Kleagle in charge of the Induction Ceremony shall be required to collect this Klectoken in full as a necessary part of the Application for Citizenship in the Invisible Empire.

Section 12. Kleagles who perform ceremonies of Initiation in Klaverns other than their own home Klavern shall be entitled to deduct Four Dollars (\$4.00) of the Klectoken fee as their own personal fee, and shall remit the remaining Six Dollars (\$6.00) to the proper District Klabursar not later than the fifteenth day following the Initiation Ceremony. No Kleagle who conducts Initiation Ceremonies in his own home klavern shall be entitled to deduct any portion of such home Klavern Klectoken fees for his own personal benefit.

Section 13. Grand Officers and klansmen who are authorized to travel on Official Klan business shall be paid ten cents (10¢) per

mile and One Dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per meal, with a maximum of two meals per diem allowed, and local activities shall be locally financed. Any officer or member who is authorized to receive travel and meal allowances shall not be permitted to receive any Kleagle fee if he should perform an Initiation Ceremony, but all such officers or members shall be required to turn in the entire Ten Dollar Klectoken fee to the proper District Klabursar without deductions.

Section 14. All Klansmen of the Realm shall pay regular dues to their Klavern Klabee which shall not be less than Three Dollars (\$3.00), nor more than Four and one-half Dollars (\$4.50) per Calendar Quarter. All Klavern Klabees shall remit to their proper District Klabursar the Klavern Realm Dues within fifteen days after the start of each Calendar Quarter. The Klavern Realm Dues shall be uniform throughout the Realm and shall consist of a sum of money computed at the uniform rate of One Dollar and ninety-five cents (\$1.95) per member, per quarter. The Klavern Klabees shall remit One Dollar and ninety-five cents for each member carried upon the Klavern Roll each quarter.

Section 15. The Klanburgesses shall appropriate five cents (5¢) per Klansman per month for the exclusive use in the Province from which the Klansmen's Realm Dues were collected.

Section 16. Upon reaching an enrolled strength of Forty Klansmen a Klavern shall be considered as having a probationary Khartered Status, and shall then be entitled to elect their full slate of Regular Klavern Officers including the Klokard, who shall serve as the Klavern Kleagle. The Klavern Klabee shall be entitled to withhold Five Dollars (\$5.00) of the Klectoken

fee of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) of the Forty-first (41st.) and all subsequent initiates for the Klavern Treasury, but shall remit the remaining Five Dollars (\$5.00) of each Klectoken fee to the proper District Klabursar not later than the fifteenth day following the Initiation Ceremony. No Kleagle who conducts Initiation ceremonies in his own home Klavern shall be entitled to deduct any portion of such home Klavern Klectoken fees for his own personal benefit.

Section 17. Upon reaching an enrolled strength of Forty Klansmen each Klavern shall be required to remit the current quarterly dues for each of its enrolled members to the proper District Klabursar within fifteen days, PROVIDED, that less than Forty-five days of the current calendar quarter shall not have elapsed prior to the Initiation of the Fortieth member. If the calendar quarter shall be more than forty-five days elapsed at the time of the Initiation of the Fortieth Klavern member, dues shall not be paid until the next calendar quarter.

Article V (Recruiting)

Section 1. All Kleagles and Organizers shall be selected on the basis of their depth of Christian Dedication, Ability to Organize and Instruct, their Domestic Situation, and their Moral Integrity.

Section 2. The Klan Kleagle and his selected Kleagles shall be primarily responsible to the Klan for the further expansion and organization of the Klan.

Section 3. All Kleagles must possess the clerical ability to perform the work which the office requires.

Section 4. All Kleagles shall, as a part of each Initiation Ceremony, prepare a receipt in quadruplicate form, and shall number same, and shall obtain thereon the number of the Klavern Kligrapn, or the temporary officer in charge of the Klavern, if UnKhartered. The Kleagle shall then leave one copy with the Kligrapn or temporary officer. The Kleagle shall then, within fifteen days, present the remaining three copies of the quadruplicate receipt form to the proper District Klabursar thereon, and leave one copy with the Klabursar. The Kleagle shall then forward both remaining copies of the receipt to the Grand Giant who shall number both copies, retain one and return the other to the Kleagle. The four copies shall be retained by their respective holders and surrendered upon call of a bona-fide Klan Auditor. The Klabees of Khartered Klaverns shall perform the clerical duties outlined in this section.

Section 5. All Kleagles may be compensated by law.

Section 6. No Kleagle, Officer or Klansman in any capacity shall ever attempt to recruit an alien for membership into the Klan who is a negro, jew or papist, not shall any alien who is cohabiting with or married to, by common law or pagan ways, a negro, jew or papist ever be allowed membership in the Klan.

Section 7. No person who professes atheism, or who refuses to acknowledge Almighty God as his Creator, Savior and Inspiration shall ever be allowed membership in the Klan.

Section 8. No person who espouses any allegiance in any form to any government or governmental system, social, ecclesiastical or political, which is in any way incompatible with the Lawful, Constitutional, Governmental System of the United States of America shall ever

be allowed membership in the Klan. No person who advocates the overthrow or erosion of the Lawful, Constitutional Government of the United States of America shall ever be allowed membership in the Klan. No person shall ever be recruited who is not a White, Gentile, American-born Citizen.

Section 9. Kleagles shall scout into new areas and contact prospective Christian militant aliens for membership in a careful and Judicious manner using maximum possible secrecy, after being commissioned for this work by the Imperial Wizard.

Section 10. The membership of the Klan shall be composed of Christian men who meet the requirements heretofore stated and who are Twenty-One Years of Age, or older, sound of mind, sober in habits, of good moral character and not guilty of rape, murder, or treason.

Section 11. After the Initial men have begun a new Klavern, or a Klavern has been established, the Exalted Cyclops or temporary officer in Charge shall call for names of men to be submitted as prospective candidates for membership. All members of the particular Klavern who are Klansmen in good standing shall be allowed to submit names of persons whom they have known for at least five years personally, and for two years intimately, at least. A submitted name must be accompanied by the vouch of an additional Klavern member in good standing. All submitted names shall be immediately recorded on the Prospective Candidate Roll within the Klavern.

The Exalted Cyclops or Temporary Officer in Charge of the Klavern shall require that all names of Prospective Candidates shall be called and read aloud at two consecutive meetings of the Klavern without a dissenting vote being cast against any particular prospective candidate, before the sponsor of that

particular candidate shall be granted permission to approach that particular candidate for membership. If no dissent is heard on a particular candidate for two consecutive Klavern Readings of his name, the sponsor shall have permission to contact the candidate for membership.

If a submitted name receives one objection at either of the two required readings, and his sponsor insists, a previously selected standing committee from within the Klavern shall interview the objector in private, investigate his objections with care, and report their findings back to the Klavern at a later date. After the report of the committee a new vote shall be taken and if but one dissenting vote is cast, it shall be overruled and the prospective candidate shall be approved for his sponsor to contact for membership.

If the name of any Prospective Candidate shall receive two or more objections at any call, reading or vote, that name shall be dropped from consideration for a period of one year, and the Officer in charge of the Prospective Candidate roll shall enter all such pertinent information on the Roll immediately.

The Kligraphs of all of the respective Klaverns within the respective Counties shall maintain a current list for circulation among themselves which contains all names that have been rejected for membership in order to assist each other in the exclusion of undesirables.

No Klansman shall approach any alien or other person to enlist him or recruit him into the Klan until the conditions specified in this article have been fulfilled regarding each individual Prospective Candidate, except that Kleagles who are Holders of Commissions and are duly authorized by the Imperial Wizard may start new Klaverns on their own authority by

contacting Christian, militant aliens whom they may judge to be good prospective Klansmen. Once a Klavern meeting has been established, however, no Kleagle shall bring any person to that meeting as a recruit unless he shall have been approved in the regular specified Klavern manner herein stated.

Section 12. No Klansman shall be allowed to transfer from one Klavern to another without proper reason and approval by his home Klavern. A Klansman who desires to transfer into another Klavern must be approved by that Klavern in exactly the same manner as any other Prospective Candidate who is alien to that Klavern.

Section 13. The Exalted Cyclops or Temporary Officer in Charge of a Klavern may call for a secret ballot on any vote of recruiting or any other issue on his own authority.

Section 14. The Imperial Wizard shall have the power to Commission Kleagles for the specific purpose of Recruiting certain persons such as professional men into the Klan as Secret Members.

The identity of a secret member shall never be revealed to the Klan at large, nor shall any information concerning the Klan at large ever be revealed to a secret member, save that bare minimum necessary to enable him to perform a particular task efficiently.

A secret member shall be attached to a regular Klavern Roll, and shall be carried on that roll as a number, together with his contact number or numbers, and secret members shall be required to pay regular dues through their contact number or numbers.

Article VI (Bill of Rights)

Section 1. No Klansman shall at any time be

required to perform any act or accept any duty that may conflict with his conscience, religious convictions or moral scruples, but a Klansman in good standing may resign and be sworn out of the Klan at any time.

Section 2. The Imperial Wizard may rescind and remove the Kharta of a Klavern for Cause, but a Klavern shall enjoy the right of appeal to the Klongress for review, and a 2/3 vote of the Klongress shall be required to sustain the removal.

Section 3. All Klansmen shall enjoy the right to pay the exact and same dues to the Klan at the Realm level.

Section 4. All Klansmen shall enjoy the right to freedom from the exposure of their identity and the right to privacy. No alien shall ever be brought to, nor suffered to remain at any Klan Meeting, save duly approved recruits to Initiation Ceremonies. No open, public meeting of the Klan shall be held without the Direction of the Imperial Wizard and approval of the Klanburgesses for the specific occasion.

Section 5. Any member expelled by a Klavern shall have the right of appeal at the next session of the Klanburgesses, and may continue without a voice or vote until such time as his appeal may be heard, with a 2/3 vote of the Klanburgesses required for reinstatement.

Section 6. A secret member as described in Article V, Section 14 of this Constitution shall enjoy the right to privacy and freedom from exposure to all save his Contact Klansman.

Section 7. The internal affairs of a Klavern shall not be interfered in by outside Klansmen or any officers, except by invitation of the Exalted Cyclops or by petition of fifteen (15)

aggrieved Klansmen in good standing within the Klavern, sworn and presented to the Imperial Wizard, but all Klavern shall conform to the Laws of the Klan.

Section 8. No Klansman shall visit a Klavern of which he is not a member, save by invitation of a Klansman in good standing from within the Klavern, and unanimous approval of the meeting prior to entry.

Section 9. Every Klansman shall enjoy the right to be heard at the Klanburgesses and may commission another member to speak for him. Every Klansman shall have the right of appeal to the Klanburgesses for the confirmation of fines, penalties and punishments short of expulsion by majority vote of the Klanburgesses. No penalty imposed upon a Klansman by his Klavern shall be effected, if appealed, until the Klanburgesses confirms such penalty. Any such appeal must be filed within one hundred twenty (120) days from the sentence.

Section 10. No Klansman shall be fined or otherwise punished more than once for the same offensive act by any of the several jurisdictions of the Klan.

Section 11. All Klansmen and Officers shall have the right to appeal the need of special funds, emolument increases, or the establishment of New emoluments, or the defrayal of past expenses, or any other appropriations which they may feel are necessary in connection with the work of the Klan.

Article VII (Investigative Department)

Section 1. The Investigative Department of the Klan shall consist of the Grand Director of the Klan Bureau of Investigation, two Klan-level branches of Investigators, and the Klavern Investigators. The two, separate Klan-

level branches shall be: (1) The Province Klan Bureau Investigators, duly elected from their respective Provinces, and such Special Legislative Investigators as may be appointed by the Klongress at their discretion, who shall report to their Klongress; and (2) The Executive Investigators who shall be appointed by and report to the Imperial Wizard.

Section 2. The Klavern Investigators shall be elected by their respective Klaverns, which election shall be private to the Klavern.

Section 3. The Investigative Department may petition the Klongress for funds with which to conduct investigations without disclosure of the specific business for which the funds are to be used, but they may be held accountable for wasted and misused funds at a later date.

Section 4. All Investigators may be held accountable for any false accusations or mistakes in the conduct of their office by the Imperial Wizard or the Klongress within the proper limits of security.

Article VIII (Klavern Regulations)

Section 1. All klan meetings shall be conducted in a Christian manner calculated to stimulate the Spiritual Awareness and Reverence for Almighty God in all Klansmen. No cursing, intoxicated persons, nor those partaking of any form of intoxicating beverages shall be allowed in or suffered to remain at any Klan meeting or in its vicinity. Punishments shall be assessed against members for the violation of Christian Reverence during the meetings.

Section 2. A Klavern may hold secret ballots on the vote of any issue, and may require a

vote on any issue to determine the will of the Klavern. The Exalted Cyclops of the Klavern or Temporary Officer in Charge of the Klavern may call for a secret ballot on any issue without any other authority or authorization.

Section 3. A loose parliamentary procedure shall govern the business sessions of the Klavern. Kleagles who are building Klaverns to Kharter strength and all Officers of Khartered Klaverns shall be responsible for maintaining Reverence and Dignity at Klavern Meetings and shall require that all Klavern Meetings at which they are present shall be conducted in a militant and orderly manner. The Exalted Cyclops of Khartered Klaverns, or his assignee shall be the Chairman at all Khartered Klavern meetings.

Section 4. The Exalted Cyclops shall be allowed to appoint any or all special or standing committees which he may deem necessary to insure the proper functioning of his Klavern.

Section 5. Should any Klansman commit an Act of Violation of the Klan Law, or of his lawful Klavern Regulations, or should there be presumptive indication that he is the probable cause of any such violation, he shall be tried by his Klavern and all penalties shall be final unless under appeal as provided in Article VI, Sections 5 and 9.

Section 6. The Klavern Officers and their order of rank shall be as follows:

1. The Exalted Cyclops - The President
2. The Klaliff - - The Vice-President
3. The Klokard - - - - The Lecturer
4. The Kligraph - - - - The Secretary
5. The Klabee - - - - The Treasurer
6. The Kludd- - - - - The Chaplain
7. The Kladd - - - - - The Conductor

8. The Klarogo - - - - - The Inner Guard
9. The Klexter - - - - - The Outer Guard
10. The Klokkan - - - The Klavern Investigator
11. The Night Hawk - The Assistant to the
Klokard and Kladd
12. The Klepeer- - - The Klavern Representa-
tive to the Klanburgess

Section 7. All approved recruits who shall be sworn into the Klan in a Khartered Klavern shall be given the Oath of Allegiance, Dedicated, Given all Lectures, pay the Initiation Fee and be given all signs, words, ways and grips in a place which is separate and apart from the Inner Klavern. The last order of business prior to the Closing Ceremony shall be the introduction of the new Klansmen into the Inner Klavern. The Kleagle and Klokard shall be held responsible for the proper conduct of the Initiation Ceremony and shall be assisted by the Kladd and the Nighthawk.

Article IX (Elections)

Section 1. The first terms of regular office shall run from noon of the second Tuesday in January, 1965 through as many years later as the respective terms of office shall have been designated to run by law; and subsequent elections shall be held in the year preceeding the expiration of those terms as herein specified. No elections shall be held for any office, the term of which shall be not definitely specified, after noon of the second Tuesday in January, 1965. No Klansman shall hold any office in the Klan Government for an unspecified term after that time.

Section 2. The election of Officers for the several Klaverns throughout the Realm shall be held during the first fifteen (15) days of September in the calendar years which immediately preceed the years in which the terms of office shall expire. The terms of the Klavern Officers

shall be for not less than one (1) year, nor for more than four (4) years. The Klavern Kligraphs shall certify the Klavern election results in their respective Klaverns and shall send same to their respective Province Giants for certification and forwarding to the Grand Giant prior to the last day of September in the years in which elections are held.

Section 3. The elections of the Senators shall be held in their respective counties during the last ten (10) days of September in an election year. The Exalted Cyclops of the oldest Khartered Klavern in each of the several counties of the Realm shall summons all of the Klansmen within their respective counties into a common meeting, and there shall be elected by popular vote of all the Klansmen present, a County Senator who shall meet the lawful requirements herein specified. The Kligraph of the oldest Khartered Klavern within each of the respective counties shall certify the election results for the office of Senator and shall send same to the Grand Giant for certification and recording prior to the fifteenth day of October in an election year. The terms of the Senators shall be for six years; but immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes, by lot. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year thereafter for the full six-year term; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, the Exalted Cyclops of the oldest Khartered Klavern in the affected county shall appoint a Senator to fill the unexpired term.

Section 4. The Province and District elect-

ions shall be conducted and certified in accordance with Article II, Section 16 of this Constitution. The vote in all Province and District elections shall be by Klaverns, and each Klavern shall have one vote. The Province elections shall be held during the first fifteen days of October of an election year. The District elections shall be held during the last ten days of October in an election year. Multiple primaries shall be held in all Province and District elections, until one candidate shall have received fifty-one (51) per cent of all votes cast and be thereby elected.

Section 5. All candidates for Grand Office shall qualify between the first day of August and the tenth day of September in an election year by a registered letter containing their application and affidavit to the Grand Giant; and such registered letter postmarked prior to the deadline shall constitute due notice of candidacy. The Grand Giant shall circulate a list containing the names of all qualified candidates for Grand Office among all of the several Klaverns of the Realm prior to the First day of November in an election year. In addition, the Grand Giant shall circulate among the Klaverns any pertinent information concerning the various candidates for Grand Office, which may be authorized by the Individual Candidates.

Section 6. The Imperial Wizard shall call a session of the Klanburgesses at a convenient time in an election year, and inform them of the pending elections for Grand Office. The Klanburgesses shall then order the Klonvocation to assemble and elect the Grand Officers during the last fifteen days of November in that same year.

Section 7. The Klonvocation shall elect the Grand Officers and multiple primaries shall

be held in each election for each Grand Office until one candidate shall receive sixty (60) per cent of the votes cast, and be thereby elected.

Section 8. No person shall serve in more than one elective or appointive office at either the Klavern, Province, District or the Klan Lever - Kleagles excepted.

Section 9. The White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of the Sovereign Realm of Mississippi shall function under temporary and provisional Province, District and Grand Officers until noon of the second Tuesday in January, 1965, at which time the Duly Elected Regular Officers will assume the offices to which they have been elected.

Article X (Robes)

Section 1. The cost of a robe shall be ten dollars (\$10.00), and shall be paid for by the individual Klansman upon receipt of same.

Section 2. The manufacture and distribution of all robes shall be by contracts between qualified Klansmen and the Imperial Wizard, endorsed by a majority of the Grand Officers. All robe contractors shall agree to pay the Klan One Dollar (\$1.00) into the hands of the proper Klabursar for each robe delivered within fifteen days of each delivery. Each robe shall be serially numbered with indelible ink by the robe contractor.

Section 3. The robe shall never be worn except for officially authorized purposes. The Grand Officers shall determine the style of the officers robes, but all robes shall be basically White.

Section 4. Any Klansman leaving the Klan un-

der honorable conditions may be entitled to retain his robe, but all Klansmen leaving the Klan under dishonorable conditions shall be compelled to surrender his robe. Any Klansman leaving the Klan under honorable conditions and surrendering his robe may be entitled to a robe refund, but any Klansman leaving the Klan under dishonorable conditions shall not be entitled to a robe refund.

Article XI
(Procedure for amending)

Section 1. No portion of this Constitution shall ever be altered, construed or amended in any way that would cause it to become in conflict with the Lawful Constitution of the United States of America.

Section 2. Article VI, section 1 is absolutely paramount and seential to this entire Constitution and shall not be abrogated or amended in any manner at any time.

Section 3. This Constitution may be otherwise lawfully amended by the introduction of a bill which shall be specifically labeled as a Constitutional Amendment in the Klanburgesses; if the amendment shall receive a $3/4$ vote in the Klonburgesses, then the Klonvocation shall be called into session for the specified purpose of considering the amendment; if the amendment shall receive a $3/4$ vote in the Klonvocation, it shall be sent to the Imperial Wizard for approval or rejection; if the Imperial Wizard shall approve the amendment, it shall then be sent to the Klanjustices where a 5-0 or 4-1 vote shall be required for approval; if the Klanjustices do then approve the amendment it shall become a legal part of this Constitution, but if the amendment should fail at any of these stated requirements of passage it shall fail, proceed no further and become void.

Article XII
(Klan Prayers and Oaths)

Section 1. The prayers and oaths included in this section of this Constitution are to be used as herein prescribed and shall not be modified, misconstrued or altered or used for any other purpose than as herein stated.

Section 2. The Invocation Prayer shall open all Klan Functions unless there be Klansmen present who shall offer suitable prayers. The Invocation Prayer of the Klan:

"OH GOD, OUR HEAVENLY GUIDE, AS FINITE CREATURES OF TIME AND AS DEPENDENT CREATURES OF THINE, WE ACKNOWLEDGE THEE AS OUR SOVEREIGN LORD. PERMIT FREEDOM AND THE JOYS THEREOF TO FOREVER REIGN THROUGHOUT OUR LAND. MAY WE AS KLANSMEN FOREVER HAVE THE COURAGE OF OUR CONVICTIONS AND THAT WE MAY ALWAYS STAND FOR THEE AND OUR GREAT NATION. MAY THE SWEET CUP OF BROTHERLY FRATERNITY EVER BE OURS TO ENJOY AND BUILD WITHIN US THAT KINDRED SPIRIT WHICH WILL KEEP US UNIFIED AND STRONG. ENGENDER WITHIN US THAT WISDOM KINDRED TO HONORABLE DECISIONS AND GODLY WORK. BY THE POWER OF THY INFINITE SPIRIT AND THE ENERGIZING VIRTUE THEREIN, EVER KEEP BEFORE US OUR OATHS OF SECRECY AND OUR PLEDGE OF RIGHTEOUSNESS. BLESS US NOW IN THIS ASSEMBLY THAT WE MAY HONOR THEE IN ALL THINGS, WE PRAY IN THE NAME OF CHRIST OUR BLESSED SAVIOR. AMEN."

Section 3. The Benediction Prayer shall be used to close all Klan Meetings as follows:

"OUR HEAVENLY FATHER, WE INVOKE THY DIVINE BENEDICTION UPON US. KEEP US UNFETTERED FROM THE WORLD THAT WE MIGHT FIGHT THE GOOD FIGHT AND RUN A TRUE COURSE AND BE WORTHY TO CLAIM THE PRIZE. MAY WE AS BROTHERN AND KLANSMEN BE STEADFAST AND UNREMOV-

ABLE, ALWAYS ABOUNDING IN THE WORK OF OUR LORD KNOWING THAT OUR LABOR IS NOT IN VAIN. THROUGH JESUS CHRIST WE PRAY. AMEN."

Section 4. The Dedication Prayer shall be used at the close of the Initiation Ceremony, as follows:

"OUR HEAVENLY FATHER WE BESRECH THEE THAT AN OVERWHELMINGLY SENSE OF DEDICATION WILL EMBRACE THESE MEN KNEELING BEFORE THEE. LOOK WITH FAVOR UPON THAT TO WHICH THEY ASPIRE AND BLESS THEM IN THAT WHICH THEY HOPE TO OVERCOME. DEDICATE THEM THEREFORE TO THE FIGHT FOR RIGHT, FREEDOM AND A KLANSMAN LIKE SPIRIT. ALLOW THE NOBLE ATTITUDES OF HONOR, TRUTH, AND BROTHERLY AFFILIATION TO EVER PERMEATE THEIR LIVES, THEIR HONOR, THEIR HOMES AND IDEALS. THROUGH CHRIST OUR LORD WE PRAY. AMEN."

Section 5. All Klan functions, regardless of time, place and manner, shall begin with prayer, and end with prayer to Almighty God.

Section 6. All persons being admitted to membership in the Klan shall be bound by the following oath which shall be administered by the Klege in charge of the Initiation Ceremony:

"I, _____ consciously, willingly and soberly _____ standing in the presence of Almighty God and these mysterious Klansmen _____ do hereby pledge, swear, and dedicate my mind, my heart, and my body _____ to the Holy Cause of preserving Christian Civilization, _____ The dignity and integrity of the Holy Writ _____ And the constitution of The United States of America as originally written _____ as the greatest safeguards of Justice and True Liberty ever written _____ I swear that I will preserve, protect and defend _____ The Constitution of _____ The

White Knights of The Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi _____ and obey the laws enacted thereunder _____ and the lawful orders of the officers of the Klan.

I swear that I will _____ wholeheartedly embrace _____ the Spirit of Christian militancy _____ which is the basic philosophy of this order _____ and I swear that I will pray for daily guidance _____ to help me determine my proper balance _____ between the humble _____ and the militant _____ approach to my problems _____ in order that my arms _____ shall always remain _____ as instruments of justice _____ in the hands of Almighty God _____ and not become tools of my own vengeance _____ I swear that I will constantly _____ and continuously prepare myself _____ Physically, Morally, Mentally and Spiritually _____ in order that I may become _____ an increasingly useful instrument _____ in the hands of Almighty God _____ and that His will be done through me _____ as part of His Divine Purpose.

I swear that I will remain _____ constantly alert _____ to the satanic force of evil _____ which is and shall remain _____ my enemy _____ and I swear that I will _____ oppose and expose this force _____ at every opportunity _____ in klonclave _____ and in life.

I swear that I will offer _____ the utmost of both my physical courage _____ and my moral courage _____ which may require the sacrifice both of bodily comfort _____ in combat with the enemy _____ and also the sacrifice _____ of my ego in daily life _____ I hereby dedicate my Being _____ not only to combat satan _____ but God willing _____ to the triumph _____ over his malignant forces _____ and agents here on earth _____ Not only will I die _____ in order to preserve _____ Christian Civilization _____ but I will live and labor mightily _____ for the Spirit of Christ _____ in all men.

I swear that I will cleave _____ to my brethern _____ in this order _____ and their families _____ above all others _____ and will defend and protect them against all of our enemies _____ both foreign and domestic.

I swear that I will never be _____ the cause of a breach of secrecy _____ or any other act which may be detrimental _____ to the integrity of _____ the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi.

All of these things I do swear to do _____ and I will daily beseech Almighty God, my Creator and Saviour _____ that I may be granted _____ the strength _____ the ability _____ and the grace _____ that I may be eminently successful in my performance _____ of this sacred obligation.

I do hereby bind myself to this oath _____ unto my grave _____ so help me _____ Almighty God."

Section 7. The discharge oath shall be used upon the discharge of any Klansman from this order, provided he be discharged in accordance with instructions in this constitution. The Discharge Oath of the Klan:

"I, _____ Hereby surrender all property not held by me that belongs to the klan _____ give up my citizenship and all rights _____ in the Klan _____ and hereby swear _____ before Almighty God _____ and in the presence of men _____ that I will never betray _____ nor divulge _____ at any time _____ any information that I have _____ concerning the Klan _____ and shall always _____ remain absolutely neutral _____ forevermore. _____ so help me God."

Amendment 1

Section 1. No Officer nor member shall be permitted to compose, print or distribute any literature which contains the classic name of KU KLUX KLAN; nor write this name in public, nor in any way use or expose this name where alien eyes or ears can see or hear it without the knowledge and consent of the Imperial Wizard.

Section 2. The Twenty Reasons recruiting aid shall be exempt from the above rule, but great care shall still be used in its distribution to avoid alien familiarity with the classic name.

Section 3. The Klanburgesses shall have the power to invoke disciplinary measures for violations of this article.

Section 4. A person who is a prospective recruit who has been approved by the Klavern shall not be considered an alien in construing this article.

Amendment 2

Section 1. No disciplinary cross shall be burned on private property without prior approval and investigation by the Province Investigators and Province Titan.

Section 2. No Province Titan shall authorize a disciplinary cross burning without a complete and prior plan of follow-up information in hand.

Section 3. This amendment shall take effect thirty (30) days after passage.

Amendment 3

Section 1. All Grand, Province and Dist-

rict, Shire and other officers and members who become detached from their home Klaverns as a result of service to the higher levels of the Klan shall be permitted to form themselves into an Imperial Klavern, and shall pay regular dues to the Klan.

Section 2. The Imperial Klavern shall not have a regular vote in the Klanburgesses under the uniform representation rule, nor shall its members vote in any Province or district election.

Section 3. All members of the Imperial Klavern shall have the privilege of membership in the Imperial Klavern for so long as their dues are paid and their conduct is honorable. They may transfer out of the Imperial Klavern voluntarily, but may not be retired without their individual consent.

Section 4. The Imperial Klavern shall pay their own Klavern expenses of operation as do all Klaverns.

[Sam Bowers Exhibit No. 4—February 1, 1966]

WASP, INC.

(A Christian, Non-Profit Organization Dedicated to the Christian-American Heritage)

A great confusion exists today in the minds of many people regarding the Jewish problem in America. The national press is doing everything that it can to cover the truth regarding this situation. In order to stop this confusion, and as a public-service to all Americans, WASP, Inc. has issued the following bulletin which outlines the problem, and clearly defines the organizational position with respect to the problem.

To begin with, we must first understand the word "Jew" before we can understand the problem. The word, Jew, is correctly used only in connection with those who were members of a monotheistic sect which existed in Palestine prior to, and only shortly after the first coming of the Christ, Jesus some two thousand years ago. The modern, world-wide, international cartel which uses the name, "Jew", attempts to cloak itself in the garb of this ancient, long dead, theological system, but those who are affiliated with this modern cartel are completely materialistic and deny the true, Spiritual principles upon which the worship of God must be based, in accordance with the First Commandment.

The foundation of Christianity lies in the ancient Hebrew Law and the Teachings of its Prophets. That Law and Teachings actually and clearly foretold and accurately [sic] described the coming of the Christ, thereby binding all true Jews to Christ when he appeared. From this it is very simple to see that, in the true religious sense, there is no such thing today as a real Jew. A person who rejects Christ cannot claim to be a true Jew, because in rejecting Christ, he thereby rejects his own teachings in over 300 instances; the 53 Chapter of Isaiah being only one of many clear-cut examples.

The condition of the Temple business during the First Ministry of the Christ, Jesus was remarkably similar to that which exists today in most of the ornate palaces we call "churches". Then, as today, the religion business had become so professional in nature, and had come so completely under the control of a well-established hierarchy, that no one except the completely innocent and those with a vested interest in the Temple business took it seriously. When Christ refused to collaborate with the professional priesthood and exposed their frauds right and left, they, in order to protect their political machine, were forced to "eliminate" Him, thereby exposing their hypocrisy and atheism to the innocent, true members of their congregations [sic].

After the Crucifixion and Resurrection [sic], the true, sincere Jews repented and became Christians. Since the period immediately following the Original Ministry there have been no true Jews. All true Jews became Christians. Those who did not become Christians were not Jews to begin with, but only materialistic atheists hiding under the cloak of the Temple. The coming of Christ literally separated [sic] the sheep from the goats. Under the Ministry of the Christ, Jesus, the real Jew found his Messiah and the fraud "Jew" was exposed. A true Jew could not deny Christ without denying himself, for Christ was the fulfillment of the Ancient Jewish Religion.

Turning now to the mongrelized and vicious aggregation of those who call themselves "Jews", and are not, but are of the synagogue of Satan, we approach the heart of our problem. The people who compose this brotherhood of sin are, in general, a curious admixture of East and West, and, like most mongrelized peoples, exhibit the worst characteristics of each and both. The racial background of these people is not primarily Semetic [sic] as is commonly advertised, but is made up of lines derived largely from the savage Mongol and Tartar masses which were a constant threat to Western Europe during the Middle Ages. The home area of this unholy band centers in the area between the Caspian and the Black Seas, in the southern part of what is now known as the Soviet Union. They are known as "Khazars" in their own district. Lenin, Stalin, Trotsky, and most of the other Bolshevik leaders sprang from these fanatical people of savage origin, as have most of those who control the large banking and brokerage houses in the U.S. such as Kuhn, Loeb, Warburg, Meyer, etc. Representatives [sic] of this Satanic Horde have succeeded [sic] in gaining control over the money and credit system of the entire world. One of their most capable representatives [sic], Nathan Rothschild, once said: "Let me issue the money and control the credit of a nation, and I care not who writes its Laws."

The Supreme Tragedy of modern times is that these people have been permitted to gain financial control over America. The good-natured, Christian tolerance of the Anglo-Saxon American has been exploited into accepting these people as normal members of a Christian Society. Free Enterprise and Private Capitalism have made America great but the excesses of these vampires have brought her to chaos. Everyone likes to make money, but to the savage Kike, money reacts in the same manner as does alcohol [sic] to an Alcoholic [sic]. He is a fanatic about it. He is ruled by it. He must have more and more of it to sustain his lust. He has no pride of [sic] self respect, no country, no racial identity, not even a hemisphere to which he can be a native, so he must feed his savage ego by exploiting Christians and destroying Christian Civilization. Truly, it can be said that these unfortunate mongrels of East and West are the Children of Satan.

WASP, Inc. is a truly Christian and Benevolent Organization. We strive to avoid criticism and controversy among all peoples wherever possible, but we are very strict about our American Nation and our Christian Heritage. WASP, Inc. takes the position in regard to the people described on the revers [sic] side of this bulletin that they must release their stranglehold on America voluntarily, or be pried loose forcibly. True Christian, American men are not going to submit to a program of destruction and slavery under the disguise of "tolerance" or "humanitarianism". Self defense is the right of all men under all honorable conditions. As we have clearly shown, these people do not represent a religion [sic]. They are sustained only by a Satanic lust, thru the manipulation of international finance, to rule and destroy Christian Civilization. WASP, Inc. does not intend to persecute these people, neither does it intend to see them rule America. Like the man said a long time ago: Liberty or Death!

Note:

If you are a public spirited citizen of America, we would appreciate it very much if you would pass this bulletin around among your friends or post it on any convenient [sic] bulletin board. By so doing you will be rendering a very important service to your country and to Christianity.

Thank you,

WASP INC.

[SAM BOWERS EXHIBIT NO. 3—FEBRUARY 1, 1966]

~~"LIBERTY IS A BOISTEROUS SEA. TIMID MEN PREFER THE CALM OF DESPOTISM."~~ ~~H~~

Citizens, we think you might like to have the following information:

Over a period of time we have obtained the names of some of the local citizens who are working with the Communist-backed integration movements to further destroy our Southern Christian way of life. We know that some of the people mentioned will cry "persecution". We also know that we could not help our cause by printing untrue statements... therefore, we have stuck to facts. Let the ones we name remember that they, themselves, are to blame for fanning the fires of racial unrest in our community.

Several weeks ago _____ of _____ attended an integrated meeting in Jackson, Miss. The sole purpose of this meeting was to try to find ways and means to get the white citizens of Mississippi to accept integration of the races. _____ have been working hard to bring about integration. For their deceitful efforts they are receiving a considerable amount of money. The exact amount, we do not know. _____ are you one of the white women who patted Charles Evers on the back?

_____ made a talk before this scalawag group. She stated in her talk that several local attorneys were for integration but were afraid to let themselves be known.

We have known for several years that _____ has been in the thick of the Civil Rights movement, and _____ has been rewarded for his efforts. He should be leaving our city soon for a federal appointment. After his departure, we will know for sure if it is the _____ that smells. If there are any tears shed when you leave, _____ they will be your own.

_____ has made the statement several times that there were a small group of hoodlums operating in Adams County. He has known all along who they were, for he has been working with them since their arrival in Natchez. _____ began to let us know more openly how he felt about any person or organization that did not say "Brown for COFO". _____ you are one of the most treacherous white men we have ever come across. We know about your secret meetings with the northern agitators who have flocked to our state and community to stir up racial unrest. You have chosen the type of people you wish to associate with and glorify. _____, you have sold your rights as a Southerner for the almighty dollar. What would be your price to sell America? We know about your support of the Mississippi Freedom Democrats to unseat our duly elected state officials.

We are requesting the Catholic parents in Natchez to make a thorough background check on _____ is a teacher in our local Catholic school. He is an integrationist out of school. Does he teach it in the school? He has entertained Negroes in his home in _____. He travels in the same pack as the _____. He often brags of being a scholar. _____ are you also a "fellow traveler"? Why would a _____ come to our part of the country and try to change our way of life?

We have two white women that are usually found around _____. Their names are _____ and _____. These women are working with the NAACP and other integration organizations. They are receiving sums of money from these organizations and have openly boasted of it.

"WHITE MEN HAVING AFFAIRS WITH NEGRO WOMEN"

A man by the name of _____, who holds the position of _____ of the _____ has children by a Negro woman. Her address is _____

_____ a white contractor who does work for _____, spends too much time at the home of _____ a Negro woman who lives near the _____. This affair has been going on for some time, but this article should end it.

_____ of the _____ Police Department has several Negro girl friends. His steady Negro girl friend is _____ who stays with her father on _____ He runs _____ at that address.

_____ of the _____ Police Department has twins by a Negro woman. Her name is _____ and her address is _____. He has taken his son-in-law to see his twins and has bragged about them.

_____ who lives _____, lives with a Negro woman. They have several children of this union.

_____ owner of the _____ and the _____ has made

¹ The committee has deleted from this document all references which serve to identify the individuals subjected to this attempted character assassination.

THE PRESENT DAY KU KLUX KLAN MOVEMENT

efforts to get white girls to date Negro men. He was asked about this situation and made the statement that he saw nothing wrong with it..... WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Several months of investigation have reaped a harvest of white men seen frequently visiting Negro whore houses on _____, and in the vicinity of _____. We have the names, make of cars and the license numbers of these white men. This information will be used in the future if these actions are not discontinued. The man in the _____ Plymouth should join the rest of you white men in staying out of this neighborhood.

"ATTORNEY FOR

AT WORK"

a well-known _____ of Adams County, has been contributing to the delinquency and moral degradation of some of the teen-age boys of Adams County. It has been proven on several occasions that this man has entertained teen-age boys in his room in the _____. This has been reported to law officials on numerous occasions. Why has nothing been done about this situation? Is it due to the loop-holes in the law or to the fact that he is a prominent and politically influential citizen? We understand that _____ is willing to accept matrimony if he could find a nice young man that would have him. This homosexual has never been married. In the future, we think that a man holding any political office should be a married man with family responsibilities. This man is a _____ on the _____ staff.

"GRAFT IN

Many of you citizens have been complaining about crooked politics. Some of you have mentioned graft in our _____ Department. We have investigated the following facts thoroughly and now we present them to you.

_____ has a nice little sideline. He shakes down the _____ to the tune of \$600.00 per month, it is being his pay-off for allowing gambling games in the _____. He receives one dollar on every case of liquor coming into Adams County. He also gets five dollars a week from every slot machine in _____. Our _____ gets a cut from every poker and crap game operating in _____. _____ usually collects this money for _____. He also has a slot machine of his own.

_____ collects \$200.00 per month from the _____

We wonder how _____ lives so well on his pay. We suspect that his liquor bill is almost as high each month as his salary as _____. He has a girl friend out on Highway 61 South who he spends a great deal of time with. A girl friend like yours must cost a great deal of money, huh

We understand that two men working on the _____ and also working part time for _____ draw \$180.00 per month and kick back \$100.00 to _____

"QUESTIONS"

We would like to ask _____ why he did not make a public announcement that he had sold his washateria on _____ to a Negro. At this time both white and Negroes are using this washateria. We feel that this place of business should be for one or the other of the races. _____, there could be only two reasons why you did not make this announcement. One is that you are too cowardly; and the second is that you are too tight to make an announcement in the paper. If it was because of the first reason, we cannot help you-- but if it is because you were too tight, we will be glad to donate the money.

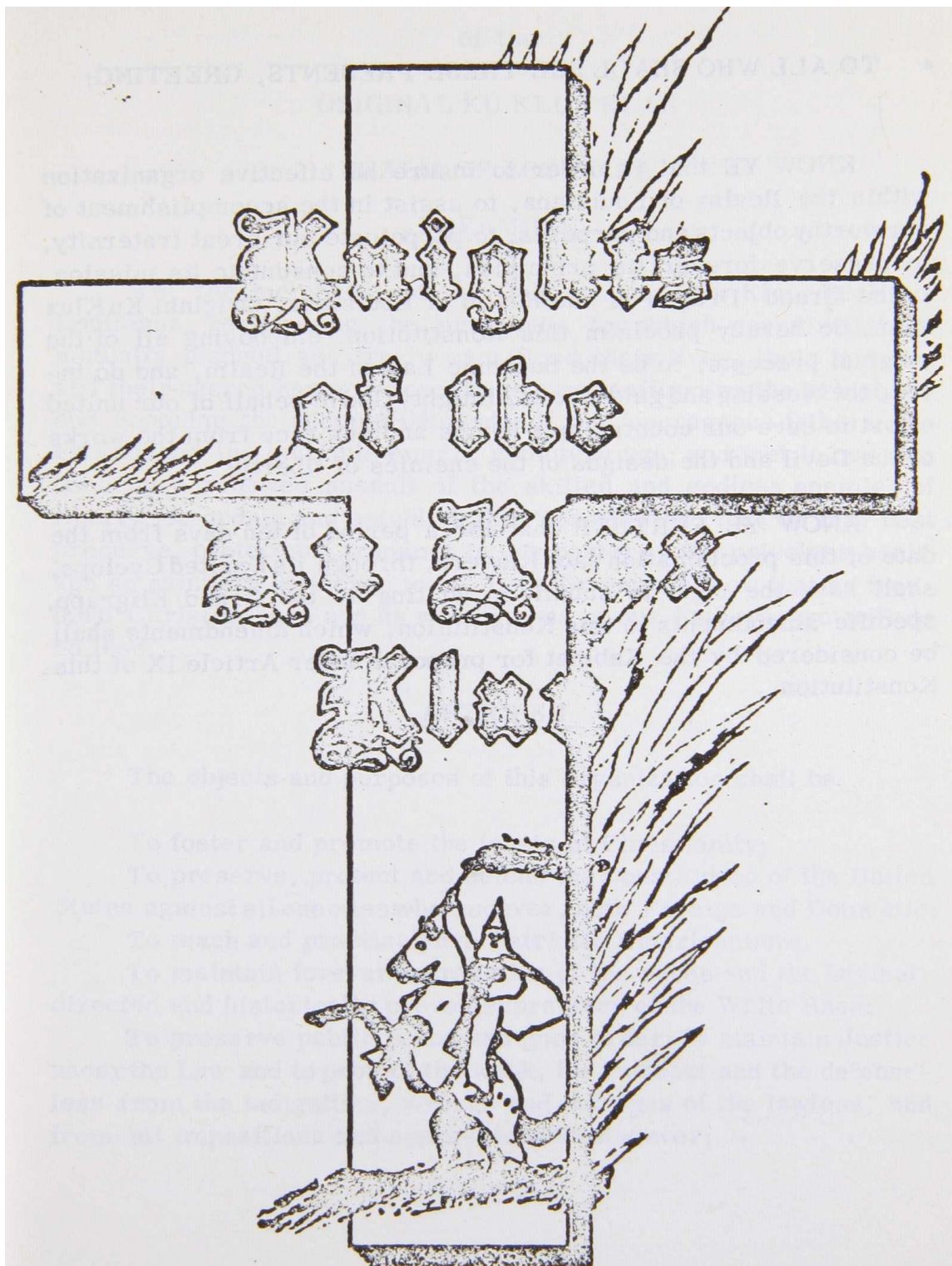
Another case that has come to our attention is that of _____, who works for _____ in charge of the _____ department. We would like to ask _____ if he really thinks that it is necessary to meet his Negro customers with handshakes and pats on the back in order to sell his _____. In case you haven't heard, we white people have been selling to and getting along with Negroes for years without these acts.

All the crooks and mongrelizers who have not been mentioned in this paper need not feel left out--- there are only twenty-four hours in a day. We will get to you next if you do not correct your ways.

Some who read this will wonder why we did not sign our names. The reason is that if we were known, we could not continue to get such information as you have just read. We will tell you this much: WE ARE THE HUSBANDS, BROTHERS, FATHERS, COUSINS, NEPHEWS AND EVEN GRANDFATHERS OF THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMUNITY.

THE MISSISSIPPI WHITE CAPS

[MURRY MARTIN EXHIBIT No. 2—JANUARY 4, 1966]



Since 1866

P R O C L A M A T I O - N .

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, GREETING:

KNOW YE that in order to insure an effective organization within the Realm of Louisiana, to assist in the accomplishment of our worthy objects and purposes, to perpetuate our great fraternity, to preserve forever its principles, and to consummate its mission, I, the Grand Dragon of the Realm of Louisiana, Original KuKlux Klan, do hereby proclaim this Konstitution, embodying all of the original precepts, to be the Supreme Law of the Realm, and do invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God in behalf of our united effort to save our country, our homes and our race from the works of the Devil and the designs of the enemies of liberty;

KNOW YE FURTHER that for a period of ten days from the date of this proclamation each Klavern, through its Exalted Cyclops, shall have the right to submit in writing to the Grand Kligrapp, specific amendments to this Konstitution, which amendments shall be considered by the Kabinet for proposal under Article IX of this Konstitution.

K O N S T I T U T I O N
of the
ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN
REALM OF LOUISIANA

PREAMBLE

We, the members of the Original Ku Klux Klan, Realm of Louisiana, reaffirming the principles for which our forefathers mutually pledged and freely sacrificed their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor two centuries ago; reaffirming the principles and honoring the accomplishments of our courageous fathers who established the invisible empire a century ago; and met in our own time by a renewed assault of the skilled and godless enemies of liberty; do ordain and establish this Konstitution, that we may best preserve, protect and transmit to our posterity the priceless heritage so painfully delivered to us. Let all mankind know that as free-born Christian men and as worthy sons of our Fathers, we will do no less.

ARTICLE I

The objects and purposes of this organization shall be:

To foster and promote the tenets of Christianity;

To preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies whomsoever, both Foreign and Domestic;

To teach and practice pure Patriotic Americanism;

To maintain forever Segregation of the races and the Divinely directed and historically proven supremacy of the White Race;

To preserve public peace and good order; to maintain Justice under the Law and to protect the weak, the innocent and the defenseless from the indignities, wrongs and outrages of the lawless, and from all impositions and oppressions whatsoever;

To relieve the injured and the oppressed; to succor the suffering and, especially to aid and support those, and the widows and orphans of those, who may suffer and fall in our cause; and

To promote true responsible manhood, loyal fraternity or brotherhood, and generous mutual cooperation and assistance among ourselves; to further happiness among our people by constantly practicing and teaching our children to practice all of these objects and purposes.

ARTICLE II

Membership in this Organization shall be by invitation only, and shall be limited to Mature, Native-born, White, Gentile Men, of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who profess and practice the Christian Faith but who are not members of the Roman Catholic church

No Alien shall be invited nor shall he be admitted to membership until he shall have been vouched for in klavern as fully qualified, unquestionable loyal to the objects and purposes of this organization, and dependable to death, by at least two members in good standing who have known him personally for at least three years and intimately for at least two years. Each such Alien so vouched for shall be voted upon in klavern on two separate occasions, and upon each such occasion one negative vote shall require careful investigation and report before proceeding further and two negative votes shall require rejection.

Upon approval as aforesaid, or where for the manifest good of the organization the Grand Dragon has expressly authorized approval in another manner, and upon solemnly swearing the oaths of obedience, secrecy, fidelity and klanishness, before an officer of this organization authorized to administer the same, qualified aliens shall become full members of, assume all of the obligations of, and be entitled to all of the rights and privileges of this organization.

Any member who, after fair notice and opportunity to be heard, shall be found to lack the qualifications, the loyalty or the dependability required for membership, or who shall be so found to be guilty of acts or omissions violative of his oaths or otherwise de-

trimental to the organization or its objects and purposes, shall be forthwith expelled or banished. The Grand Dragon shall, by edict, prescribe the form of notice, the form and manner of hearing, and the offenses for which banishment may be decreed. Banished persons shall be forever ostracized by all members of this organization.

No member shall ever be required to perform any act or accept any obligation contrary to the dictates of his conscience, in violation of his Religious convictions or against which he has real moral scruples, provided only that he timely make his objection known. Any member in good standing and against whom no charges which might result in his expulsion or banishment are pending, may resign his membership under honorable conditions upon solemnly swearing the discharge oath before an officer of the organization authorized to administer the same and, where physically possible, in the presence of one or more members of his klavern.

ARTICLE III

This organization is and shall remain absolutely sovereign in the Realm of Louisiana, recognizing the authority of no other so-called Ku Klux-Klan organization in the Realm. For the furtherance of our objects and purposes and the protection of our members, no such person or persons not members of and subject to the discipline of this organization will be permitted to act in the name of the Ku Klux Klan within the Realm. Such persons are not Klansmen and, under penalty of banishment, may not be dealt with as Klansmen within the Realm by members of this organization.

The Grand Dragon, with the advice and consent of the Kabinet, may recognize, exchange envoys with, enter into treaties and agreements with, and otherwise mutually cooperate with any and all Ku Klux Klan organizations exercising actual effective jurisdiction over all or a substantial part of another Realm, having substantially the same objects and purposes as this organization, and governed by substantially the same oaths and discipline as this organization.

ARTICLE IV

The Government of this Realm shall consist of the Grand

Dragon and his Kabinet of nine Hydras. The Grand Dragon shall be the Chief Executive Officer of this organization, his orders, edicts and proclamations issued in conformity with this Konstitution shall be law in the Realm, and he shall, by and with the advice and consent of his Kabinet, commission all Realm and Province Officers, and charter all organized Klaverns. He shall have the power to suspend any such officer so commissioned and to suspend the charter of any organized Klavern when, in his judgment alone, the best interests of the organization require such suspension. The power of impeachment of all Realm and Province officers, as well as the power to revoke charters, shall be vested exclusively in the Kabinet, by a vote of two-thirds of the members thereof. No impeachment or revocation shall be had except after fair notice and opportunity to be heard, the form and manner of which shall be provided by the Kabinet by decree; nor shall any impeachment or revocation be considered except upon detailed charges lodged in the Kabinet and showing on their face that if such charges are true such impeachment or revocation is manifestly necessary for the good of the organization.

The Grand Titan shall be the principal Assistant to the Grand Dragon, shall perform such duties as the Grand Dragon may direct, and in the event of the death, resignation, or other inability of the Grand Dragon to discharge the duties of his office, shall succeed to or perform the duties of that office. The method of further succession to the office of Grand Dragon shall be prescribed by the Grand Dragon by edit from time to time.

The Grand Klokard, the Grand Kludd, the Grand Klokkan, the Grand Kleagle, the Grand Kligrapp, the Klabee, and two additional Hydras whose titles and duties shall be prescribed by the Grand Dragon, shall together with the Grand Titan, constitute the Kabinet. The duties and authority of each of the said Hydras shall be specified by the Grand Dragon and they shall perform their duties under his supervision and control.

The Realm Klorero shall consist of the Grand Dragon, his Kabinet, all Great Titans, and the Exalted Cyclops or his Representative of all chartered Klaverns. The Klorero shall meet from time to time at the call of the Grand Dragon to receive information and instructions and to report on progress of the activities of the organ-

ization. It shall act in an advisory capacity only, having authority to make recommendations and to maintain order during its meetings, but no more.

ARTICLE V

The Realm shall be divided into eight Provinces, each co-extensive with and bearing the same number as the Congressional Districts of the State of Louisiana. Subject to the provisions of this Konstitution and the supremacy of the Realm in all things, the Government of a Province shall consist of a Great Titan and his Kommittee of twelve Furies. The Great Titan shall be the Principal Executive Officer of the Province, responsible in all things to the Grand Dragon. His Kommittee shall be advisory only, but shall be consulted to the greatest extent possible concerning activities within the Province.

The Province Klonverse shall consist of the Great Titan, his Kommittee, and the Exalted Cycles, Klaliffs and Klokans of all Klaverns within the Province. The Klonverse shall meet from time to time at the call of the Great Titan to receive information and instructions and to report on the progress of activities of the organization. It shall act in an advisory capacity only, having authority to make recommendations and to maintain order during its meetings, but no more.

There shall be commissioned in each Province a Great Klaliff, who shall be the principal assistant to the Great Titan, shall perform such duties as the Great Titan may direct, and in the event of the inability of the Great Titan to discharge the duties of his office for any reason, shall succeed to or perform the duties of that office until the pleasure of the Grand Dragon be known.

The Great Klaliff, together with the Great Klokard, the Great Kludd, the Great Klokkan, the Great Kleagle, the Great Kligrapp, the Great Klabee, and five additional Furies whose titles and duties shall be prescribed by the Great Dragon, constitute the Kommittee. The duties of each of the said Furies shall be the same as those specified by the Grand Dragon for Hydras bearing the same title, except that their jurisdiction shall be limited to their Province and they shall operate under the general direction of the corresponding

Hydra and the specific supervision and control of the Great Titan.

Each Great Titan shall have full authority to divide his Province into Districts and to alter the Boundaries of such Districts when circumstances indicate. He shall recommend to the Grand Dragon persons to be commissioned as Deputy Titans, and shall assign a Deputy Titan to each such District so created. The duties of each Deputy Titan shall be as prescribed by the Great Titan and shall be performed under his supervision and control, but not outside of the District to which he is assigned.

ARTICLE VI

The Klavern shall be the local unit of this organization, a subordinate body operating solely under the authority of the Realm. It shall have jurisdiction over the territory known as its Klanton and specifically described in its charter. It may also be granted temporary jurisdiction over additional territory adjacent to its Klanton pending the chartering of one or more additional Klaverns in such territory. All officers and members of this organization shall at all times recognize and respect the primary concern of a chartered Klavern over any activities within its own Klanton.

A Klavern shall be eligible for charter when it has attained a membership of 25 or more Klansmen and has demonstrated its capacity to conduct its affairs in conformity to the high standards expected of all units of this order.

Except under special circumstances, and then only with the express permission of the Grand Dragon, no Klavern shall consist of more than 100 members. In such circumstances every reasonable effort will be made to divide the Klanton and charter another strong unit in the vicinity of the oversize Klavern.

Officers of the Klavern shall be the Exalted Cyclops and his 12 Terrors, who shall be elected annually by the members in good standing. A majority shall be required to elect. Officers so elected shall serve for a term of one year or until their successors have been elected and qualified. Where it is for the manifest good of the order to do so, the Grand Dragon shall have the power and authority to suspend Klavern officers, but the power of removal shall be vested

in the Klavern by majority vote and in such manner as the Grand Dragon shall prescribe by edict.

The Klavern Executive Board shall consist of the Klaliff, the Klokard, the Kludd, the Kligrapp, the Klabee, the Kladd and the Klokkan, together with the Exalted Cyclops, and shall meet at least weekly to organize and plan the program and activities of the Klavern.

The duties of all Klavern officers and of all Klavern committees shall be specified by edict of the Grand Dragon from time to time.

ARTICLE VII

The Grand Dragon, with the advice and consent of the Kabinet, may by edict levy a tax for the operating expenses of the Realm, but any taxes so levied will be uniform throughout the Realm.

Klavern dues shall be fixed by each chartered unit, but shall never exceed the sum of \$5.00 per member per month. Dues for unchartered units shall be fixed at the sum of \$2.00 per member per month, subject to increase or decrease by the Klavern when chartered.

ARTICLE VIII

The uniform or regalia of this order shall consist of the Robe, cape and helmet traditional with the Invisible Empire. The design, style, material and color of the regalia shall be specified by edict by the Grand Dragon.

Under no circumstances will regalia be worn or displayed in public without the express consent of the Grand Dragon, nor shall the traditional firery cross be exhibited or displayed in public without the express consent of the Grand Dragon.

ARTICLE IX

The Kabinet, whenever two-thirds of the members shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Konstitution, or, on the application of the Exalted Cyclops of two-thirds of the chartered Klaverns shall call a Konvention for proposing amendments,

which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Konstitution when ratified by the Exalted Cyclops of three-fourths of the chartered Klaverns, or by an affirmative vote in three-fourths of the chartered Klaverns, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Kabinet.

P R O C L A M A T I O N

WHEREAS:

There is a definite need for a better organized meeting within the KLAVERNS;

WHEREAS:

All new members shall be made aware of the importance of organization and secrecy;

AND WHEREAS:

The duties of the officers are many and varied and there exists a need for a general guide for conducting KLAVERN meetings.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED AND PROCLAIMED THAT THE FOLLOWING WILL BE STRICTLY ADHERED TO:

E.C. is elected by majority vote of his KLAVERN and shall have complete responsibility for all actions of his KLAVERN and shall answer to the GRAND DRAGON for same.

ALL REALM work is carried on by a chain of command. No PROVINCE or REALM OFFICER shall be by passed by the EXALTED CYCLOP when securing assistance or information, unless this officer should fail to function, then it shall be carried to the next in line and the failure of the other officer reported.

There are THREE divisions in the ORGANIZATION. Each has its respective DUTIES. Do not request one officer to do the work of another.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| KLEAGLES | Organizational Work |
| TITANS | Executive Work |
| KLOKANS | Investigative Work |

Their DUTIES are as follows:

DEPUTY TITANS

They shall work under the supervision and instructions of the PROVINCE TITAN, in the AREA assigned to him and in that area ONLY.

DUTIES: Promote any program outlined by the GRAND DRAGON and handed down to him by the PROVINCE TITAN.

VISIT KLAN UNITS and give assistance, when requested by EXALTED CYCLOPS.

He shall carry messages from the PROVINCE: TITAN to the EXALTED CYCLOPS and shall be responsible for the distribution of literature given him by the PROVINCE TITAN.

He shall make weekly reports in writing to the PROVINCE TITAN.

He shall act as a personal AMBASSADOR for the PROVINCE TITAN, but he does not have any authority to make decisions or rulings pertaining to the work of the KLAN UNITS.

He shall NEVER INTERFERE with the actions of the KLOKANS OR KLEAGLES.

GREAT TITAN

He shall work under the supervision and instructions of the GRAND TITAN, in the PROVINCE assigned to him in that PROVINCE only, unless requested otherwise by the GRAND TITAN.

DUTIES: He shall secure COMMISSIONS for as many DEPUTY TITANS as he needs to insure proper supervision over his PROVINCE.

He shall supervise and coordinate their work in order to promote any program outlined by the GRAND DRAGON and handed down to him by the GRAND TITAN.

He shall hold a PROVINCE MEETING once each month and shall preside over said meeting. He shall appoint a DEPUTY TITAN to act as secretary, and take an accurate record of the meeting.

He shall visit KLAN UNITS, give them assistance, and keep them informed as to the progress of the INVISIBLE EMPIRE.

He shall be present at the chartering of all KLAN UNITS in his PROVINCE, or have his deputy act for him, present them with their material, and instruct them in the operation of a KLAN UNIT.

He shall make weekly reports in writing to both the GRAND DRAGON and the GRAND TITAN.

He shall be fully responsible for all the actions of the DEPUTY TITANS and has the authority to replace any DEPUTY TITAN if he fails to discharge his DUTIES.

GRAND TITAN

He shall work under the supervision and instruction of the

GRAND DRAGON. His jurisdiction shall extend over the entire REALM.

DUTIES: He shall select and secure COMMISSIONS for one PROVINCE TITAN in each PROVINCE.

He shall supervise and coordinate the work of the PROVINCE TITANS in order to carry out any program outlined by the GRAND DRAGON.

He shall be directly responsible to the GRAND DRAGON for all of the actions of the PROVINCE TITANS and has the authority to replace any PROVINCE TITAN who fails to perform his duties.

DEPUTY KLOKAN

He shall work under the supervision and instructions of the PROVINCE KLOKAN, in the area assigned to him and in that area only.

DUTIES: He shall visit KLAN UNITS, giving assistance when requested by UNIT KLOKANS and check out SECURITY of UNIT.

He shall act as personal AMBASSADOR for the PROVINCE KLOKAN but does not have the AUTHORITY to make decisions or take action on any JOB, until he has requested and received permission from the PROVINCE KLOKAN.

He shall attend PROVINCE KLOKAN MEETINGS and assist PROVINCE KLOKAN when needed.

He shall make weekly reports in writing to the PROVINCE KLOKAN.

He shall NEVER INTERFERE with the work of the EXALTED CYLCOPS, TITANS OR KLEAGLES.

GREAT KLOKAN

He shall work under the supervision and instruction of the GRAND KLOKAN, and in the PROVINCE ASSIGNED to him, and that PROVINCE ONLY, unless requested, otherwise, by the GRAND KLOKAN.

DUTIES: He shall secure commissions for as many DEPUTY KLOKANS as he needs, to insure PROPER SUPERVISION over his PROVINCE.

He shall supervise and coordinate their work in a manner to insure proper investigative PROCEDURE OF ALL ACTION in his PROVINCE.

He shall hold PROVINCE MEETINGS once each month, and shall preside over said meeting.

He shall visit KLAN UNITS and see that they maintain proper security.

He shall be present at the chartering of all New Klan Units, in his PROVINCE, and instruct them in the proper procedure for handling all investigative work, and the necessity of maintaining good security at all times.

He shall make weekly reports in writing to both the GRAND KLOKAN AND THE GRAND DRAGON.

He shall be FULLY responsible for all the actions of the DEPUTY KLOKANS and has the authority to replace any DEPUTY KLOKAN if he fails to properly discharge his duties.

He shall never interfere with the action of TITANS OR KLEAGLES.

GRAND KLOKAN

He shall work under the supervision and instructions of the GRAND DRAGON. His jurisdiction shall extend over the entire REALM.

DUTIES: He shall select and secure COMMISSIONS for one PROVINCE KLOKAN for each PROVINCE.

He shall supervise and coordinate the work of the PROVINCE KLOKAN in order to carry out the investigative work properly.

He shall visit PROVINCE meetings and KLAN UNITS, giving instructions and assistance when needed.

He shall be present or visit as soon as possible, each newly Chartered KLAN UNIT.

He shall make weekly reports in writing to the GRAND DRAGON.

He shall be directly responsible to the GRAND DRAGON for the actions of the PROVINCE KLOKANS, and has the authority to replace any PROVINCE KLOKAN who fails to properly perform his DUTIES.

He shall never interfere with the actions of the TITANS OR KLEAGLES.

KLEAGLES

He shall work under the supervision and authority of the GRAND KLEAGLE and in the area assigned to him and in that area only.

DUTIES: He shall be fully informed in the proper method of starting, building and chartering new KLAN UNITS.

He shall be careful to maintain security and not divulge KLAN SECRETS to Aliens.

He shall keep as compensation for his efforts, \$5.00 of the KELECKTOKEN he receives from each application.

He shall send the remaining \$5.00 of the KELECKTOKEN to the GRAND KLIGRAPP, along with a weekly report.

He shall make WEEKLY REPORTS in WRITING to both the GRAND KLIGRAPP and the GRAND KLEAGLE.

He shall be fully responsible for the action of all units until they are chartered.

He shall be PRESENT and PRESENT the charter to all newly chartered units in his area, then INTRODUCE and turn UNIT over to the PROVINCE TITAN.

He shall never interfere with the actions of the TITANS or KLOKANS.

GRAND KLEAGLE

He shall work under the supervision and by authority of the GRAND DRAGON. His jurisdiction shall extend over the entire REALM.

DUTIES: He shall SELECT, INSTRUCT and SECURE COMMISSIONS for as many KLEAGLES as he needs for the proper performance of his duties.

He shall supervise and coordinate the work of all the KEAGLES in the REALM.

He shall keep as compensation for his efforts, \$9.00 of the KELECKTOKEN he receives from each application, and \$1.00 from each KELECKTOKEN secured by each KLEAGLE.

He shall send the remaining \$1.00 of each KELECKTOKEN to the GRAND KLIGRAPP, along with a report weekly, in writing.

He shall be fully responsible for the actions of all KLEAGLES, and has the authority to replace any KLEAGLE who fails to properly perform his duties.

He shall be present at the CHARTERING of all UNITS that he builds. He shall present them with their CHARTER, introduce the PROVINCE TITAN and turn the UNIT over to him.

He shall never interfere with the work of the TITANS or KLOKANS.

DUTIES OF KLAVERN OFFICERS

I. EXALTED CYCLOPS: The duty of the E.C. is to govern the meeting of the Klavern.

- (a) See that the meeting is opened at the exact time specified.
- (b) See that the business is conducted in an orderly manner.
- (c) He shall complete the order of business at every regular meeting.
- (d) He shall appoint all committee chairmen
- (e) He shall attend all Province meetings and give a progress report of his Klavern.
- (f) He shall take charge of and advise on all matters concerning his Klavern not mentioned above.
- (g) He is in complete charge of his unit.
- (h) He shall attend each meeting if at all possible.
- (i) He shall attend every Province meeting of his respective Province if at all possible.
- (j) He shall maintain order at all times during meeting.
- (k) He shall serve a one year term of office unless voted out of office by a majority of the membership.
- (l) He is responsible for the conduct of each Klansman in his Unit.
- (m) He should study naturalization ceremony and be able to give same from memory.
- (n) He will serve as chairman of the Klavern Executive Board.

II. KLALIFF:

- (a) The Klaliff shall serve in the absence of the E.C.
- (b) He shall assist the E.C. in all Klavern business at the E.C.'s request.
- (c) Shall assist and direct committees and see that all members serve on at least one committee.

III. KLOKORD:

- (a) He shall study and master the KIORAN, the KONSTITUTION and all other laws and rulings of the Invisible Empire and be prepared to advise Klavern on same at any and all times.
- (b) He shall be prepared to lecture at each meeting of Klavern.
- (c) He shall instruct new members in The Way of the Klavern.

IV. KLÜDD:

- (a) He is the Klavern Chaplain and shall be prepared to give religious inspiration to the Klavern.
- (b) He shall open and close each meeting of Klavern with prayer.
- (c) He should study and be prepared to explain the 12th chapter of ROMANS at any time, as this is the religious foundation of the Invisible Empire.

V. KLIGRAPP:

- (a) He is the secretary of the Klavern and keeps a record of the Klavern business. Takes the minutes of the meeting and sends reports of same to State Secretary.

VI. KLABEE:

- (a) He is the treasurer of the Klavern and keeps a record of all Klavern finances and should be prepared to report same on request.
- (b) He makes all bank deposits and signs all checks.

VII. KLADD:

- (a) He is the conductor and ascertains with care if all present at meeting are members of the INVISIBLE EMPIRE.
- (b) He introduces all visitors to the Klavern members.

VIII. KLOOROGO:

- (a) He is the inner guard and permits no one to enter or leave Klavern during opening or closing ceremonies.
- (b) Let no one enter except those duly qualified.
- (c) He sees that each member gives station officer the S. O. S. upon entering or leaving Klavern in Klonklave assembled.

IX. KLEXTER:

- (a) He is the outer guard and takes the password and ascerts that all persons entering the Klavern are members of the INVISIBLE EMPIRE and informs Klorogo of same.

KLOKAN:

- (a) He is the Klavern Investigator and it shall be his duty to investigate all questionable matters pertaining to the Klavern.
- (b) He shall appoint as many members as he deems necessary to assist him in his work.

- (c) He shall report to the E.C. all findings resulting from his investigations.
- (d) He shall attend all Province meetings for the purpose of receiving instructions and give reports.

XI. KNIGHT HAWK:

- (a) He is the keeper of the Klavern and is responsible for aliens brought to the Klavern.
- (b) It shall be his duty to see that the aliens are not exposed to the membership until naturalization ceremony beings.

XII. CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD:

- (a) He is in charge of the Klavern security.
- (b) He appoints members for guard duty.

XIII. SARGENT OF THE GUARD:

- (a) He assists the Captain of the Guard.
- (b) He serves in the absence of the Captain of the Guard.

Each Officer shall have an assistant capable of assuming his duties, who will be appointed by himself with E.C.'s approval.

In the event that any officer cannot be present at a meeting, it shall be his duty to see that his assistant is present to serve in his place.

NOTATION: Each officer shall attend all meetings, learn and practice Kloran Procedures. Each Unit shall hold regular meetings at least once EACH WEEK.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

- (a) The duty of the political action committee is to study all political activities in the jurisdiction of the Klavern.
- (b) Keep the E.C. and the members of the Klavern informed on all matters of political interest. This includes State, National and International.
- (c) Be well enough informed to recommend what political candidates or issues to support or oppose and give recommendations to Klavern on such.
- (d) Keep a record of all political activities within the jurisdiction of the Klavern, and be prepared to present it or any part of it

- to the Klavern upon request of E. C.
- (e) Stay out of other Klavern Klanton unless otherwise agreed by same.
 - (f) From time to time the members of this committee will be requested to effectively contact their State Representatives and State Senator, as well as their Democratic State Central Committeemen for one or more of the following purposes:
 - (1) To determine their position on a specific matter then before them.
 - (2) To obtain their support and cooperation in either passing, amending or defeating that measure, or
 - (3) To learn and report the person or persons most able to influence them on such matters.

THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE WILL BE CONTACTED, FREQUENTLY ON VERY SHORT NOTICE, FROM TIME TO TIME TO ASSIST IN LINING UP THEIR REPRESENTATIVES, SENATORS AND COMMITTEEMEN IN SUPPORT OF OUR POSITION.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

- (a) The Education Committee is responsible for the educating of the public in all matters of interest within the jurisdiction of the Klavern.
- (b) Collect and distribute any literature that they can obtain that will further the cause of our organization.
- (c) Write letters to the public on political or other issues of interest within the jurisdiction of the Klavern.
- (d) Check books in the libraries of Schools, Churches, etc, and check any books or literature that is exposed to the public to assure that it does not contain communist influence material, (or integration material)..
- (e) Write letters of protest to individuals or organizations that publicly advocate integration, or communism.
- (f) Write letters of appreciation to those who are working to further Americanism, Segregation, and etc.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE:

- (a) The membership committee keeps all records of the members, (Not excluding the sect.) prospective members, and rejected and/or suspended members.
- (b) See that all material and literature in the possession of an expelled or suspended member is returned to the unit.

- (c) Encourage regular attendance of members.
- (d) Report on all members unable to attend regularly.
- (e) Attempt to notify all members of special events, called meetings, summons, etc.

BENEVOLENCE COMMITTEE:

- (a) The Benevolence Committee is in charge of all charity activity within the unit.
- (b) Reports on all sick members, send flowers or cards to them and asks for any assistance that the unit might provide for same.
- (c) Reports on and asks for assistance for persons other than members where the unit can be of assistance.

BUILDING COMMITTEE:

- (a) The building committee is in charge of the construction and maintenance of the Klavern.
- (b) Asks for or appoints members to work on the building or the grounds of same.
- (c) Sees that the building is kept clean, the grass is cut, all necessary repairs are made, and recommends changes or additions to the building.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE:

- (a) The Public Relations Committee is responsible for the relations between the organization and the non-member public.
- (b) Their duties are advisory only.
- (c) Inspect all out going literature and determine if it will create a good image.
- (d) Advise on all activities of the unit that concern the public to assure prestige and a good public image for the organization.

KLOKAN COMMITTEE:

- (a) This committee is appointed by the Klokan of the Klavern and is under the direct supervision of the Klokan.
- (b) Takes no action other than that specifically ordered by the Klokan.

THE WAY OF THE KLAVERN

The following should be given to each new member immediately after the naturalization ceremony.

The newly made member be conducted to the Klocards' station by the Kladd. The Klocard will then instruct the new members as follows:

1. Destroy application
2. Instruct the member in the use of the gavel.

3. The National Password.
4. The Klavern Password.
5. The Signs of Recognition.
 - (a) Lapel Sign
 - (b) Foot Sign.
 - (c) Hand Sign
 - (d) Grip
 - (e) Words of Recognition
6. Word of Caution.
7. Word of Distress
8. Instruct the members in the necessity of security.
9. Instruct the members as to the best way to approach prospective members.
10. Explain to the member the regulation concerning profanity and intoxication.
11. Impress upon the member the necessity of regular attendance.

Titans and Investigators should be given the same courtesy as your Grand Dragon or any other staff officer.

You will receive out of this office new rules and rule changes from time to time. Please study these and if the majority of your unit objects to any one or part of one , notify us immediately.

1. No action may be taken by any Klokkan committee without the consent and approval of E. C. in locality.
2. No new unit may be installed in any Klavern territory without said Klaverns approval.
3. Uniforms (robes) will all be made by the same standards by Klansmen in Realm. We shall have at least two manufacturers. One for South La. and one for North La. Since there is considerable profit involved in this project , the following has been suggested: Determine amount of profit and pay makers accordingly

out of realm treasury. Orders to be placed with secretary who will collect \$10.00 for each. Profit will thereby go to Realm to be used for Klan expenses.

4. The Realm Secretary will keep records that may be audited at any time. He will furnish each Prov. Giant a financial statement each month to be examined by any E.C. at the monthly province meeting.
5. Before any payments are made out of realm funds, the secretary will have a voucher from the Grand Dragon authorizing same. All checks will be signed by the treasurer and secretary.

All Kleagles or anyone interested in organizing any new units should contact H. P. Morris, Zackary, La., Phone 654-4459 immediately.

6. Any candidate for public office that the Klan backs will be supported by all Klansmen. If there are any Klansmen that will not, then they will either resign or be expelled. The candidates shall be voted on by all concerned after they have been investigated and there must be 2/3 majority or no action will be taken.
7. Any Klansman who is known to violate our rules, especially those that give information to any aliens, shall be expelled immediately, then is to be watched and visited by the Wrecking Crew if necessary.
8. All Klansmen should attend all meetings except when providentially hindered. Dues must be paid and those 30 days delinquent on dues will be dropped from the rolls.
9. All units will have and use the following:
 1. Holy Bible
 2. 2' x 3' U.S. Flag
 3. 2' x 3' Confederate Flag
 4. 2' x 3' Cross (should be able to light it by electrical means)
 5. (2) Sabres or swords
 6. 1 glass or tumbler
10. The organization shall have a Realm Naturalization Team who will demonstrate method of opening and closing and naturalization ceremony.
11. Each unit will set up at least one team of six men to be used for wrecking crew. These men should be appointed by the Klokan in secrecy.

12. All Klaverns will have at least five armed guards with flashlights posted during regular meetings.
 - (a) No one will be allowed to carry a gun inside the Klavern during regular meetings except the Night Hawk.
 - (b) No one will carry a gun inside during a state or province meeting except those appointed by the Chief K B I or Province K B I.
13. Any Klansman that leaves the organization for any reason shall be voted on as any alien when applying for readmittance.
14. A Klansman may be expelled from this organization after being given a hearing by a 2/3 majority vote of the membership. All members shall be contacted and urged to attend when a vote of this kind is taken.
15. All Klansmen shall bring their robes to the meeting. Any without a robe shall not sit in during degree ceremony.
16. All Klansmen shall practice klanishness, not only at meetings but in all phases of life.
17. No member will discuss Klan business with members who have missed meetings. Klansmen who are interested will attend. If providentially hindered, they may be informed of proceedings by E.C. only.
18. Security - Responsibility of Klavern security to rest upon Captain of Guard, and Sargeant of Guard in his absence. All other Security measures will be under the Klokans' supervision.

KLAVERN EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Klavern Executive Board shall consist of the eight highest ranking officers of the Klavern. They are as follows:

1. Exalted Cyclops
2. Klaliff
3. Klokard
4. Kludd
5. Kligrapp
6. Klabee
- 7. Kladd
8. Klokans

They shall meet at least once each week to map program and discuss plans for each weekly Klavern meeting.

[B. J. SAUCIER EXHIBIT NO. 1--JANUARY 7, 1966]

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF OUACHITA

BE IT KNOWN AND REMEMBERED that on this 26th day of January, 1965, before me, the undersigned Notary Public, in and for said Parish and State, and in the presence of the two undersigned witnesses, personally came and appeared the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, who severally declared and acknowledged that availing themselves of the benefits and provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana relative to the organization of corporations and particularly of non-profit corporations as provided by Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, Title 12:101 - 12:115, they have united and by these presents organized themselves, their successors and assigns to form a non-trading corporation for the objects and purposes and under the covenants, stipulations, and agreements in accordance with the following Articles of Incorporation, to-wit:

ARTICLE I

The name of this corporation shall be;

ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF AMERICA, INC.

ARTICLE II

The objects and purposes of this organization shall be:

To foster and promote the tenets of Christianity;

To preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies whomever, both Foreign and Domestic;

To teach and practice pure Patriotic Americanism;

To preserve public peace and good order; to maintain Justice under the Law and to protect the weak, the innocent and the defenseless from the indignities, wrongs and outrages of the lawless, and from all impositions and oppressions whatsoever;

To relieve the injured and the oppressed; to succor the suffering and, especially to aid and comfort those, and the widows and orphans of those, who may suffer and fall in our cause; and

To promote true responsible manhood, loyal fraternity or brotherhood, and generous mutual cooperation and assistance among ourselves; to further happiness among our people by constantly practicing and teaching our children to practice all of these objects and purposes.

AND

To buy, sell, lease, mortgage, hold and own land upon which to erect buildings and other appropriate structures in which to preach and teach and foster the above objects and purposes; and generally to do and perform any and all other business incidental to or necessary to properly carry on the business of said corporation.

ARTICLE III

This corporation is a non-profit corporation.

ARTICLE IV

This corporation is organized on a non stock basis.

ARTICLE V.

The term for which this corporation is to exist is ninety-nine (99) years from this date.

ARTICLE VI

The domicile of this corporation is declared to be 112 Texas Avenue, Monroe, Louisiana; the location of its registered office is declared to be 112 Texas Avenue, Monroe, Louisiana, and the Post Office Address of its registered office is declared to be 112 Texas Avenue, Monroe, Louisiana.

ARTICLE VII

The following persons, residents of Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, shall be the registered agents of this corporation upon either of whom legal process or other notice or demands required or permitted by law to be made on this corporation, may be served, Post office addresses of each of them being as set out below, to-wit;

Houston P. Morris
112 Texas Avenue
Monroe, Louisiana

Jack Saucier
809 South 8th Street
Monroe, Louisiana

ARTICLE VIII

The full names and Post Office Addresses of the Incorporators are as follows;

Houston P. Morris
112 Texas Avenue
Monroe, Louisiana

Jack Saucier
809 South 8th Street
Monroe, Louisiana

George Bonner
1511 Alabama Street
Monroe, Louisiana

ARTICLE IX

All of the corporate powers of this corporation and the management of its affairs shall be administered and exercised by a Board of Directors consisting of a president, vice president and a secretary-treasurer.

ARTICLE X

The officers of this corporation shall be as described in the above and foregoing article. They shall be elected annually by the entire membership of Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., on the second day of July of each year and shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified. The said officers to be elected shall constitute the Board of Directors of this corporation. The majority shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The said officers shall have the power and authority which usually belongs to their respective offices. The following shall constitute the first officers:

Houston P. Morris.....President
112 Texas Avenue
Monroe, Louisiana

Jack Saucier.....Secretary-Treasurer
809 South 8th Street
Monroe, Louisiana

George Bonner.....Vice President
1511 Alabama Street
Monroe, Louisiana

ARTICLE XI

This corporation shall have the capacity to act possessed by natural persons and shall have authority to perform those acts which are necessary and proper to accomplish the purposes expressed or implied in these articles or that may be incidental thereto, and shall have all the power, authority, and capacity of a non-profit corporation as provided for by Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, Title 12:101 - 12:155. Without limiting said general powers, this corporation shall have power and authority to receive, hold and administer property in trust as provided by law, to make, amend, and repeal rules and regulations for the government of its members and to make, amend and

repeal by-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of these Articles of Incorporation; the power to make, amend and repeal rules, regulations and by-laws being vested in the Board of Directors; to sue and be sued in its corporate name; to make and use a corporate seal; to hold, purchase, lease, mortgage, sell and receive by donation or otherwise real, personal, and mixed property; to borrow money; to issue, negotiate, sell and pledge evidences of indebtedness and to secure same by pledges, deeds of trust or mortgages, of the whole or any part of the property of this corporation; and to receive, collect, and pay out money for the accomplishment of its corporate purposes.

ARTICLE XII

This corporation owns personal property rights and credits of a substantial value; however, no paid-in capital is declared.

ARTICLE XIII

This corporation and body politic shall be constituted and composed of all members in good standing now or hereafter of the Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc. The qualifications of the members of this corporation will be determined on an individual basis upon application of any person for membership. There will be only one class of membership, to-wit: Hereby designated to be, ORDINARY MEMBERSHIP. Each member will be possessed of one (1) vote for the purpose of electing officers for the Board of Directors of this corporation at any annual or special meeting called for that purpose. No membership shall be transferable by assignment, sale or inheritance.

ARTICLE XIV

The Board of Directors may adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of this corporation as they may deem proper.

ARTICLE XV

These Articles of Incorporation may be amended and this Corporation may be dissolved in the method and manner provided by law.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF said incorporators have hereunto signed their names at Monroe, Louisiana, in the presence of

Donald McCorditch and Grace Pappen,
legal and competent witnesses and me, said Notary, on the day and
date first above written.

WITNESSES:

Donald McCorditch

Houston P. Morris
Houston P. Morris

Grace Pappen

Jack Baudier
Jack Baudier

George H. H. H.
George H. H. H.

Louis J. Boudier
Notary public

[JAMES VENABLE EXHIBIT NO. 1—FEBRUARY 15, 1966]

GEORGIA }
DEKALB COUNTY }

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY:

The petition of WILLIAM HUGH HERRIES whose address is P. O. Box 415, Buchanan, Hamilton County, Georgia; H. G. HEIL whose address is 461 Moreland Avenue, S.E., Fulton County, Atlanta, Georgia; WALLY BUTTERWORTH, V.F.W. Drive, Stone Mountain, DeKalb County, Georgia; and James R. Venable, 999 VW Drive, Stone Mountain, DeKalb County, Georgia shows to the Court as follows:

1.

That they desire for themselves, their associates and successors to be incorporated in the State of Georgia for a period of thirty-five (35) years with a right of renewal; then and as provided by law, as a patriotic, secret social, benevolent order under the name and style of

"NATIONAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC."

2.

The purpose and object of said corporation is to be purely benevolent and eleemosynary, and there shall be no capital stock, nor profit, nor gain to said corporation or to the members thereof.

3.

The principal office and place of business shall be in DeKalb County, Georgia, but petitioners desire that the Corporation shall have the power to issue decrees, edicts and certificates of organizations to subordinate branches of the Corporation in this or other States of the United States and elsewhere, whenever the same shall be deemed desirable in the conduct of its business.

4.

The petitioners desire that the Society shall have the power to confer and initiate members, and to confer initiation, secret obligations, words, grip, signs and communications with which there shall be united only white male and female persons of sound

health, good morals and high character; and further desire such rights, powers and privileges as are now extended to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Free and Accepted Order of Masons, Knights of Pythias, et al, under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Georgia.

5.

Petitioners desire that there shall be a Supreme Legislative Body in which shall be vested the power to adopt and amend the Constitution and By-Laws for the regulation of the general purpose of the welfare of the order and of the subordinate branches of the same.

6.

Petitioners desire that the Supreme Legislative Body will be composed of the Supreme Officers who shall be selected and who shall hold their office as provided by the Constitution and By-laws of said organization.

7.

Petitioners desire that the business of the Society shall be under the control of the Imperial Wizard (President) who shall be amenable in his official administration to the Supreme Officers as provided in the Constitution; and that the Constitution shall be the supreme law of this Order, in the matters pertaining to the general welfare of this society, and to contract with other members of the society for the purpose of promoting and conducting its interest and general welfare, in any manner, or method he may deem proper.

8.

Petitioners desire that they may have the right to adopt a Constitution and By-laws and elect a first Supreme Executive Committee which shall possess all of the powers of the Supreme Legislative Body until the first organization and meeting of that body, and shall fix the number, title and term of the officers composing said Supreme Legislative Committee or Body.

9.

Petitioners desire the right to own separate unto itself and to control the sale of all paraphernalia, regalia, stationery, jewelry and such other materials needed by the subordinate branches of the order for the proper conduct of their business; the right to publish a fraternal magazine, newspaper, literature, pamphlets, tape recordings, phonograph records and such other literature and paraphernalia as is needed in the conduct of the business of the Order; the right to buy, hold and sell real estate and personal property suitable to the purpose of the said Corporation; to sell, exchange or sub-lease the same or any part thereof; to mortgage or create liens thereon; to borrow money and secure the payments thereof by mortgage or deed of trust and to appoint trustees in connection therewith; to execute promissory notes, to have and to use a common seal, to sue and be sued; to plead and to be impleaded; to do and perform all these things and exercise all these rights, which under the laws of Georgia, are conferred upon Societies or Orders of like character.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that an order incorporating them, their associates and successors under the name and style aforesaid with all the powers and privileges necessary to the extension of the Order or the conduct of the business and purpose of the Order.

H. J. McBrayer
H. J. McBrayer, Sec.
Attorney for Petitioners

O R D E R

It appearing to the Court that the above and foregoing petition for incorporation of "NATIONAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC." is within the purview and intent of the law of this State, and it further appearing that the Certificate of the Secretary of the State reveals that the name of proposed Corporation is not the name of any other now existing Corporation registered in his Office; it is hereby ordered and adjudged that said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and the corporation is created under the name and style as prayed for in the petition with all the rights, privileges, powers and immunities prayed for herein together with like powers given to Corporations of similar character.

This, the 1st day of November, 1903.

Wm. H. Smith
Judge, District Court, Dennis County

[APPLICATION OF NATIONAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC., FOR CERTIFICATE
OF AUTHORITY TO DO BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA]

8992

JUL 29 11 54 AM 1965

T. L. EURE,
SECRETARY OF STATE
NORTH CAROLINA

APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY

FOREIGN CORPORATION

National Knights of The Ku Klux Klan, Inc.

(Name of Corporation)

organized and existing under the laws of the State of Georgia, hereby makes application for authority to
transact business in the State of North Carolina, and in compliance with the provisions of Section 55A-61
of the General Statutes of North
Carolina, makes the following statement:

1. The name of the corporation is National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.
2. The corporation was incorporated under the laws of the State of Georgia on the 1st day of November
1963, and is in good standing in its home state. The period of duration of the corporation is 35 years.
3. The name the corporation elects to use in the State of North Carolina is N/A.
4. The address (including street and number, if any) of the home or principal office of the corporation in the state of incorporation is
4107 Lawrenceville Highway, Tucker, Georgia P. O. Box 107
~~XXXXXX Street, Wilson, North Carolina~~
5. The address (including street and number, if any) of the proposed registered office of the corporation in the State of North Carolina
is 207 Emory Street, Wilson, North Carolina, Wilson County
~~XXXXXX Highway, Tucker, Georgia P. O. Box XXX~~
and the name of the proposed registered agent at such address upon whom process may be served is
Billy Brown
6. The purpose or purposes which the corporation proposes to pursue in the transaction of business in the State of North Carolina are:
A non-profit, secret, benevolent, patriotic organization of a fraternal nature;
to solicit memberships and hold public meetings and rallies for the purpose
of gaining membership; to collect membership dues and fees that are used to
promote said organization and its ideas and beliefs.

7. The names and addresses (including street and number, if any) of all of the directors and officers of the corporation are:

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| James R. Venable | 900 VFW Drive, Stone Mountain, Georgia |
| Mr. H.O. Hill, Sr. | 461 Moreland Ave., S.E. Atlanta, Georgia |
| Mr. William Hugh Morris | P.O. Box 415 Buchanan, Georgia |
| Mrs. Sara Langley | Cloud Street, Stone Mountain, Georgia |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

| Officers | Title | Address |
|---------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| James R. Venable | President Chairman(Imperial Wizard) | 900 VFW Drive, Stone Mountain, Ga |
| William Hugh Morris | V-Pres | Box 415 Buchanan, Georgia |
| H.O. Hill, Sr. | 2nd V-Pres. (Kludd) | 461 Moreland Ave., S.E. Atlanta, Ga. |
| Mrs. Sara Langley | Sec. Treasurer | Cloud St., Stone Mountain, Ga. |
| | | |

5. The number of shares which the corporation has authority to issue, itemized by classes, par value of shares, shares without par value, and series, if any, within a class, is as follows:

| Number of Shares | Class | Series | Par Value, or Statement that Shares are without par value |
|---------------------|-------|--------|--|
|---------------------|-------|--------|--|

N/A

6. The number of shares actually issued by the corporation, classified by class(es), par value of shares, shares without par value, and series, if any, within a class, is as follows:

| Number of Shares | Class | Series | Par Value, or Statement that Shares are without par value |
|---------------------|-------|--------|--|
|---------------------|-------|--------|--|

N/A

10. In consideration of the issuance of a Certificate of Authority to transact business in the State of North Carolina, the corporation hereby appoints the Secretary of State of North Carolina as its agent to receive service of process, notice or demand whenever the corporation fails to appoint or maintain a registered agent in the State of North Carolina, or whenever any such registered agent cannot with reasonable diligence be found at the registered office of the corporation.

11. Attached hereto is a copy of the Articles of Incorporation and all amendments thereto, or a copy of the restated, integrated or consolidated charter of the corporation, duly authenticated by the proper officer of the state or country wherein incorporated.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, this statement is signed by the _____ president and _____ Secretary,
this 27th day of July, A.D. 1965

National Knights of The Ku Klux Klan, Inc.

By: James R. Venable
President
Mrs. Sara Langley
Secretary

STATE OF Georgia

COUNTY OF DeKalb

James R. Venable and Mrs. Sara Langley, each
being duly sworn, depose and say that he signed the foregoing "Application for Certificate of Authority" in the capacity indicated, and
that the statements therein contained are true and correct.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27 day of July, A.D. 1965

Larry Lohman
Notary Public

Notary Public, Georgia State at Large
My Commission Expires Dec. 12, 1967

[BOBBY STEPHENS EXHIBIT NO. 2—FEBRUARY 10, 1966]

334111

Articles of Incorporation
B376 1166

National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Ohio, Inc.
(Name of Corporation)

The undersigned, a majority of whom are citizens of the United States, desiring to form a corporation, and for that purpose, under Sections 1702.01 et seq., Revised Code of Ohio, do hereby certify:

FIRST. The name of said corporation shall be National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Ohio, Inc.

SECOND. The place in Ohio where the principal office of the corporation is to be located is Columbus, Ohio Franklin County.
(City, Village or Township)

THIRD. The purpose or purposes for which said corporation is formed are:

Said corporation is formed for the purpose of operating as a realia organization within the State of Ohio operating under and in accordance with the constitution and laws of the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., and said corporation existing by virtue and authority granted by a charter under the laws of the State of Georgia, said corporation being a corporation organized not for profit.

Second - to promote patriotism towards our civil government, honorable peace among men and nations, protection for the happiness in the homes of our people, manhood, brotherhood and love among ourselves, and liberty justice and fraternity among our people, said purposes to be accomplished through a social, patriotic and benevolent association for the mutual benefit of all mankind.

12

B376 1167

FOURTH. The following persons, not less than three, shall serve said corporation as trustees until the first annual meeting or other meeting called to elect trustees.

ONE SIGNED AND ONE COPIES SIGNED

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| <u>Wm. R. Harvey</u> | 41 st Josephine Dr. Columbus, Ohio |
| <u>William K. Smith</u> | 34 th 2 Maple Grove Dr. Grove City, Ohio |
| <u>Robert J. Stephens</u> | 2973 Reaver Grove City, Ohio |

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names, this 5th day

Oct. 1944

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| <u>Wm. R. Harvey</u> | 41 st Josephine Dr. Columbus, Ohio |
| <u>William K. Smith</u> | 34 th 2 Maple Grove Dr. Grove City, Ohio |
| <u>Robert J. Stephens</u> | 2973 Reaver Grove City, Ohio |

R. B. Articles will be returned unless accompanied by Form C-100 designating statutory agent.

See Section 1701.02, Revised Code.

December 17, 1964

Ted W. Brown
Secretary of State
State House
Columbus, Ohio

Sir:

I, hereby, respectfully request that my name be withdrawn from the Articles of Incorporation papers filed in your office for the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Ohio, Inc.

My signature is not affixed to the application for incorporation. Your cooperation in removing my name will be appreciated.

Respectfully,

Bobby J. Stephens 1964
Bobby J. Stephens
2970 Reaver Avenue
Grove City, Ohio

BJS/mm

cc Mr George C Farris
42 E Gay St.
Columbus, Ohio

[JAMES VENABLE EXHIBIT NO. 3-C—FEBRUARY 15, 1966]

O E S R O I A:
FULTON COUNTY:

34908

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY:

The petitioners, STEWART R. GULLION, who lives at 1251 Lynwyn Lane, S.E, Atlanta 16, Georgia, C.J. BULLARD, who lives on Gordon Avenue, Stone Mountain, Georgia, and MRS. W. M. SMITH, who lives on Route 2, Stockbridge, Georgia, shows to the Court as follows:

-1-

That they desire for themselves, their successors, their associates and assigns to be incorporated under the name and style of:

"DEFENSIVE LEGION OF REGISTERED AMERICANS, INC."
for a period of thirty-five (35) years, with a right of renewal as provided by law.

-2-

The principal office and place of business of said corporation will be Fulton County, Georgia, with branch offices elsewhere, as decided by the Corporation's directors.

-3-

The same shall be a non-profit corporation without capital stock, but with capital assets in the nature of personal property to carry on and promote the purpose and intent of said corporation; said corporation will be educational, political and religious in its nature.

-4-

The purpose of said corporation is to work for the good of the people of the United States and to help educate the said people of the United States concerning the preservation of the United States Constitution; also, the preservation of the question of the Holy Writ of the various religious denominations; to uphold The Constitution of the United States, and to guard against its perversion by officeholders and others; to uphold the American economic system of free enterprise; to oppose Communism, Marxism,

Mongrelism and Nihilism, in all their many forms; to uphold the sovereignties of the fifty states in our Union in their respective spheres; to help in the election of public officials who believe in the principle of abiding strictly by the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitutions of the fifty states of the Union of the United States; to educate the people of the United States as to the wisdom and righteousness of the traditional way of life our forefathers adopted; to force adherence to the State Rights of each sovereign state in the Union of the United States.

-- 5 --

To achieve these purposes, the petitioners desire to adopt a constitution and by-laws so as to enforce good order within the corporation; to receive donations; to solicit and sell memberships and receive subscriptions; to organize and cooperate with local units that may function under the corporation and under the constitution and by-laws of the corporation, as adopted by the directors and officers of said corporation, in the various communities and counties throughout the State of Georgia, and other states, wherein said corporation might be registered, and do business in carrying on the purposes named above; to publish and distribute printed matters to further the above named purposes; also to speak on various subject matters pertaining to the purpose of said corporation on radio, television and in newsprint; also by moving picture reels, recordings, and records that can be played in public or in homes, concerning educational, political, and religious matters; to organize and to expand said corporation and its purposes in other states and communities under a national organization, of which this corporation will be the head, at the national level; and to have any and all such other and further powers as may be necessary to carry out these purposes and objects mentioned herein, and all such rights granted to like corporations now, or as will be granted to such like and/or similar corporations

O R D E R

The foregoing application having been presented to the Court, and after examination of the same, together with a certificate from the Secretary of the State of Georgia, declaring that the name of the proposed corporation is not the name of any other corporation registered in the office of said Secretary of State, and,

It appearing that said application is legitimately within the purview and intention of Georgia law, said application is hereby granted and the petitioners are hereby incorporated under the name and style of:

"DEFENSIVE LEGION OF REGISTERED AMERICAN, Inc."

with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities as now provided by the laws of Georgia for similar corporations, for a period of thirty-five (35) years with the right of renewal, all according to law, as prayed.

This the 10 day of April, 1962.

FILED IN OPEN COURT. THIS THE

APR 11 1962 19 62
D. C. [Signature]
Deputy Clerk

[Signature]
JUDGE, SUPERIOR COURT, FULTON COUNTY

[ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF IMPROVED ORDER OF THE U.S. KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC.]

GEORGIA }
DEKALB COUNTY }

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY:

The petition of E. E. GEORGE, Lithonia, DeKalb County, Georgia; GUY E. GRAY, Route 1, Wellborn Road, Decatur, Georgia; and DEAN HUNTER, Route 1, Morrow, Georgia, Clayton County, Shown to the Court as follows:

1.

That they desire for themselves, their associates, and successors, to be incorporated in the State of Georgia, for a period of thirty-five (35) years, with the right of renewal when and as provided by law, as a patriotic, secret, social, benevolent order, under the name and style of:

"IMPROVED ORDER OF THE U. S. KLANS KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC."

2.

The purpose of said corporation is purely benevolent and a patriotic secret and social organization which shall have the power to confer and initiate members, and to confer fraternal and secret obligations, words, grips, signs and ceremonies; only the white people, male and female; persons of sound mind, health and good morals; said corporation desires such powers and privileges granted to the now-existing secret fraternal organization such as the Odd Fellows, Masonic Order, and other secret organizations which have been granted under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Georgia.

3.

Petitioners further desire to be incorporated as a non-profit, no-gain corporation for any of its members thereof.

4.

Petitioners desire that they shall be governed by a supreme legislative body in which said body shall have the vested power to adopt a constitution and amend the same, as well as the by-laws, for the regulation of the general welfare of said order, and to have subordinate branches also, and to be governed by an Imperial Wizard, elected as provided by the constitution and the constitution shall be the supreme law of said organization which shall also have by-laws to guide and help said organization in its conduct of its various branches; and that the business of the said society and organization shall be under the control of the Imperial Wizard known as the President, whose conduct shall be amendable to the supreme legislative body, and said Wizard shall be elected by the supreme legislative body.

5.

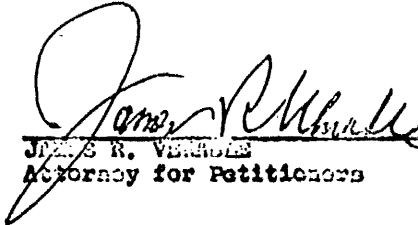
Petitioners desire that they may have the right to elect a supreme executive or legislative body who shall possess all of the powers and who shall have the right to elect the Imperial Wizard at the first meeting of said body; and at said time they shall fix the number, title, and terms of the officers composing the supreme legislative body, as well as the Imperial Wizard.

6.

Petitioners further desire the right and privilege to designate the paraphernalia, regalia, stationery, jewelry, and any and all other materials needed by the subordinate branches, as well as the imperial officers of said order for the conduct of its businesses such as literature, pamphlets, magazines, uniforms, as well as signs and secrets used by its members in session or out of session at its various branches; also, to have the right thereby to hold money personal as well as real estate suitable for its purposes, as well as to lease and

sub-lease, to mortgage, or create liens thereon; to borrow money and to secure the payment thereon by mortgages or deeds; and to execute notes and mortgages as well as to have and use a common seal; to sue and be sued; and to perform any and all necessary rights and privileges which now exist under the laws of Georgia conferred upon societies or orders of like character.

WHEREFORE, PETITIONERS PRAY that an Order incorporating them, their associates and successors, under the name and style aforesaid, with all the powers and privileges necessary to the extension of the Order, or the conduct of its business, be issued.


JAMES R. VERHALE
Attorney for Petitioners

O R D E R

It appearing to the Court that the above and foregoing petition for incorporation of

**"IMPROVED ORDER OF THE U. S. KLANS KNIGHTS
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC."**

is within the purview and intent of the law of this State, and

It further appearing that the certificate of the Secretary of the State of Georgia reveals that the name of the proposed corporation is not the name of any other now existing corporation registered in his office;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and the corporation is created under the name and style as prayed for in the petition, with all the rights, privileges, powers, and immunities prayed for herein, together with like powers given to corporations of similar character.

This, the 7 day of November, 1963.

Frank Guess
JUDGE, Superior Court of DeKalb County

[ROBERT SHELTON EXHIBIT No. 4—OCTOBER 19, 1965]

You will place your left hand over your heart and raise your right hand to heaven.

— OATH OF ALLEGIANCE —

SECTION I.—OBEDIENCE

(You will say) "I" — (Pronounce your full name — and repeat after me) "In the presence of God and Man — most solemnly pledge, promise and swear — unconditionally — that I will faithfully obey — the constitution and laws — and will willingly conform to — all regulations, usages and requirements — of the * * * * — which do now exist — or which may be hereafter enacted — and will render at all times — loyal respect and steadfast support — to the Imperial Authority of same — and will heartily heed — all official mandates — decrees — edicts — rulings and instructions — of the I* W* thereof. — I will yield prompt response — to all summonses — I having knowledge of same — Providence alone preventing.

SECTION II.—SECRECY.

"I most solemnly swear — that I will forever — keep sacredly secret — the signs, words and grip — and any and all other — matters and knowledge — of the * * * * — regarding which a most rigid secrecy — must be maintained — which may at any time — be communicated to me — and will never — divulge same nor even cause same to be divulged — to any person in the whole world — unless I know positively — that such person is a member of this Order — in good and regular standing — and not even then — unless it be — for the best interest of this Order.

"I most sacredly vow — and most positively swear — that I will never yield to bribe — flattery — threats — passion — punishment — persecution — persuasion — nor any enticements whatever — coming from or offered by — any person or persons — male or female — for the purpose of — obtaining from me — a secret or secret information — of the * * * * — I will die rather than divulge same — so help me God—

AMEN! "

You will drop your hands.

————— O —————

GENTLEMEN (or SIR):

You will wait in patience and peace until you are informed of the decision of the E* C* and his * in klonklave assembled.

————— O —————

(1)

You will place your left hand over your heart and raise your right hand to heaven.

— OATH OF ALLEGIANCE —

SECTION III.—FIDELITY.

(You will say) "I" — (Pronounce your full name — and repeat after me) "Before God — and in the presence of — these mysterious *men — on my sacred honor — do most solemnly and sincerely pledge — promise and swear — that I will diligently guard and faithfully foster — every interest of the * * * * — and will maintain — its social cast and dignity.

"I swear that I will never recommend — any person for membership in this Order — whose mind is unsound — or whose reputation I know to be bad — or whose character is doubtful — or whose loyalty to our country — is in any way questionable.

"I swear that I will pay promptly — all just and legal demands — made upon me to defray the expenses — of my * and this Order — when same are due or called for.

"I swear that I will protect the property — of the * * * * — of any nature whatsoever — and if any should be intrusted to my keeping — I will properly keep — or rightly use same — and will freely and promptly surrender same — on official demand — or if ever I am banished from — or voluntarily discontinue — my membership in this Order.

"I swear that I will most determinedly — maintain peace and harmony — in all the deliberations — of the gatherings or assemblies — of the I* E* — and of any subordinate jurisdiction — or * thereof.

"I swear that I will most strenuously — discourage selfishness — and selfish political ambition — on the part of myself or any *sman.

"I swear that I will never allow — personal friendship — blood or family relationship — nor personal — political — or professional prejudice — malice nor illwill — to influence me in casting my vote — for the election or rejection — of an applicant — for membership in this Order — God being my helper —

AMEN!"

You will drop your hands.

————— O —————

You will place your left hand over your heart and raise your right hand to heaven.

— OATH OF ALLEGIANCE —

SECTION IV.—*ISHNESS.

(You will say) "I" — (Pronounce your full name — and repeat after me) "Most solemnly pledge, promise and swear — that I will never slander — defraud — deceive — or in any manner wrong — the * * * — a *sman — nor a *man's family — nor will I suffer the same to be done — if I can prevent it.

"I swear that I will be faithful — in defending and protecting — the home — reputation — and physical and business interest — of a *sman — and that of *sman's family.

"I swear that I will at any time — without hesitating — go to the assistance or rescue — of a *sman in any way — at his call I will answer — I will be truly *ish toward *sman — in all things honorable.

"I swear that I will never allow — any animosity — friction nor illwill — to arise and remain — between myself and a *sman — but will be constant in my efforts — to promote real *ishness — among the members of this Order.

"I swear that I will keep secure to myself — a secret of a *sman — when same is committed to me — in the sacred bond of *smanship — the crime of violating THIS solemn oath — treason against the United States of America — rape — and malicious murder — alone excepted.

"I most solemnly assert and affirm — that to the government of the United States of America — and any State thereof — of which I may become a resident — I sacredly swear — an unqualified allegiance — above any other and every kind of government — in the whole world — I here and now pledge my life — my property — my vote — and my sacred honor — to uphold its flag — its constitution — and constitutional laws — and will protect — defend — and enforce same unto death.

"I most Solemnly Promise and Swear — That I will always, at all Times and in all places, — Help, aid and assist — The duly Constituted officers of The law — in The proper performance of Their Legal Duties.

"I swear that I will most zealously — and valiantly — shield and preserve — by any and all — justifiable means and methods — the sacred constitutional rights — and privileges of — free public schools — free speech — free press — separation of church and state — liberty — white supremacy — just laws — and the pursuit of happiness — against any encroachment — of any nature — by any person or persons — political party or parties — religious sect or people — native, naturalized or foreign — of any race — color — creed — lineage or tongue whatsoever.

"All to which I have sworn by THIS oath — I will seal with my blood — be Thou my witness — Almighty God —

AMEN!"

You will drop your hands.

————— O —————

[ALLEN BAYNE EXHIBIT NO. 3—NOVEMBER 2, 1965]



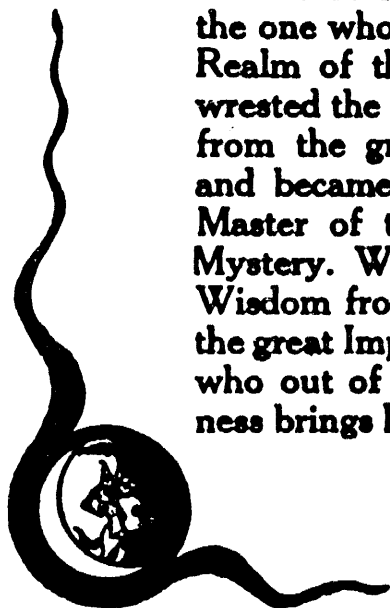
The Seven Symbols of The Klan

Imperial Instructions

Document No. II

Series A.D. 1960, A.K. LXXXXIV

Being Official Instructions in K-uno in the border Realm of Karacter from the one who traversed the Realm of the Unknown, wrested the solemn Secret from the grasp of Night and became the Imperial Master of the great lost Mystery. Words of timely Wisdom from the soul of the great Imperial Wizard, who out of Mystic Darkness brings Light.



Imperial Instructions

Document No. II

Series A.D. 1960, A.K. LXXXXIV

To Each and Every Citizen of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, My Cordial Greetings:

To You I speak, Oh, Noble Klansman!

The language of symbolism is the most beautiful, the most expressive and the most impressive of any language known to mankind. Who can read the story of Noah's Ark without thinking of the church; or the story of the scape goat, the brazen serpent or the feast of the Passover without thinking of the Christ who takes away all our iniquities and delivers us from the bondage of sin?

In the sublime ceremonies of Klankraft, I take it that we use seven significant symbols, each of which conveys and inculcates a very beautiful lesson, and emphasizes a great Klan principle, when the language of symbols is properly understood. They are, in the order of their importance; The Bible, the Cross, the Flag, the Sword, the Water, the Robe and the Hood.

Not many Klansmen have ever thought of these commonplace things as having any special significance, or as being especially expressive of fundamental Klan principles. Whether the founder of the Klan had this idea in mind or not, we do not know; but we do know that the symbolical meaning of these things makes a wonderful impression of Klansmen, and gives a most surprising emphasis to the sacred, and sublime principles of Klankraft.

Everywhere we have lectured on this great subject and explained the meaning of these symbols, men have listened with an intense wonderment, saying afterwards: "We have never heard it like that before. That is wonderful, beautiful and strangely gripping. I want a copy of the explanation."

As we have no copyright on it, and seek to contribute our small bit to the success of our great Order, we are giving you the benefit of our ideals, with the sincere and unselfish hope that it will help every Klansman who reads it to be a better Klansman, and have a higher, nobler and holier regard for, and opinion of the EMPIRE of CHIVALRY, HONOR, INDUSTRY, PATRIOTISM and LOVE.

THE BIBLE

THIS BOOK DIVINE signifies that there is a GOD. No sane man of reasonable intelligence can look upon this sacred volume without thinking of GOD as its author, righteousness as its aim, and eternal life as its end. It is a constant reminder that GOD is OUR FATHER, LIFE is our opportunity, and HEAVEN is our HOME. It reveals the way of life, and the cause of death. It is a LAMP unto our feet, a light unto our pathway, and the only sure guide to right living. It is the book of books and reveals

the only TRUE GOD.

In a Klavern you will always find this wonderful book opened at the twelfth chapter of Romans. This is the most practical and the most complete chapter in the whole Bible on CHRISTIAN living. It is a constant reminder of the tenets of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION, and is a KLANS-MAN'S LAW OF LIFE. Every Klansman should read it the first thing every morning and endeavor to live by it during the day. "I BESEECH YOU THEREFORE BRETHREN BY THE MERCIES OF GOD", that you follow its teachings.

THE CROSS

Out of the wonderful story of the sacred pages of this old BOOK DIVINE comes the sad, sweet story of CALVARY'S rugged but HOLY CROSS. This old cross is a SYMBOL of SACRIFICE and SERVICE, and a sign of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION. Sanctified and made holy nearly nineteen centuries ago by the suffering and blood of fifty million martyrs who died in the most holy faith, it stands in every Klavern of the U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan as a constant reminder that CHRIST is our criterion of character, and His teachings our rule of life-blood-bought, holy sanctified and sublime.

It was once a sign of ignominy, disgrace and shame, but being bathed in the blood of the lowly Nazarene, it has been transformed into a symbol of FAITH, HOPE and LOVE. It inspired the Crusaders of the Middle Ages in their perilous efforts to rescue the Holy Land from the heathen Turks; and is today being used to rally the forces of Christianity against the ever increasing hordes of anti-Christ and the principles of pure Americanism.

We have added the fire to signify that "CHRIST IS THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD". As light drives away the darkness and gloom, so a knowledge of the truth dispels ignorance and superstition. As fire purifies gold, silver and precious stones, but destroys the dross, wood, hay and stubble; so by the fire of Calvary's cross we mean to purify and cleanse our virtues by burning out our vices with the fire of HIS SWORD. Who can look upon this sublime symbol, or sit in its sacred, holy light without being inspired with a holy desire and determination to be a better man? "BY THIS SIGN WE CONQUER."

THE FLAG

This old flag, purchased by the blood and suffering of AMERICAN HEROES, represents the price paid for American liberties. It is the symbol of the Constitution of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, free speech, free press, free schools, freedom of worship, and all CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS, BOTH STATE AND NATIONAL.;

Its RED is the BLOOD of American heroes that stained a hundred battlefields. Its WHITE symbolizes the PURITY of AMERICAN WOMANHOOD and the sanctity of AM-

ERICAN HOMES. Its BLUE is but a patch of America's unclouded sky, snatched from the diamond-studded canopy that bends over our native land. Its STARS represent an aggregation of UNDEFEATED STATES bound together in an inseparable union.

"Its red is the red of the sunset's evening glow,
Its white is the white of the winter's driven snow;
Its blue is the blue of the ocean, sea and sky,
Its stars, the states of a union THAT MUST NOT DIE."

It has never been trailed in the dust, trampled in the mud or defeated in battle. It has never led a retreat or been hauled down at the command of any enemy. It is the greatest and most glorious flag that every floated in a breeze or waved over land or sea. It was purchased by the sacrifice and blood and we have most SACREDLY VOWED that we will uphold and defend it with our sacred honor, our property, our blood and our lives. May we ever be true to our VOW. Under its fluttering folds, as it floats in the gentle breeze in every Klavern, the U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan will forever defend the principles of a pure Americanism, and thus perpetuate the sacred memory of our venerable and heroic dead.

Who can stand under these Stars and Stripes, remembering the sacred traditions that entwine about its holy past, without feeling that sublime patriotism that inspired our noble sires to die for OUR OWN, OUR NATIVE LAND?

THE SWORD

This unsheathed sword of steel is a symbol of law enforcement. It represents the military, or enforcement powers of our government from the president down to the constable. Its presence on our sacred altar signifies that we, as an organization, are solidly behind every enforcement officer in the land, to help, aid, and assist in the PROPER PERFORMANCE of their LEGAL duties. We stand unconditionally and unqualifiedly for the just and impartial enforcement of the law, and for the defense and protection of all rights and privileges of all citizens alike.

This SWORD also signifies that we are set for the defense of our Flag and all that it symbolizes against the attack and invasion of every foreign power, government, sect, ruler or people in the whole world. We believe in AMERICA FOR AMERICANS, and are sworn to defend it by all justifiable means and methods, from any encroachment whatever. This SWORD is a constant reminder of our obligation to defend our country and enforce its laws, through DULY CONSTITUTED authorities and justifiable means and methods. May we wield it wisely and well in defense of our COUNTRY, OUR HOMES, OUR FLAG, OUR LIBERTIES AND HUMANITY.

THE WATER

"This God-given, powerful, Life-giving fluid, more

precious and far more significant than all the sacred oils of the ancients" is a symbol of the purity of life and the unity of purpose. With this divinely distilled fluid we have been dedicated and set apart, in body, in mind, in spirit and in life, to the sacred, sublime and holy principles of Klankraft. In this dedicatory service we are solemnly admonished to keep our character as transparent and as clear and clean as the liquid in this glass. A drop of ink or blood in this crystal fluid will have the same effect as sin in our lives. May we keep our record clear and transparent free from the stains of evil and wrong doing.

As water is useful to human life, so may we as Klansmen, be useful to humanity. As drops of water mingle and intermingle, thus becoming one solid mass, may we, as Klansmen become so united, each with the other, that we will become one solid mass, or one body in Klankraft. Thus we see the water is a beautiful symbol of unity, usefulness and purity. Who can fail to learn from these drops of water, the lesson of real Klanishness, and of brotherhood in a common service to mankind?

THE ROBE

"THE distinguishing marks of a Klansman are not found in the fiber of his garment, or in his social, political or financial standing; but they are spiritual, viz: a chivalric head, a compassionate heart, a prudent tongue and a courageous will; all devoted and consecrated to our country, our homes, our Klan and each other.

We use the robe to signify that we do not judge men by the clothes they wear, and to conceal the difference in our clothing as well as our personality. There are no rich or poor, high or low, in Klankraft. As we look upon a body of Klansmen robed in white we are forcibly reminded that they are on a common level. By this means we also help to conceal our identity, which is an essential principle of Klankraft.

This white robe is also a symbol of the robe of righteousness to be worn by the saints in the land of YET-TO-COME. The age apostle, a prisoner on the Island of Patmos, peeped into the portals of the Great Beyond, and caught a glimpse of that saints, robed in white, "Which was the righteousness of Christ." Taking Christ as our criterion of character, and endeavoring to follow His teachings, Klansmen wear this white robe to signify that they desire to put on that white robe which is the righteousness of Christ, in that Empire Invisible, that lies out beyond the vale of death where there will be no more parting and no more tears.

"A lying scoundrel may wrap his disgraceful frame in the sacred folds of a Klansman's robe and deceive the very elect, but **ONLY A KLANSMAN POSSESSES A KLANSMAN'S HEART and a KLANSMAN'S SOUL.**" Therefore, as we seek to cover here our filthy rage and imperfect lives with the robe of a Klansman, may we through the

grace of God and by following HIS CHRIST, be able to hide the scars and stains of sin with the righteousness of CHRIST when we stand before HIS GREAT WHITE THRONE.

THE HOOD

That hated hood, the terror of every evil force in the land, how they cry, "take off the hood." But they don't know what they say. They do not understand why we wear it or what it means. "If they only knew!"

In the first place it helps to conceal our membership. The secret of our power lies in the secrecy of our membership. We are a great secret organization to aid the officers of the law and we can do our best work when we are not known to the public. By this means we see and hear everything. We know the evil forces but they do not know us. By our secret membership we gather thousands into the meshes of the law that would otherwise escape.

It is also a symbol of UNSELFISHNESS. With the hood we hide our individuality and sink ourselves into the sea of Klankraft. Not as individuals but as Klansmen, "WE SACRIFICE TO SERVE." Our motto is, "NON SILBA SED ANTHAR--not for self but for others." Therefore, we hide self behind the hood that we may be unselfish in our service.

Who can look upon a multitude of white robed Klansmen without thinking of the equality and unselfishness of that throng of white robed saints in the GLORY LAND? May the God of Heaven, Who looks not upon the outward appearance but upon the heart, find every Klansman worthy of the robe and hood he wears. Then when we "DO THE THINGS WE TEACH" and "LIVE THE LIVES WE PREACH," the title of Klansman will be the most honorable title among men.

Thus with our symbols we seek to emphasize and impress the sacred, sublime and holy principles of Klankraft. WITH GOD AS OUR FATHER, CHRIST AS OUR CRITERION, THE BIBLE AS OUR GUIDE, THE CROSS AS OUR INSPIRATION, AND THE FLAG AS OUR PROTECTION, WE MEAN TO MARCH ON TO A TRIUMPHANT VICTORY FOR THE PRINCIPLES OF RIGHT IN THE U.S. KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN.

**UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
REALM OF ALABAMA**

**SUITE 401, ALSTON BUILDING-
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA**

[WESLEY BAILEY EXHIBIT NO. 1—NOVEMBER 2, 1965]

IN SUPERIOR COURT CLAYTON COUNTY

STATE OF GEORGIA

The petition of Fred Hand, Route 3, College Park, Georgia; D.E. Bruce, Box 117, Jonesboro, Georgia; W. G. Bailey, 167 Dixie Drive, Jonesboro, Georgia; B.J. Hand, Route 3, Jonesboro, Georgia; Roy Meadows, 114 Lake Drive, Jonesboro, Georgia; Henry Hand, Johnson Road, Forest Park, Georgia; and, J.W. Wells, 125 Tanglewood Dr., Jonesboro, Georgia, all of whom are residents of Clayton County, Georgia, respectfully shows to the Court:

1.

Petitioners desire to be incorporated and made a body corporate as a non-profit corporation without capital stock under the name and style of: CLAYTON CIVIC CLUB, INC. for a period of Thirty-five (35) years with the right of renewal as provided by law.

2.

The principal office of said corporation shall be in Clayton County in such particular location as the governing body of the corporation may from time to time determine, with the privilege of establishing offices in other Counties and States.

3.

The corporation is organized and shall be operated for the purpose of promoting the Civic and Social Welfare and the betterment of the County and State; To aid in the future progress of the County and State; to aid in the relief of distress and poverty of the needy; and to assist other charitable, religious, and educational organizations.

4.

This corporation is not organized and shall not be operated for pecuniary gain or profit. No part of the net earnings of the corporation shall inure to the benefit of any private individual who is a member of the corporation.

5.

No part of the activities of the corporation shall be to carry on propaganda or otherwise attempt to influence legislation, and this corporation shall not participate in or intervene in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

6.

The corporation shall have the power to accept, acquire, receive, take, and hold, by bequest, devise, grant, gift, purchase, exchange, lease, transfer, judicial order or decree, or otherwise, for any of its objects and purposes, any property, both real and personal, of whatever kind, nature, or description and wherever situated; to operate various fund raising events, to operate various types of business, including Grocery store, beauty shop, barber shop, service station, garage, furniture store, and credit union, all profits to be used as funds of the corporation; to buy, sell, exchange, convey, mortgage, lease, transfer, or otherwise dispose of or deal in, at either public or private sale all forms of property, both real and personal, in order to carry out the objects and purposes of the corporation, to borrow money and secure the payment thereof by mortgage, pledge, deed, indenture, or other instrument, or by other lien upon, assignment of, or agreement in regard to all or any part of the property, rights, or privileges of the corporation wherever situated, whether now owned or hereafter to be acquired; to invest and reinvest any funds belonging to the corporation at any time, as the Trustees in their sole discretion see fit, regardless of whether such investments be legal investments for trust funds under the laws of Georgia or any other State; and in general to exercise such other powers which now or hereafter may be conferred by law upon such a non profit corporation, or necessary or incidental to the powers so conferred, or conducive of the attainment of the purposes of the corporation. All of the foregoing powers shall be exercisable without order of Court or any other authority

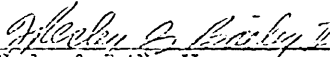
7.

The governing body of the corporation shall consist of a Board of Trustees having not less than five nor more than ten members, and the incorporators shall constitute the first Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees shall have power by majority vote to replace vacancies on said Board.

8.

The Board of Trustees by a majority vote may adopt rules and by-laws not inconsistent with this charter, and shall conduct the affairs and activities of the corporation, and may have authority at any time to amend this charter and the by-laws, and by such majority vote to provide for a dissolution of the corporation.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that they be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid, under the Corporate Act of Georgia of 1938, with all the rights, privileges and immunities as provided in said law, and as heretofore set out, and such other rights, privileges, powers and immunities as may now or hereafter be conferred upon corporations of like character under the laws of the State of Georgia.


Wesley C. Bailey, II
Attorney for Petitioners
167 Dixie Drive, Jonesboro, Ga.
478-7365

O R D E R

The foregoing petition having been presented, read and considered, and it appearing to the Court that the petition sets out the required declarations under the law, is permissive under the laws of this State, and that the certificate of the Secretary of State as required by law has been presented to the Court;

IT IS ORDERED that the prayers of the petition be and the same are hereby granted, and the petitioners are hereby incorporated under the name and style of CLAYTON CIVIC CLUB, INC., with all of the rights, powers, privileges and immunities prayed for in said petition, and with such additional rights, powers, privileges and immunities as are provided and allowed for similar corporations under the laws of this State, as they now exist or may hereafter exist.

This 5 day of January, 1965.


JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT, CLAYTON COUNTY.

[RICHARD CONSTANTINEAU EXHIBIT NO. 2—OCTOBER 25, 1965]

111638
ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
OF

NEW HANOVER COUNTY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, INC.

We, the undersigned natural persons of the age of twenty-one years or more acting as Incorporators for the purpose of creating a nonprofit corporation under the laws of the State of North Carolina, as contained in Chapter 55-A, of the General Statutes of North Carolina, entitled "Non-profit Corporation Act", and the several amendments thereto, do hereby set forth:

ARTICLE I.

The name of the corporation is New Hanover County Improvement Association, Inc.

ARTICLE II.

The period of duration of the corporation shall be unlimited.

ARTICLE III.

The purpose or purposes for which the corporation is organized are:

(a) To carry on of this corporation not for profit but exclusively in respect of charitable and educational operations.

(b) To teach patriotism; to support the Constitution and laws of the United States of America and the State of North Carolina; to maintain the liberties inherited from our forefathers, and to endeavor to preserve the American Way of Life.

(c) To operate this corporation in such manner that no part of its income or property shall inure to the private benefit of any donor, member, director, officer, individual, firm, corporation, or other business entity having a personal or private interest in the activities of the corporation; and in such manner that it shall not in any way, directly or indirectly, engage in carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempt to influence legislation or participating in or intervening in (including the publishing or distributing of papers) in any political campaigns on behalf of any candidate for public office.

(d) And in order to properly prosecute the objects and purposes for

which it is created, the corporation shall have full power and authority to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, hold, mortgage, convey and dispose of such property, real and/or personal, as may be necessary for the proper and successful operation thereof.

ARTICLE IV.

The corporation shall have no capital stock and it reserves a right to limit its membership to such persons as are qualified to perform social, fraternal, charitable and public duties required of them; that this corporation will not be operated for profit either for itself or any of its members, individuals or firms.

ARTICLE V.

The membership of this corporation shall be open to all persons interested in the work of the corporation, subject to such regulations, rules and qualifications for membership as may be fixed from time to time by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI.

The governing board of this corporation shall be known as the Board of Directors, and the members shall be elected by and from the membership. Each director shall hold office for the term for which he is elected and until his successor is elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VII.

The initial registered office of the corporation is located at No. 3502, Oleander Drive Street, Wilmington, New Hanover County, North Carolina. The name of the initial registered agent at the address shown is James H. McLamb.

ARTICLE VIII.

The initial Board of Directors shall be composed of three persons, but may be increased not to exceed seven, by appropriate action of the Board of Directors. The names and addresses of persons who are to serve as initial directors are:

| <u>NAMES</u> | <u>ADDRESSES</u> |
|-------------------------|---|
| <u>Warren Chadwick</u> | <u>212 N. Channel Dr., Wrightsville Beach, N.C.</u> |
| <u>James H. McLamb</u> | <u>3850 Peachtree Ave., Wilmington, N.C.</u> |
| <u>Carey Strickland</u> | <u>232 Lake Forest Parkway, Wilmington, N.C.</u> |

ARTICLE IX

The names and addresses of the Incorporators are:

| <u>NAMES</u> | <u>ADDRESSES</u> |
|-------------------------|---|
| <u>Warren Chadwick</u> | <u>212 N. Channel Dr., Wrightsville Beach, N.C.</u> |
| <u>James H. McLamb</u> | <u>3850 Peachtree Ave., Wilmington, N.C.</u> |
| <u>Carey Strickland</u> | <u>232 Lake Forest Parkway, Wilmington, N.C.</u> |

ARTICLE X

Upon the completion of the organization of this corporation, the Board of Directors shall adopt such by-laws as they may deem advisable, setting forth rules and regulations governing the affairs of this corporation.

ARTICLE XI

Upon dissolution, all assets of the corporation remaining after payment of its liabilities shall be transferred or conveyed to one or more charitable organization engaged in activities substantially the same to those of this corporation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands, this the 3rd day of June, A.D., 1964.

Warren Chadwick
James H. McLamb
Carey Strickland

[PAUL FOSTER EXHIBIT NO. 2—FEBRUARY 3, 1966]

no 147-208

Furnished by Heber Ladner, Secretary of State, Jackson, Miss.

Use this form and acknowledgments in making application for Charter of Incorporation in Mississippi. **Non-profit.****THE CHARTER OF INCORPORATION OF****ADAMS COUNTY CIVIC & BETTERMENT ASSOCIATION**1. The corporate title of said company is: **Adams County Civic & Betterment Association**

2. The names of the incorporators are:

(The application must show affirmatively that all incorporators are adult resident citizens of Mississippi, and attach a certified copy of resolution of an existing association authorizing, directing and empowering the incorporators to make application for a grant of charter.)

| Name | Street & No. | City | State |
|------------------|----------------------|----------|-------------|
| Charles E. James | 3812 Edgewood Road, | Natchez, | Mississippi |
| Paul L. Foster | 3701 Ridgewood Road, | Natchez, | Mississippi |
| Frank L. Gaston | 3805 Edgewood Road, | Natchez, | Mississippi |

All of the above incorporators are adult resident citizens of the State of Mississippi.

3. The domicile is at 106 Seargent S. Prentiss Drive, Natchez, Mississippi
(Street and No.) (City) (State)

4. (Here set out that the corporation is Non-Profit and no shares of stock shall be issued and the type of organization, etc.)

The corporation is a non-profit corporation; no shares of stock shall be issued; the type of organization is to advance the educational, civic and social interests of the people of Adams County, Mississippi; and to promote the general welfare of its members and the welfare of the citizens of Adams County, Mississippi.

5. Period of existence shall be perpetual.

- o The purpose for which it is created, not contrary to law, including a statement of the rights and powers that are to be exercised by said corporation, which said rights and powers shall be limited to those reasonably necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the association being incorporated:

The general purposes shall be to advance the educational, civic and social interests of Adams County, Mississippi; to promote integrity and good faith among the citizens of Adams County; to acquire, preserve and distribute educational, civic and social statistics and information of value to the people of Adams County; to develop an interest on the part of its members and the citizens of Adams County in registering to vote and voting in local, state and national elections; and to encourage and foster the active interest of its members in the civic, social and moral welfare of this community.

Its plan of operation shall be to provide a suitable place for the meeting of its members, the establishment of facilities for educational, civic, social and political research and statistics, including social and recreational features, so as to sustain the interest of its members and secure intelligent action on the part of its members in the accomplishment of its general purposes. It shall not be partisan or political.

To receive funds by membership subscription or otherwise for the purposes hereinabove set forth.

To acquire, buy, own, sell, lease, mortgage or otherwise acquire property, real and personal, suitable for the above stated purposes.

This corporation shall not be required to make publication of its charter, shall issue no shares of stock, shall divide no dividends or profits among its members, shall vest in each member the right to one vote in the election of all officers, shall make the loss of membership, by death or otherwise, the termination of all interest of such members in the corporate assets, and there shall be no individual liabilities against the members for corporate debts, but the entire corporate property shall be liable for the claims of creditors.

BOOK 147 PAGE 210

NOTE:—This application must be filed with Secretary of State within six (6) months of the date of the last acknowledgment.

Signatures:

Charles E. JamesPaul L. FosterFrank L. Gaston

Incorporators

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

County of ADAMS

This day personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority Charles E. James
Paul L. Foster, and Frank L. Gaston

incorporators of the corporation known as the Adams County Civic & Betterment Association,
 who acknowledged that (he) (they) signed and executed the above and foregoing articles of incorporation as
 (his) (their) act and deed on this the 12th day of August, 1968

My commission expires: 1-30-68Boethia G. Brantfield

NOTARY PUBLIC

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

County of _____

This day personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority _____

incorporators of the corporation known as the _____
 who acknowledged that (he) (they) signed and executed the above and foregoing articles of incorporation as (his)
 (their) act and deed on this the _____ day of _____, 19____

Received at the office of the Secretary of State this the 13 day of August
 A.D., 1968, together with the sum of \$____ deposited to cover the recording fee, and referred to the
 Attorney General for his opinion

H. H. James
Secretary of StateJackson, Miss., August 20, 1968

I have examined this application for a charter of incorporation and am of the opinion that it is not viola-
 tive of the Constitution and laws of the State, or of the United States.

Joe T. Gatterson
Attorney GeneralBy Martin G. W. Gatterson
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:—In case all incorporators are together when acknowledgment is taken, one acknowledgment will
 be sufficient.

[SAXON FARMER EXHIBIT NO. 1—JANUARY 5, 1966]

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OF

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ANTI-COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

PARISH OF WASHINGTON

BE IT KNOWN, That on this 1st day of the month of December,
in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty Four:

BEFORE ME, a Notary Public, in and for Washington Parish,
Louisiana, personally came and appeared the several parties, all of
the full age of majority, whose signatures are subscribed, who
declared, in the presence of the undersigned competent witnesses,
that, availing themselves of the provisions of Louisiana Revised
Statutes (1950) 12:101-12:155, they do hereby organize a nonprofit
corporation as defined in R.S. 12:101 (8).

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of this corporation is Anti-Communist Christian
Association.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSES

To provide for the preservation of the Constitution of the
State of Louisiana, the Constitution of the United States of
America, as originally written, to establish justice, insure
domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the
welfare of Christians and Christian civilization, and to secure
the blessings of liberty against encroachment by communism.

ARTICLE III. DURATION

The corporation shall enjoy corporate existence for a period
of ninety-nine (99) years from date hereof.

ARTICLE IV. REGISTERED OFFICE

The location and the post office address of the registered
office of this corporation is 315 East Fifth Street, Bogalusa,
Louisiana.

ARTICLE V. REGISTERED AGENTS

The full names and post office addresses of the corporation's registered agents are:

Robert T. Rester
311 First Avenue
P. O. Box 1160
Bogalusa, Louisiana

Saxon Farmer
315 East Fifth Street
Bogalusa, Louisiana

ARTICLE VI. BASIS OF ORGANIZATION

This corporation shall be organized without capital stock and membership may be evidenced by certificates of membership. All members must be eighteen (18) years of age and natural born citizens of the United States of America, sound of mind, sober in habits; there shall be no different classes of membership.

ARTICLE VII. DIRECTORS

The names of the first directors, their post office addresses, and the terms of office are as follows:

W. J. Williams
Vernado, Louisiana

Saxon Farmer
315 East Fifth Street
Bogalusa, Louisiana

Lloyd Joiner
Route 2, Box 270
Ponchatoula, Louisiana

The number, qualifications, terms of office, manner of election, and powers and duties of the directors, the time, place and manner of calling, giving notice of and conducting directors' meetings, and the number of directors which constitute a quorum, may be prescribed by the Articles or By-Laws.

ARTICLE VIII. DUES AND ASSESSMENTS

Each member of this corporation shall pay dues, quarterly, in the amount of Four and 50/100 (\$4.50) Dollars each quarter. The corporation, through its Board of Directors, may levy special assessments by a vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the members of the Board of Directors, and such special assessments shall be payable and collected in the same manner as is provided for dues.

The nonpayment of dues or assessments upon reasonable notice shall authorize the cancellation or suspension of membership by a vote of not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the members of the Board of Directors, provided that the Board of Directors may adopt from time to time such policy for the re-instatement of members expelled or suspended under this article, as it may deem advisable.

ARTICLE IX. MEETINGS

At least one meeting shall be held each month and it shall be the duty of the president to issue calls for meetings. Special meetings may be called at anytime by the president or Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X. BY-LAWS

The members of the Board of Directors shall have the power to make, amend and repeal By-Laws to govern this corporation, provided they are in accordance with and do not conflict with these articles. The Board of Directors, in making, amending and repealing By-Laws, must do so by a vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the members of said Board.

ARTICLE XI.

The corporation may amend these Articles of Incorporation by a vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the members of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XII.

The names and addresses of the incorporators of the corporation are:

W. J. Williams
Varnado, Louisiana

Saxon Farmer
315 East Fifth Street
Bogalusa, Louisiana

Lloyd Joiner
Route 2, Box 270
Ponchatoula, Louisiana

THUS DONE AND PASSED in my office in Bogalusa, Washington Parish, Louisiana, in duplicate original, in the presence of Sydney H. Wheat and Jessie Marie Boone, competent witnesses, and me, Notary, after a due reading of the whole.

WITNESSES:

Sydney H. Wheat
Sydney H. Wheat

Jessie Marie Boone
Jessie Marie Boone

INCORPORATORS:

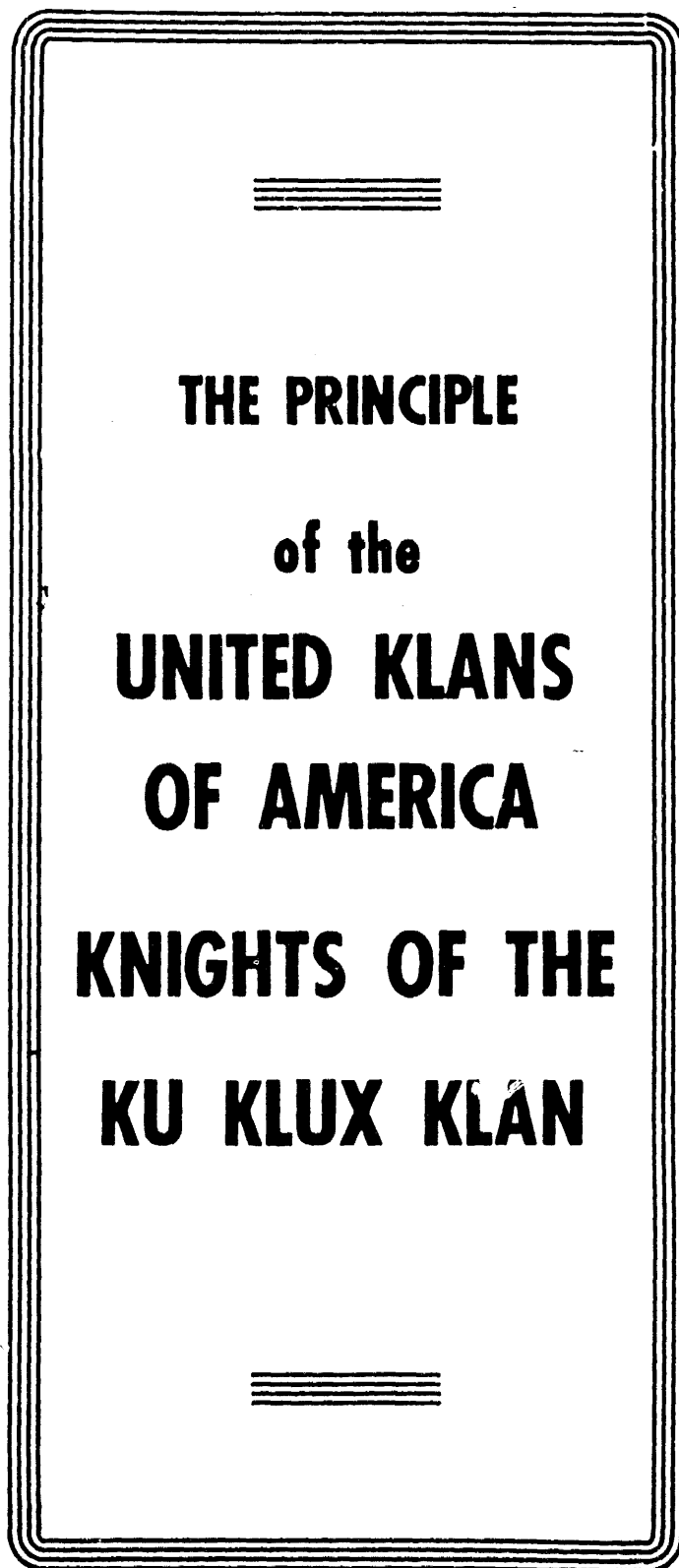
Saxon Farmer
Saxon Farmer

W. J. Williams
W. J. Williams

Lloyd Joiner
Lloyd Joiner

Notary Public
NOTARY PUBLIC

[ALLEN BAYNE EXHIBIT NO. 1—NOVEMBER 2, 1965]



IDEALS OF A KLANSMAN

In the crisis of today, we have at our command the strength, the courage and inspiration which lay in the four great faiths of our founding fathers — faith in God — faith in ourselves — faith in our fellowman — faith in our freedom.

Our great Nation was founded upon these faiths. The patriots who signed the Constitution, men and women who braved the prairie, the forests and the mountains to pioneer our great Nation, they lived and died by those great faiths.

It is our children's birthright — ours to hand on to them and to their children.

It is not enough merely to declare our faiths. We must give them life and meaning — by words — by our works — in our daily lives.

WE THE KLAN BELIEVE:

"We believe in God and the tenets of the Christian religion, and that a Godless nation cannot long prosper.

The Christian religion is founded on the teaching of Jesus Christ. An infidel or a person who rejects Jesus Christ and His teachings, cannot be a true Klansman. And the nation that rejects God and His word is sure to reap calamity of some kind.

"We believe that a church that is not founded on the principles of morality and justice is a mockery to God and man.

There are churches, so-called, that do not require a high standard of morality and justice from their membership. Men who accept the teachings of such churches cannot be Klansmen, in the true sense of the word. The genuine Christian is both moral and just.

"We believe that any church that does not have the welfare of the common people at heart is unworthy.

Any church that is founded on the principles set forth in the teaching of Jesus Christ has the welfare of all the people at heart. There is no class distinction, no subjection of the masses by a favored few, as has been the case for centuries in Mexico and other Romanized countries.

We believe in the eternal separation of the church and state:

"Roman Catholicism teaches the union of church and state, with the church controlling the state.

The Constitution of the United States declares that the church and state shall forever be separate. "The church has its function, which is spiritual, and the state its function, which is temporal. Each has its place, and while they should work in harmony, they should be separate.

"We hold no allegiance to any foreign government, emperor, king, pope, or any other foreign political or religious power."

Every Roman Catholic holds allegiance to the Pope of Rome, and Catholicism teaches that this allegiance is superior to his allegiance to his country.

We believe in just laws and liberty.

By just laws is meant laws that apply equally to all, rich and poor, educated, men and women. Liberty does not mean license, as many seem to think, it does not mean to do as one pleases, regardless of others: it means that in the exercise of our privilege, the welfare of others and of society at large must be considered.

"We hold allegiance to the Stars and Stripes next to our allegiance to the Almighty God: God should be honored and obeyed above all: but next to God "we should hold allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, which is the emblem of our liberties.

"We believe in the upholding of the Constitution of these United States."

By upholding the Constitution, is meant the whole Constitution, anyone who violates one clause of the Constitution, would as quickly break every other one if it served his purpose to do so.

"We believe that our free public school system is the corner-stone of good government, and that those who are seeking to destroy it are enemies of our Republic and are unworthy of citizenship to our Republic.

"Ignorance, superstition, immorality, and crime go hand in hand. "Destroy our schools and the rule of our country will be placed in the hands of the few, as is the case where there are no public schools.

"There are enemies within our gates who are trying to break down our system, which would put more stress on church dogma than general education, the result would be the ignorant masses controlled by the educated few.

We believe in freedom of speech: By this is meant the right of any citizen to express an opinion on any subject, either publicly or privately, so long as no other person's private character is assailed. Until the arising of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, this right was denied American citizens in many of our cities and towns.

"We believe in a free press, uncontrolled by political or religious sects."

The press should be free to spread news without coloring it to suit any person or sect: But such is not the case, scarcely a newspaper anywhere dares to publish the truth: the whole truth and nothing but the truth. The press is largely controlled by the Roman Catholic priesthood and Judaism, and as a result the great masses of people are fed on propaganda instead of true facts. When an article is read in either a newspaper or magazine, one does not know but what there is a sinister motive back of it. And a paper that publishes nothing but the truth can hardly exist.

We believe in law and order: In other words, the Klan believes in keeping the laws and in enforcing the laws. Many accusations have been brought against the Klan as law-breakers. These accusations against the order are purely newspaper propaganda. So far we have not heard of a single instance where the Klan, by an official act, has violated any law.

"We believe in white supremacy:

The Klan believes that America is a white man's country, and should be governed by white men. Yet the Klan is not anti-Negro, it is the Negro's friend. The Klan is eternally opposed to the mixing of the white and the colored races. Our creed: Let the white man remain white, the black man black, the yellow man yellow, the brown man brown, and the red man red. God drew the color line, and man should so let it remain, read Acts 17:26 if you please.

We believe in the protection of our pure womanhood, the home, the church, our public school system, our Constitution, and our American way of life.

This is a stand for the purity of the home, for morality, for the protection of our mothers, our sisters, our wives, our daughters, against the white-slaver, the home-wrecker, the libertine. And to live up to this principle a Klansman must keep himself pure and above reproach. He must treat other women as he would have those of his own household treated.

"We do not believe in mob violence, but we do believe that laws should be enacted to prevent the cause of mob violence.

Deaths by mob violence have fallen off very materially since the advent of the Klan. The Klan believes in law-enforcement, and if a person has committed a crime the law should take its course.

"We believe in a closer relationship of capital and labor:

And that the leadership of the American labor movement be white American born with a knowledge of American customs and principles.

Instead of being antagonistic one towards the other, capital and labor should work in harmony, this would be the case if men observed the teaching of Christ in His word, and if they would observe the teachings embodied in the Klan motto: *Non Silba Sed Anthar*" — (Not for self but for others.)

"We believe in limitation of foreign immigration:

No nation can absorb an unlimited number of foreigners and retain its national integrity and traditions. Immigration should be controlled by the nation which the immigrants are entering. The nation should be judge as to whom it will receive.

The traditions of America have well-nigh been buried under the avalanche of foreign ideas and ideals.

"But for the arising of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, they would now have been but a memory in some parts of our country.

We are native born American citizens, and we believe our rights in this country are superior to those of foreigners.

The Klan believes in England for Englishmen, France for Frenchmen, Italy for Italians, and America for Americans: Is there anything objectionable in this? The Klan is not anti-Catholic, anti-Jew, Anti-Negro, anti-foreign, the Klan is pro-Protestant, and pro-American.

"The Klan does not oppose the foreigner who comes to our shores and becomes an American citizen, and an American at heart, but the Klan does oppose those who come here to drag America down to the level of the priest-ridden countries of Southern Europe, while hoarding up good American dollars and living under the protection of American laws.

"We believe that the Supreme Court was in error when it attempted to legislate an act which would in effect, if adhered to, nullify the sovereignty

of all states, and it is our purpose to seek by legal means the reversal of the United States Supreme Court.

"We believe that the N.A.A.C.P. is a subversive organization, and is infiltrated with Communistic ideologies and should be abolished by legal means.

All true Klansmen and Klanswomen stand together on these American principles and will stake their lives on the perpetuation and protection of same.

"We the Klan will never allow out blood bought liberties to be crucified on a Roman cross: and we will not yield to the integration of white and Negro races in our schools, or anywhere else.

"We will follow the teachings of the Bible, and not the unwise and one-sided rulings of the U. S. Supreme Court which is not in keeping with the Constitution of the United States of America.

REMEMBER

The Patriots of Valley Forge,
Yorktown, Trenton and the Alamo.

The Battleship Maine and Manila Bay
Chateau Thierry, Meuse-Argonne,
Belleau Wood, St. Mihiel.

Normandy, Battle of the Bulge,
Corrigador, Manila, Iwo Jima and
Korea.

*Have Thousands Died in Vain For
Our Cherished Freedoms?*

THEY HAVE NOT

SUITE 401, ALSTON BUILDING
TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

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